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JOURNAL
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AND
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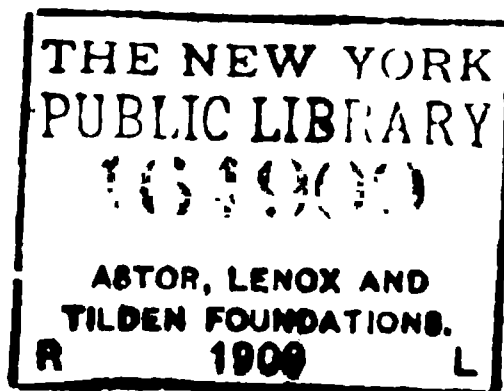
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CONTENTS.

VOLUME IV, 1903-1905.

	PAGE.
PROCEEDINGS, AND REPORT OF COUNCIL,	71, 259, 381
LISTS OF HONORARY OFFICERS AND MEMBERS, AND RULES,	78, 267, 389
EXCURSION MEETINGS:—	
1902. Bishopscourt, Oughterard, Lyons, and Newcastle-Lyons,	75
1903. Tinnakill, Portarlinton, Lea Castle, and Moore Abbey,	363
1904. The Kernanstown Cromlech, Carlow Castle, and Killeslin Church Ruins,	385
THE HON. TREASURER'S ACCOUNT:—	
Up to December, 1902,	77
„ „ 1903,	266
„ „ 1904,	387
BACK NUMBERS OF THE JOURNAL IN HANDS, JANUARY, 1905,	388
NOTICES OF BOOKS:—	
“Carmel in Ireland,”	161
Ball's “History of the County Dublin,” Parts II and III,	162, 500
Joyce's “Social History of Ancient Ireland,” 2 volumes,	253
Armstrong's “Irish and Highland Harps,”	322
Greene's “Many Moods in many Metres” (Poems),	380
Mathew's “An Account of the O'Dempseys, Chiefs of Clanmalier,”	500
OBITUARY:—	
Colonel Philip Doyne Vigors, F.R.S.A.I.,	258
The Very Rev. John Canon O'Hanlon, P.P.,	502
PAPERS:—	
Carton. By Lord Walter FitzGerald,	1
Further Notes on the History and Antiquities of the Parish of Clane. By the Rev. Canon Sherlock,	35

PAPERS—*continued* :

	PAGE.
The White Castle of Athy, and its Sculptured Stones. By "Omurethi,"	47
Notes on Newcastle-Lyons. By the Rev. C. P. O'Meara,	63
The Family of Flatesbury of Ballynasculloge, and Johnstown. By Sir Arthur Vicars, Ulster King-of-Arms,	87
An Account of the Family of Alen of St. Wolstan's, Co. Kildare. By H. L. Lyster Denny, B.A.,	95
The Family of Barton. By the Rev. Canon Sherlock,	111
Patrick Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan, with an Account of his Family, and their connection with Lucan and Tully. By Lord Walter FitzGerald,	114
Archæological Jottings from the neighbourhood of Baltinglass. By Charles M. Drury,	148
Additional Notes on John Lye and Clonaugh. By the Rev. E. O'Leary, P.P.,	173
Archæological Notes, dealing with the Grange Con neighbourhood. By C. M. Drury,	176
The Aylmers of Lyons, Co. Kildare. By Hans Hendrick Aylmer, .	179
The History and Antiquities of the Queen's County Barony of Portnahinch. The MacDonnells of Tinnakill Castle. History of the Town of Portarlington. Part I. By Lord Walter FitzGerald,	184
Monasterevin. By the Countess of Drogheda,	231
The Eccentric Earls of Aldborough. By Edward P. O'Kelly . .	274
Some Notes on the Vikings; their Ships; and how they harassed Ireland. By the Earl of Mayo,	280
The History and Antiquities of the Queen's County Barony of Portnahinch. The History of Morett Castle, and the Fitz- Geralds. Notes on the District of Irry, Coolbanagher Castle, and the Hartpoles. Part II. By Lord Walter FitzGerald, . .	285
The History and Antiquities of the Queen's County Barony of Portnahinch. Lea Castle. Part III. By Lord Walter Fitz- Gerald,	325
County Wicklow Archæological Notes around Kiltegan. By C. M. Drury,	352
Knockaulin. By "Omurethi,"	359
Colonel Thomas Dongan, of Castletown-Kildrought, Soldier and Statesman. By John Sheil O'Grady,	366
The History of the Queen's County Barony of Portnahinch. The O'Dempseys of Clanmaliere. Appendix to foregoing Papers. Part IV. By Lord Walter FitzGerald,	396
History and Antiquities of the Hill of Allen. By John Sheil O'Grady,	455
The de Burghs of Oldtown. By Lt.-Col. Thomas J. de Burgh, . .	467
Index to the Wills of the Diocese of Kildare. By Sydney Cary, .	473

MISCELLANEA AND NOTES:—

	PAGE.
The Dongan Family in the County of Kildare at the commencement of the seventeenth century,	67
The Inscription on the Eustace Altar-tomb at New Abbey, near Kilcullen Bridge,	65
The Erection of a Church to St. Brigid at Kildare in A.D. 868,	65
County Kildare Cavalry in 1796,	65
Fontstown, near Glassealy, Co. Kildare,	66
Notes on an Ogham-inscribed Stone recently discovered in the Donaghmore Churchyard, near Maynooth, in the Co. Kildare, with a reading of its inscription by Professor John Rhys,	155
The Earl of Kildare's Standard-bearers in the sixteenth century,	163
The Will of Sir John Alen, Knt., Lord Chancellor of Ireland, of Alen's Court, or St. Wolstan's, Co. Kildare,	164
Additional Notes on the High Sheriffs of the Co. Kildare,	166
Timolin,	166
Members of Parliament for the County Kildare in 1560 and 1585,	167
Dame Janet Sarsfield, sister of Sir William Sarsfield, Knt., of Lucan, whose third husband was Robert Plunkett, 5th Baron of Dunsany,	168
Clergy of the Parish of Clane,	169
Additions to the Lists of High Sheriffs of the County Kildare,	170
Ferdinand, <i>alias</i> Fergananim, O'Kelly, of the Queen's County,	170
The Mullaghmast Sculptured Boulder,	245
The Shaft of the O'Toole Cross at Knockarigg House, County Wicklow,	249
The Townland of Windgates,	255
The Members of the Eustace Family on an Inquisition Jury in 1537,	255
The son of Patrick Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan,	255
The Barton Family,	256
The House and Demesne of Monasterevin,	256
Johnstown (Inn) Churchyard,	257
A Pre-historic Burial-ground at Pollardstown, Co. Kildare,	313
The Earl of Kildare and Francesco Chiericati, Papal Nuncio to Henry VIII	314
Palmerstown, County Dublin: two Tombs in connection with County Kildare Families,	315
Rathcoffey Castle,	321
The Makers of the Bell in St. David's Church, Naas,	321
Corbally Hill,	370
A Terrier of the Parish of Fontstown, Co. Kildare, Oct. 15, 1753,	371
An Ancient Irish Cooraun, or Brogue,	376
"Capella de Ballymanny,"	376
Fragments of Celtic Slabs in St. Brigid's Cathedral, Kildare,	379
Some Curious Beliefs,	492
Notes on a Mediæval Jar discovered in Sligo,	493
Additions to the High Sheriffs of the County Kildare,	496

MISCELLANEA AND NOTES—*continued*.

PAGE.

Vanessa's Burial-place,	496
A Long Stone on the Great Connell Townland,	497
Places of the name of Blackhall (3) and Blackrath (2), Co. Kildare,	497
An Ancient Bronze Spear-head and a Bronze Ring,	498

QUERIES AND ANSWERS TO QUERIES :—

The History or Site of Lord Kildare's Great Castle of Naas,	66
The Cheney Family,	251
Military Wooden Towers in the Thirteenth Century,	251
Lord Kildare's Great Castle of Naas,	352
The Hewetson Tombstone in Mylerstown Churchyard, Co. Kildare,	319
The Conolly Family,	319
The Pilsworth Family,	319
The Thirteenth-Century Military Wooden Towers,	320
The Rev. Christopher and Michael Hewetson,	320
Riverstown, near Monasterevin : information required,	372
Newbridge Town, former name of the Townland it stands on,	372
The Rev. Christopher and Michael Hewetson,	373
The name of the Nurney (Co. Kildare) stream,	495
Burnt Church, Co. Kildare : its site,	495

CORRIGENDA,	504
-----------------------	-----

INDEX,	505
------------------	-----

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

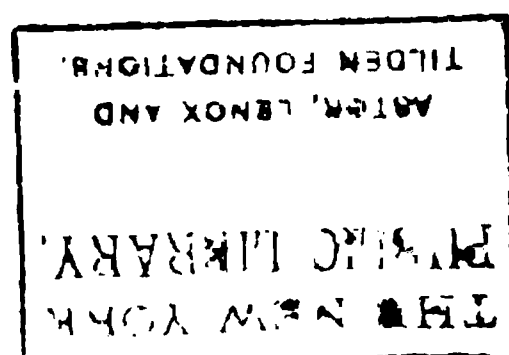
	PAGE.
Map of the County Kildare, showing the position of the landed gentry of the county towards the close of the sixteenth century <i>(Frontispiece)</i>	2
Carton in 1883,	9
Sir Richard Talbot, Duke of Tyrconnell,	12
Baylie and Mooney's Map of the proposed Demesne and Park at Carton, in 1744,	13
Carton House before 1738,	15
The Tomb in Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, of Robert, 19th Earl of Kildare,	17
Map of Waterstown Townland, 1736, now included in the Carton Demesne,	19
Rocque's Map of the Carton Demesne, in 1757,	20
The Proposed Restoration of Carton House in 1762,	22
The Inscription running round the Earl of Kildare's Stone Table,	24
The Earl of Kildare's Stone Table,	25
"The Tower," or "Steeple," at Carton,	27
Donaghmore Church Ruins (and Plan) near Maynooth, Co. Kildare,	29
Moygaddy Castle, and Plan,	30
Portion of a Sculptured Tomb-slab in the Churchyard at Old Carton,	31
Map of Carton Demesne in 1838,	34
Map of the Townlands out of which the Carton Demesne was formed,	48
The White Castle of Athy and the Sculptured Stones,	50, 51, 60
The Slab bearing the Earl of Kildare's Arms in the White Castle of Athy,	58
The Bridge of Athy Inscribed Stones,	59
The Richard Cossen (1575) Stone, built in the White Castle of Athy,	60
A Book-plate (FitzGerald),	87
In the Churchyard at Johnstown (Inn),	96
The Alen Coat of-Arms,	99
The Alen Chapel in the Donaghcomper Church Ruins,	101
Portion of the Ruins of St. Wolstan's Abbey,	105
St. Wolstan's House in 1792,	111
The Barton Coat-of-Arms,	121
Lucan House in 1798,	130
Map showing the Blessed Wells in and near Tully, Co. Kildare,	132
Portrait of Patrick Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan,	142
The Treaty-stone of Limerick,	145
Patrick Sarsfield's Statue in Limerick,	

	PAGE.
"The Gates of Heaven," Kilranelagh Churchyard,	150
The Neale or O'Neal Coat-of-Arms,	152, 153
The Donaghmore Ogham Stone (Co. Kildare),	156
Rubbing of the Inscription on the Donaghmore Ogham Stone,	159
Cross-base at Cadamstown, Co. Kildare,	172
"The Turk's Head" Boulder,	176
Map of the Barony of Portnahinch, Queen's Co.,	184
The Sculpturing on the Tombstone of Conn Rorke, Tierhogar, Queen's Co.	191
The ancient Font, now at Emo Park,	196, 197
Map of "Eri and Clanmalir," <i>circa</i> 1563 (Barony of Portnahinch only),	199
Petty's Map of the Parish of Coolbanagher (Down Survey),	201
Petty's Map of the Parish of Lea (Down Survey),	203
Tinnakill Castle in 1903,	206
View and Section of Tinnakill Castle,	211
Plans of the Ground-floor and Upper Stories of Tinnakill Castle,	214
The Headless Effigy of Robert Hartpole, 1594, and the Inscription on the Slab,	225, 304
Moore Abbey in 1770,	230
" " 1794,	233
" " another view,	234
" " in 1903,	237
Portrait of Sir Edward Moore, Knt.,	241
Portrait of Charles, 2nd Viscount Moore of Drogheda,	243
Carving on the Mullaghmast Boulder,	245, 246, 247, 248
Rubbing of the O'Toole Cross-shaft at Knockarigg House, Co Wicklow,	250
Ruins of Stratford Lodge, Baltinglass,	275
Model of a Viking Ship,	280
Remains of ancient Viking Ship,	282
North-east View of Morett Castle in 1792,	286
South-east View of Morett Castle in 1781,	292
" " " in 1903,	293
Map showing the Antiquarian Remains between Morett and Coolbanagher,	298
Monk's Grange Castle in 1782,	309
Fragments of a Pagan Burial Urn from Pollardstown, Co. Kildare,	312, 313
Ancient Bronze Brooch or Pin discovered at Pollardstown, Co Kildare,	314
Lea Castle in 1903	324
Lea Castle from the North-east in 1794,	330
" " " in 1896,	331
Lea Castle from the East in 1792,	336
" " " in 1896,	337
A St. Patrick's Penny,	342
A Coin struck by the Confederate Catholics in 1642,	343
Ground-plan of Lea Castle,	345
View of Lea Castle and the old Ash-tree in 1779,	347
"Cahir-na-Coppal's Lep,"	349
Map of West Wicklow, from the one-inch Ordnance Survey Maps,	353
Keadeen Mountain, showing Finn M'Coole's Bed,	356

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

xi

"The Stone House" at Acaun Bridge, Co. Carlow (A Giant's Grave), .	357
The Knickeen Long-stone,	358
Map of Knockaulin Hill,	360
Irish Foot-wear, ancient and modern : a Cooraun and a Pampoota, .	377
Celtic Patterns on fragments of Slabs in Kildare Cathedral, . . .	378
The Territory of Offaly, from a Map drawn <i>circa</i> 1563,	397
Map of the King's County Barony of Upper Philipstown ; Queen's County Barony of Portnahinch ; and Co. Kildare Barony of West Offaly, which formed the ancient Territory of Clanmaliere,	420
Portion of an old Brass Spoon found in Tinnakill Castle Ruins, . .	433
The O'Dempsey Coat-of-arms, impaling that of Bermingham, . . .	452
An O'Dempsey Tomb-slab in the Churchyard of Ballintemple, King's Co.,	453
The Hill of Allen,	454
Remains of Kilmeague Castle,	462
Sculptured Stones from Kilmeague Castle,	463, 464
The de Burgh Coat-of-arms,	466
A Mediæval Dutch Jar discovered in the County Sligo,	494
An ancient Bronze Ring,	498
An ancient Bronze Spear-head,	499



JOURNAL
OF THE
Archæological Society of the County of Kildare
AND
Surrounding Districts.

CARTON.¹

BY LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.

[Read at the Naas Meeting, 22nd January, 1902.]

THE full name of Carton in Irish was "Baile-an-Cairthe," i.e., the town of the Pillar-stone; this name must have originated, at some remote period, in the existence of a Long-stone or Gallaun, on the land. In course of time, the name underwent a change, and appears as "the Carthyn," to be in turn distorted to Cartown (as it is still called by the people), till in the latter end of the eighteenth century it appears under the name at present in use. Carton forms part of the Manor of Maynooth, which was granted to Maurice FitzGerald, Lord of Maynooth, in 1176. It was not until about the year 1739 that it became the residence of the Earls of Kildare, who, at that period, added to the house built in the seventeenth century by the Talbot family, and made it much as it appears at the present time. The chief places of residence of the Earls in former times were the Castles of Maynooth, Kilkea, and Woodstock, near Athy, in the County Kildare; Croome and Adare, in the

¹ In 1869, the 4th Duke of Leinster published an account of Carton in a small pamphlet. Much of the information which is here given was taken from this source.

County Limerick, and a house in Dublin, principally of timber, according to the time, called "the Carbrie," which stood in Skinner Row (now Christ Church Place).

A castle formerly existed at Carton, of which mention is made at an early date ; it stood near the churchyard, on the townland called Old Carton ; in appearance, it was most probably an oblong "pile," or fortified dwelling-house, of the same class as still exist, more or less in ruins, at Simmonstown, near Hazel-hatch ; Barberstown, near Straffan ; and Reeves Castle, near Lyons.

The earliest mention of Carton appears to be in 1355 ; in that year, on the 22nd of March, the king granted a pardon to Elizabeth fitz Avery, for having come, with others, asserting themselves to be M'Coyghegan (M'Geoghegan), O'Milmoygh (O'Mulloy), and O'Shynagh (O'Shinnach or Fox), to the Castle of Carthyn, in the County of Kildare, and there robbed Geoffrey fitz Eustace, a guardian of the peace of said county.¹ In 1416, Elizabeth fitz Avery was in possession of the Manor of Carthyn, which she held from Gerald FitzGerald, 5th Earl of Kildare.²

In 1435, on the 20th March, it was ordered by Richard Talbot, Archbishop of Dublin, Deputy of Sir Thomas Stanley, Kt., Lieutenant of Ireland, in order to settle the lawsuits between Christopher, son of Sir Christopher Plunket, Kt., and Agnes, Countess of Kildare (wife of the 5th Earl), concerning the right in and to the Manor of Carthyn, that the said manor should be resumed into the king's hands, to remain there until it should be decided to which of them it ought of right to belong. And further it was agreed that Christopher Barnewall, Deputy of Thomas Strange, Treasurer of Ireland, an unbiassed person, should be nominated in the meantime to see to the safe custody of the said manor.³

Owing to the Rebellion of Silken Thomas in 1534, all the possessions of the Earls of Kildare were forfeited, and not restored until eighteen years later by Edward VI ; the lands were leased by the Crown to those who had served it. Carton was no exception, as on the 27th of January, 1546, it was leased for twenty-one years at a rent of £8 5s. 1d. sterling, to a soldier named Rayney Bell, one of the king's retinue in Ireland.⁴ Among the pardons of 1600 appears the name of Robert Bell of Carton.⁵

¹ Rot. Hib. Canc. Cal., p. 55 b.

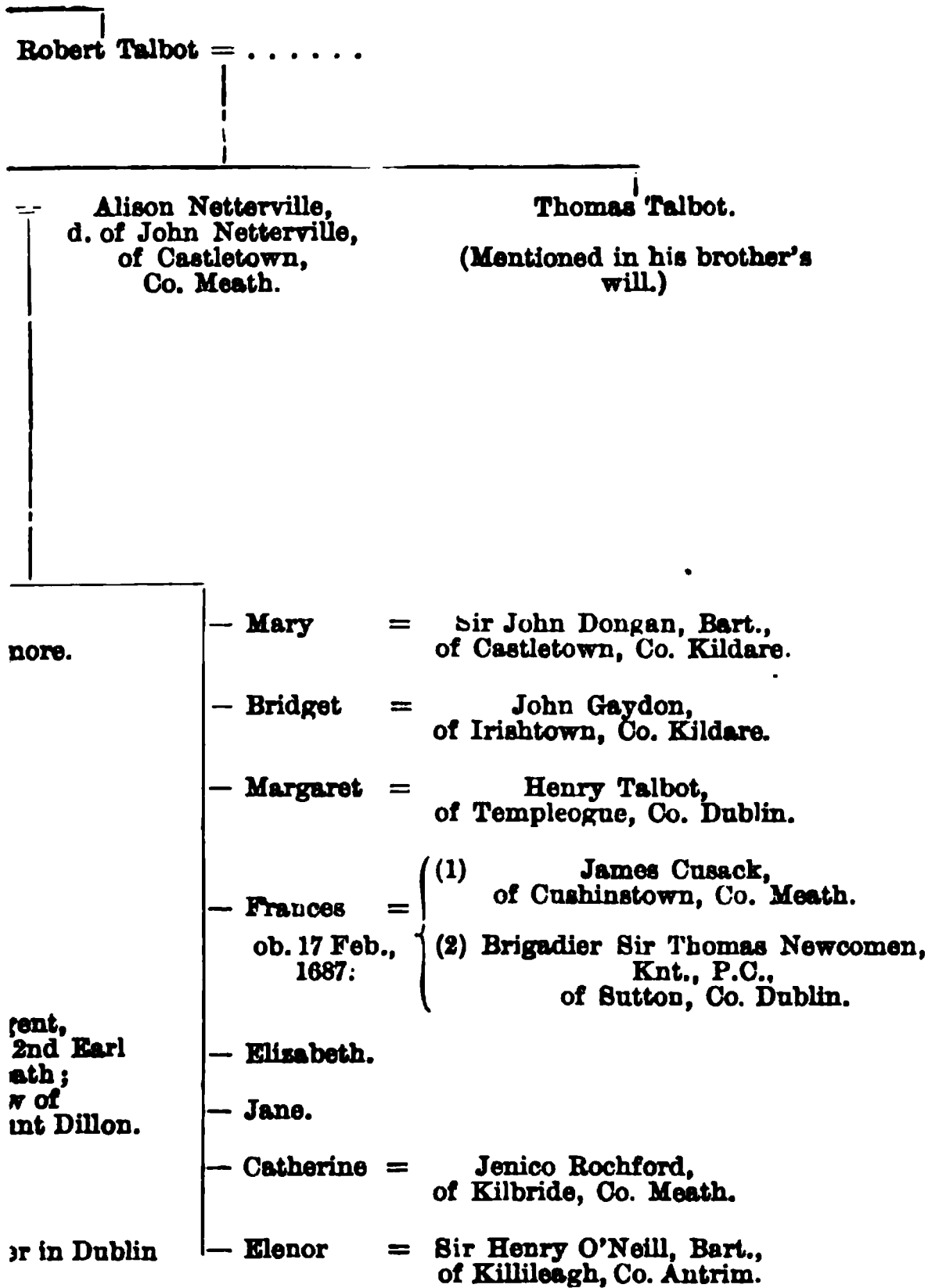
² Index of Exchequer Records, in the Dublin Record Office.

³ Rot. Hib. Canc. Cal., p. 260.

⁴ Fiant of Henry VIII, No. 515. ⁵ Fiant of Elizabeth, No. 6,459.

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BOTS OF MALAHIDE.



NOTE.

At the time of his creation the Duke of Tyrconnell had two nephews—(1) Sir William Talbot, Bart. (*vide supra*), and (2) William Talbot, Esq., of Haggardstown, who are both mentioned in special remainder, if the Duke died without male issue.

Which of his brothers William Talbot of Haggardstown was the son of is not stated, nor does there appear to be anything further known about him.

In 1603, a lease of the Manor of Carton was granted by Gerald, the 14th Earl of Kildare, to Sir William Talbot, Bart., whose grandfather was Sir Thomas Talbot, Kt., of Malahide, in the County Dublin.

The Talbots of Malahide and the Talbots Earls of Shrewsbury are sprung from the same ancestor—one Richard de Talbot, whose name is mentioned in the Domesday Book. The former have possessed the lordship of Malahide, County Dublin, ever since the time the Anglo-Normans set foot in Ireland in Henry II's reign.

The ancestor of the Carton branch was Sir Thomas Talbot, Kt., of Malahide, who died in 1528, leaving issue by his wife Catherine Betagh (of the Moynalty, County Meath, family) three sons:—

- (1) William, his successor at Malahide, who died in 1595.
- (2) Peter, who predeceased his elder brother.
- (3) Robert, who is thus mentioned in his brother William's will:—"Itm. I leave to my brother Robert Talbot the jewell he chalengethe."¹

This Robert was the father of William Talbot, Recorder of the City of Dublin, to whom Gerald, the 14th Earl of Kildare, granted a lease of Carton in 1603. At this time, the Manor of Carton contained a Castle (at Old Carton), 10 farmsteads, a mill, 352 acres (corresponding to about 448 statute acres), and a fishing weir.²

This William Talbot was M.P. for the County Kildare in 1613-15. In 1620, he was appointed, by Charles I, one of the Trustees (the other being Lord Aungier, Master of the Rolls) to take charge of the title-deeds of George, 16th Earl of Kildare, then a minor; these deeds were deposited in a chest with three locks in the Council House of Maynooth Castle: the Trustees each had charge of a key, and the third key was kept by a person appointed by the Lords Justices. On the 4th February, 1623, William Talbot was created a Baronet; and he it was who built the house at Carton, which is the nucleus of the present mansion. In his will³ (which is dated the 12th March, 1633), he states that—

"I doo leave and bequeathe to my welbeloved wife the townes and lands of Caretowne, Killane, Banocks, Leynaghton, and all the lands I have in the parishe of Moyglare, during her naturall life in lyewe of her dower or joynture of my lands."

¹ County Dublin Exchequer Inquisition.

² County Kildare Chancery Inquisition, No. 6 of James I.

³ Dublin Diocesan Will in the Record Office, Dublin.

The following Funeral Entry in Ulster's Office states who his wife was, and gives the names of his children :—

“Sir William Talbott of Cartowne in the County of Kildare, Baronet deceased the xvi of March 1633; he had to wife Alson daughter of John Nettervell of Casteltowne in the County of Meath Esquire, by whome he left issue S^r Robert Talbott Baronet, and hath to wife Grace daughter of ye right Ho^{ble} S^r George Calvert, K^t, Lord Calvert, baron of Baltimore; John Talbott; Garrett (or Gerald) Talbott who hath to wife Margaret daughter of Henry Gaidon of Dublin, gent.; James Talbott; Thomas Talbott; Peter Talbott; Gilbert Talbott; Richard Talbott (afterwards created Duke of Tyrconnell). Mary, married to Sir John Dongan, Baronet; Briget married to John Gaidon of Irishtowne in the County of Kildare, Esquire; Margaret, married to Henry Talbott of Templeoge in the County of Dublin, Esquire; Frances; Elizabeth; Jane; Katherine; and Eleanor.

“He was buried in the church of Maynooth, in the parish of Laraghbrene, the 1st of April, 1633.”

That he was buried “in the church of Maynooth” is most improbable, as there is no burial-ground attached to the Roman Catholic church at present there, nor is there one on its former site. The ancient churchyard of Laraghbryan (a short distance to the west of Maynooth) is the parish burial-place. Nor is it likely that Sir William was buried in the church (the Castle chapel, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, in bygone times), as it was then used as a Protestant place of worship. What is very probable is, that he was interred in the churchyard of Old Carton, just outside the demesne walls on the north-east side, as in it lies a portion of a flag bearing the remains of a coat-of-arms, though not enough of it remains to identify the family it belonged to. This theory is borne out from the following extract from an Ordnance Survey letter written in October, 1837, which states that:—“In the churchyard of Old Carton is a tombstone presenting ornamental carving and figures of animals, which tradition says is the tombstone of the Countess of Tirconnell.”

As far as this lady is concerned (and, to give her her correct title, she was Duchess of Tyrconnell), tradition errs, as she was buried in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, in 1730; but as “there is no smoke without a fire,” we may not be far wrong if we suggest that this slab was originally placed over the grave of one of the Talbots of Carton.¹

In “the Civil Survey” of 1654, carried out by James Peisley and Henry Makepeace, by orders of the Lord Deputy and Council, the following description is given of Carton :—

¹ For a further description of this slab, see the end of this Paper, under “Old Carton Churchyard.”

"There is one Stone House upon the lands of Cartowne which was valued to be worth £200 (for letting purposes) in the yeare 1640, which being now (1654) ruined and decayed is valued to be worth butt £60.

"There is alsoe upon the lands of Cartowne aforesaid one chapell of ease, one ruined stone house, with a garden and orchard thereunto belonging; one decayed water-mill, and one decayed Dove-house.

"The aforesaid lands of Cartowne were held in fee by Sir William (recte Robert) Talbott, Irish Papist, in the yeare 1640, he paying to Lady Talbott her jointure thereout."

The above entry must refer to Old Carton, or else the Talbots had not yet built the nucleus of the present House, as it is incredible that it could, in so short a space—fifty years at the outside—have become "ruined and decayed."

Sir William's eldest son, Sir Robert Talbot, Bart., succeeded him. By his wife, Grace Calvert, Lord Baltimore's daughter, he had an only daughter, Frances, who married her kinsman, Richard Talbot, of Malahide, who died in 1703; she survived him for fifteen years. When Sir Robert's death took place is not stated; but it was before 1671. In 1642 his mother, Alison Netterville, was residing at Carton, and was obliged to leave it in consequence of the civil war.¹

After the death of Sir Robert, the baronetcy descended to his nephew William, son of Gerald or Garrett Talbot, by his wife, Margaret Gaidon. Sir William was M.P. for Meath in 1689, in the Parliament of James II. He, on the death of his uncle Richard, Duke of Tyrconnell, in 1691, would have been, but for the attainder of the grantee, entitled to that dukedom under the special remainder in its creation, and accordingly he styled himself "le Compte," or "el Condé de Tyrconnell." His life was spent abroad, in France or Spain, till his death, on the 26th December, 1724, at the age of 82, since when the baronetcy is presumed to have become extinct.

According to an Inquisition taken in Naas in 1695, it was found that Sir William Talbot, Bart., late of Dublin, had been attainted for treason on the 11th May, 1691, previous to which time he was seised in fee of the town and lands of Cartowne, in the Barony of Salt, containing 400 Irish acres. In the Inquisition is included an indenture dated 10th November, 1683, giving the marriage settlements of Sir William, who was about to marry Anne, widow of Luke, sixth Viscount Dillon (ob. s. p., 1682), a daughter of Richard Nugent, second Earl of Westmeath. He left Carton to his wife for life, with remainder to his sons (if any) and their heirs, then to his uncle, Colonel Richard

¹ Carte Papers MS., vol. xii. p. 259.

Talbot, and his heirs; and then to William Talbot, of Straffan, and his heirs.¹

The estate subsequently passed to Sir Robert's youngest brother, the celebrated Richard Talbot, Duke of Tyrconnell, the salient points of whose career² will be given here before continuing these notes on Carton:—

Richard Talbot's boyhood was spent, as far as it is known, at Carton. When nineteen years of age he went to the Continent, and rose to the rank of colonel in the French service. Though a Roman Catholic, he was subsequently induced by the Ormond Party to return to Ireland, where he served against Owen Roe O'Neill. He was with the army that defended Drogheda against Oliver Cromwell and his Parliamentarians in the month of August, 1649; and in the subsequent butchery of the garrison and townspeople, his life was saved by a Cromwellian officer named Reynolds. Escaping to Flanders, he entered the service of the Duke of York (afterwards King James II), with whom he returned to England on the restoration in 1660. Four years later he was committed to the Tower of London for using threatening words to the Duke of Ormond touching the Act of Explanation—a measure which he considered extremely unjust to many of his countrymen who had suffered in the cause of the Stuarts. In November, 1670, he drew up a petition to the Crown setting forth the services of the loyalist Irish; his advocacy of the claims of the ousted Catholic landowners, strenuously persevered in, made him many enemies. Selected by Titus Oates in 1677 as one of his victims, he fled to the Continent; but, on his return soon afterwards, was received into great favour at Court. About this time he married his first wife, Catherine Boynton, daughter of Matthew, second son of Sir Matthew Boynton, Bart., of Barnston, in Yorkshire. She was a maid-of-honour to the Queen, and sister-in-law to the poet, Wentworth Dillon, 4th Earl of Roscommon. Their married life was short, as she died in child-birth at Dublin in the month of March, 1679, and, with her child, was buried in Christ Church Cathedral.

Within a year Colonel Talbot married again; this time in Paris, to the beautiful Frances Lady Hamilton, daughter of Richard Jennings, of Sandridge, in Hertfordshire, and widow of Sir George Hamilton, Kt. (2nd son of Sir George, 4th son of James, 1st Earl of Abercorn), who died in 1667. She was sister to Sarah, the celebrated Duchess of Marlborough; and though one of the most admired women, both for her looks and her bearing, in the Court of Charles II, was one of the very few who, in that disreputable society, led a pure life.

During the reign of Charles II, Colonel Talbot lived mostly in Ireland. In 1685, when James II came to the throne, in reward for his services to the Stuarts, he was given the commission of Lieutenant-General; and, in the same year, he was created Baron of Talbotstown, Viscount Baltinglass, and Earl of Tyrconnell.

In the month of February, 1687, he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and, as such, he introduced his co-religionists into every branch of the service in Ireland, both civil and military, from which the Penal Laws had most unjustly debarred them.

¹ County Kildare Ex. Inquisition, No. 24, of William III.

² Principally taken from Webb's "Compendium of Irish Biography."

SIR RICHARD TALEOT, DUKE OF TYBCONNELL.

Died at Limerick on the 14th Augt., 1691.

Reproduced from an engraving of the original Picture, at Ditton Park, and belonging to
Lord Beaumont.

When James II retired to France, in December, 1688, Lord Tyrconnell adhered firmly to his cause, in spite of tempting offers from William III to desert the Stuarts ; and, in March, 1689, when King James landed at Kinsale, Lord Tyrconnell met him, and was thereupon created Duke of Tyrconnell. Through the ensuing campaign, he was the King's principal adviser, and was present with him at the disastrous Battle of the Boyne, fought on the 1st July, 1690. Together they rode thence to Dublin, and, arriving at the Castle, were met by the Duchess of Tyrconnell, who invited the King to honour them at supper ; but he surlily replied that his breakfast had left him no appetite, and also remarked that the Irish could make good use of their heels, to which the Duchess is said to have retorted that His Majesty had outstripped them. On the departure of the King for France, Tyrconnell's popularity with his countrymen was on the wane ; his jealousy of the idol of the Irish army—Patrick Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan—helped to estrange him with the officers and men ; age and infirmity, too, were telling on him, obliging him to make way for younger and more vigorous leaders ; and so it came about that when William III was about to lay siege to Limerick in August, 1690, Tyrconnell retired with the French troops to Galway, leaving to Sarsfield the honour and glory of that heroic defence. Not long afterwards he crossed to France, to return in January, 1691, with three frigates laden with ammunition, arms, and money. After the defeat at Aughrim, Co. Galway, in July, Tyrconnell retired to Limerick, and assumed the command of the city, which was about to undergo a second siege. Shortly before that took place, however, he was struck down with a fit of apoplexy, and, after lingering for two or three days, he died on the 14th of August, 1691, and was buried at St. Mary's Cathedral, where, however, no monument marks his grave.

Lady Morgan, writing of the Duke of Tyrconnell, says that—"Two qualities he possessed to an eminent degree—wit and valour ; and if to gifts so brilliant and so Irish be joined devotion to his country and fidelity to the unfortunate and ill-fated family with whose exile he began life, and with whose ruin he finished it, it cannot be denied that in his character the elements of evil were mixed with great and striking good. Under happier circumstances, the good might have predominated ; and he, whose deeds are held by his own family in such right estimation, might have shed a lustre on his race, by the talents and heroism which gave force to his passions and celebrity to his errors."

Tyrconnell's widow lived for a considerable time in France, where she educated and brought up his two daughters, one of whom, Lady Charlotte Talbot, married the Prince de Vintimiglia ; the name of the other was Catherine. About the year 1705, the Duchess crossed to England, and shortly after returned to Dublin, where she erected a nunnery for Poor Clares in King Street. Here, she who had been one of the most beautiful women in the Court of Charles II, and had for years been a leader of society in Dublin, retired to end her days. On the morning of the 6th of March, 1730, long after most of her contemporaries had passed away, and when her existence was almost forgotten, she was found dead in her cell, being then in her ninety-third year. Three days later her interment took place in the Jones's (Ranelagh) Family vault in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.

At the time of his attainder, the Duke of Tyrconnell was in possession of the following townlands, in addition to Carton, all in the County Kildare :—

Corballis, 98 acres ; Oldtowne, 76 acres ; Kiltееle, 428 acres ; Kilwarden, 345 acres ; Blackchurch, 100 acres ; Barbystowne, 350 acres ; Straffan, 433 acres ; Ardrass, 260 acres ; Stacumny, 49 acres ; [Irish]towne, 90 acres ; Ballymekelly, Ladestowne (?), and Terowe, 47 acres ; and Tobberkevan, 120 acres.¹

The same Inquisition goes on to enumerate some of the goods and chattels which belonged to the Duke, and which were "in his great house of Cartowne, alias Cartyn," in July, 1691:—

"9 dry cows, 1 cock of hay, 1 large furnace with a pair of slings, 1 small furnace and a kettle, 1 large boiler, 3 grates and a pair of racks, 2 quilts, 3 ruggs, 3 blankets, 1 bolster and pillow, 2 pairs of sheets, 2 bedsteads, 9 long forms, 4 tables, 10 stillages [or stills?], 3 pieces of white marble, 1 pair of scales and an iron beam, 2 pictures in frames, a closet hung with gilt leather, 1 kneading-trough, 1 binn, 1 feather-bed, 1 bolster, 1 rug, 1 blanket, 2 pairs of sheets, 2 empty casks, all of which goods and chattels were valued for about £30 10s. 6d. sterling, and are now (1691) in the possession of Sir John La Niers, Kt."

Carton, on the Duke of Tyrconnell's attainder in 1691, was forfeited to the Crown. Various payments to different individuals, for repairing and keeping up the house and grounds by the Government, appear in some manuscript volumes in the Dublin Record Office, called "the Receipts and Payments of the Receiver General of His Majesty's Revenue in the kingdom of Ireland;" a few of the earliest entries in them, in connection with Carton, are as follows:—

- "(1) Paid to Wm. Spike to be disbursed in repairing the house of Carrtowne, as by Concordatum dated the 23rd day of February 1691 (1692), with £ s. d. acquittance appears 19 16 8
- "(2) Paid to William Robinson Esq. being so much issued by him for repairs of His Majesty's House at Carrtowne as by warrant of the 2nd of October 1696, and acquittance appears 92 18 6
- "(3) Paid to John Gregory employed as gardener at Carrtowne, ye house of yelate Lord Tyrconnell's, on account of his allowance for looking after the House and Gardens, as by warrant of the Lord Deputy, dated the 28th of Nov. 1695, and acquittance appears 10 0 0
- "(4) Paid to John Gregory, gardener at Carrtowne, in full of his salary and board wages, due to him to November 1696 as by warrant dated 10th Dec. 1696 with acquittance appears 44 5 0½"
- (With further similar entries.)

¹ Co. Kildare Ex. Inquisition, No. 2, of William and Mary.

In the "Book of Forfeited Estates," temp. William III, is the following entry :—

"Carrtown, in the parish of Larabrian, distant from Leixlip two miles, and from Dublin eight, is meadow and pasture. On it a very fine House, with all manner of convenient offices and fine gardens, &c., being the Mansion-house of the late Duke of Tyrconnell. Also a stone-walled square castle on that part of the townland called Old Carton, eight houses and cabins. Subject to a chiefry of £10 per annum to the Earl of Kildare. It contains 403a., 1r., 16p., at a rent of £150."

On the 3rd of April, 1703, the estate was sold by auction at Chichester House, Dublin, and was bought for £1,860, by Major-General Richard Ingolsby, who was Master-General of the Ordnance, and one of the Lords Justices of Ireland at the time of his death in 1711. He was succeeded in the estate by his son Henry, M.P. for the City of Limerick, who died in 1731. His cousin and heir Thomas Ingolsby, of Walldridge, in Buckinghamshire, sold it back to the Earl of Kildare, on the 27th of January, 1739, for £8,000.

It was the wish of Robert, 19th Earl of Kildare, when he succeeded to the title, to have restored the Castle of Maynooth, which was then in ruins; but on examination it was found to be too much dilapidated. He therefore, as mentioned above, repurchased the lease of Carton in 1739, with the intention of making it his principal residence.

The Earls of Kildare, while unable to live in Maynooth Castle after the rebellion of 1641, dwelt in different localities :—George, the 16th Earl, resided at Kilkea Castle and in Dublin till the time of his death in 1655; Wentworth, the 17th Earl, and his brother Robert FitzGerald (father of Robert, the 19th Earl), lived at Grangemellon near Athy, which they held on a long lease from Sir Walter Borrowes of Giltown since 1661, and also at Kilkea Castle; John, the 18th Earl, resided constantly in England at Caversham in Oxfordshire, where he died in 1707; and Robert, the 19th Earl, lived at Kilkea Castle, or at the family residence in Suffolk Street, Dublin,¹ while the house at Carton was being enlarged. There is at Carton a picture of the house as it was before the Earl of Kildare commenced the alterations. It was two-storied, with a high roof and two one-

¹ Soon after the accession of James, 20th Earl, the family house in Dublin was changed. The Earl wished to build a large house on the south side of the city; but failing to get a site there, he selected one on "Molesworth Fields," then unoccupied, and the foundation of "Kildare House," afterwards called "Leinster House," was laid there in 1745. It was sold to the Royal Dublin Society in 1815.

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A TABLE OF THE BEARINGS
of Several Gentlemen's Seats and Eminent
Places taken from the Steeple (viz.)

A. The	Mullhussey	N.W. 25½
B. The	Dollinstown	N.W. 45
C. The	Pitchfordstown	N.W. 63½
D. The	The Hill of Carbery	S.W. 82½
E. The	The Hill of Allen	S.W. 67½
F. The	The Hill of Windgates	S.W. 50½
G. The	Ballygoran Hill	S.W. 37½
H. The	Oughterard Hill	S.W. 20½
I. The	The Hill of Lyons	S.W. 11½
K. The	Stickcumny	S.E. 13
L. The	The Mighty Barn	S.E. 24
M. The	The Hill of Hoath	S.E. 69
N. The	Ashhill	N.E. 62
O. The	Wainstown	N.E. 26
P. The	Butlerstown	N.E. 22
	Owenstown	N.W. 8

A. part o
B. part o
C. part o
D. . . .
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T CARTON, BY BAYLIE AND MOONEY, 1744.

ack.]

CARTON HOUSE, BUILT BETWEEN 1603 AND 1633, BY SIR WILLIAM TALBOT, BART.
[From an Oil-Painting at Carton.]

storied wings. There were three straight avenues of trees leading to the hall-door on the south-east front (where the garden is now); and on the north-west was a handsome formal garden.

The Earl at once commenced the additions to the house according to the plans of the architect, Richard Castell;¹ and so rapidly was the work carried on, that the beautiful ceiling of the dining-room, now the saloon, was finished by the Italian artists, Paul and Philip La Franchini, at a cost of £501, in that same year (1739).

The additions were not completed at the time of the Earl's death in 1744. By his will he left Carton to the Countess, with directions to finish the house and offices according to the plans. She continued the works, which included lengthening the body of the house, raising it and the wings a story, and connecting them by open colonnades. In the pediment over the then hall-door are the Earl's arms impaling those of the Countess²—the O'Brien coat. In the original Account Book (at Carton) which gives the expenditure, labourers' wages, &c., of the works in progress in 1739, occurs the following entry:—

“To carving the familie Arms, by John Houghton and John Kelly, in ye Pediment in Ardbrackan Stone, with other decorations of Boys, Cornicopias, etc., £60.”

Mention, too, is made in one place in the same Account Book in connection with the Portland stone imported from England, that “the cost of the firste cargoe being taken by ye Spaniards in 1739 came to £41 15s. 1d. ;” and that the sum of £39 1s. 8d. was received from a London Insurance Company in compensation for the loss. These works, which cost upwards

¹ Richard Castell, Castle, or Castles, the eminent architect, was a German who came over to Ireland at the instance of Sir Gustavus Hume, Bart., of Castle Hume, in the County Fermanagh. Many buildings in Dublin were designed by him, as well as the following gentry's seats in the country:—Castle Hume, above mentioned; Hazlewood, County Sligo; Powerscourt, County Wicklow; Summerhill, County Meath; Ballyhays, County Cavan; and Carton.

His death took place at Carton in 1751. After dinner he retired to write some directions in connection with Leinster House, Dublin, when he was seized with a fit and expired in his chair. He was interred in the Church of Maynooth (?). For a list of his Dublin works, see the “*Anthologia Hibernica Magazine*,” vol. ii, p. 243.

² She was Lady Mary O'Brien, daughter of William, 3rd Earl of Inchiquin.

THE TOMB IN CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN, OF ROBERT, 19TH EARL OF KILDARE,
BY WHOM THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE HOUSE AT CARTON WAS COMMENCED IN 1739.
ORBIT 20TH FEB., 1744, ÆTATUS 68.
[FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY LAWRENCE, DUBLIN.]

of £21,000, were completed in 1747, as appears from the following extracts from a letter of Emily, Countess of Kildare,¹ dated 6th July :—

“The late Lord Kildare left Cartown to Lady Kildare, who has, since his death, entirely finished a house, which was advanced pretty much in his life-time. . . . As it must after her death belong to Lord Kildare, she has given it up to him. . . . She has set her heart upon furnishing the house completely, as indeed she has done, for there is nothing wanting there at all, not even table-linnen.”

In 1750 the Countess wrote that she was “excessively impatient to see how the lawn looks, now that some of the hedges and ditches are taken away.” [*Vide* Map facing p. 34.]

James, 20th Earl of Kildare, did not make any additions to the house. He at one time intended to have rebuilt the centre building, as he had plans prepared in 1762 for “a house drawn, so as to be built between the colonnades.” And it is said that, on being told in Dublin, “Carton is on fire,” he replied, “Let it burn.” The fire, however, was extinguished without having done much damage.

The Earl² greatly enlarged the demesne, and enclosed 1,100 acres with a high wall.³ To do this he had to take in portion of several neighbouring townlands, such as parts of Moygaddy (County Meath),⁴ Old Carton, Catherinestown, Kellystown, Blakestown, Kilmacredock, and Maynooth, while two or three others were wholly included, whose names are not now in use, such as “Waterstown,” “Cool-mac-Thomas,”⁵ and Criefstown or Creestown.

On the Waterstown townland was a thatched house with out-offices, in which dwelt an old gentleman named Richard

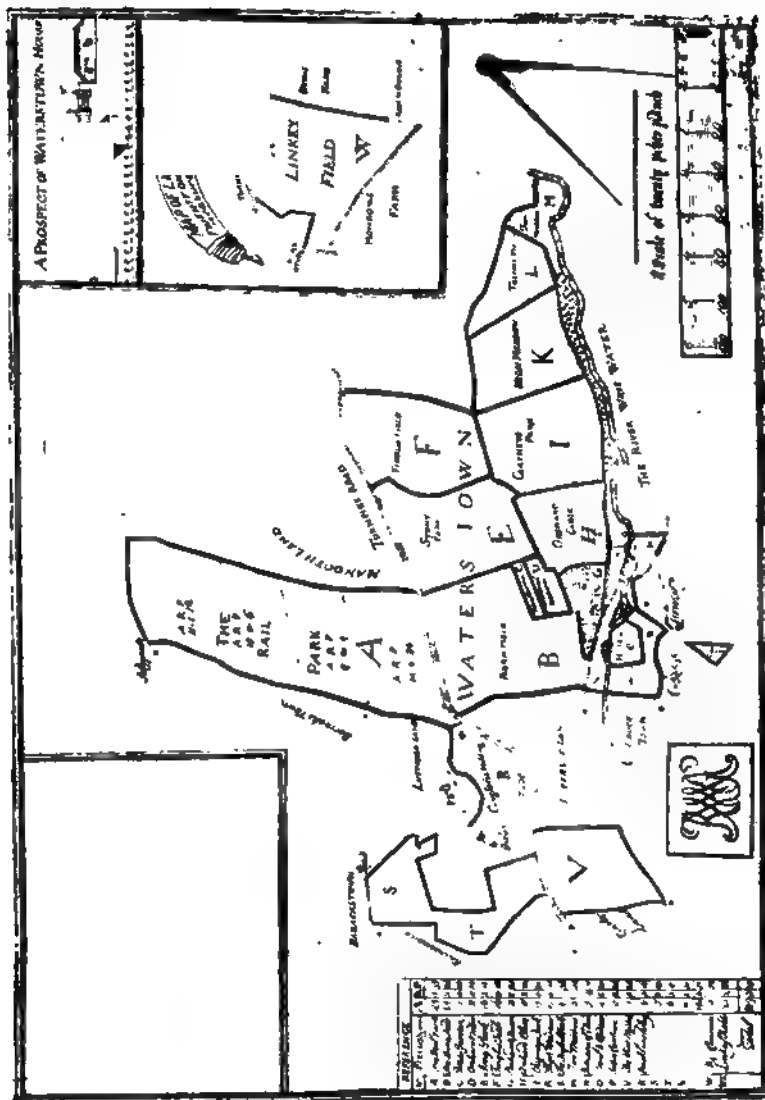
¹ Lady Emily Mary Lennox, 2nd daughter of Charles, 2nd Duke of Richmond, was the wife of James, 20th Earl of Kildare, and 1st Duke of Leinster,

² James, 20th Earl of Kildare, was created Marquis of Kildare in 1761, and Duke of Leinster in 1766. His death took place on the 19th of November, 1773.

³ These works were completed in 1760.

⁴ That portion of the Moygaddy townland which lies between the demesne wall and Clash-roo-neen stream, was purchased in 1748 from a Colonel Pechel.

⁵ At the time of his attainder in 1689, William Dongan of Castle-town, Earl of Limerick, was seised of the towns and lands of Kilmacredock, Goodfriarstowne, and *Coole McThomas*, part of Kilmacredock, containing 270 acres, and also 280 acres in Collinblackstowne *alias* Collins-towne (County Kildare Ex. Inqn., No. 2, of Charles I).



A HAND-DRAWN MAP (17 INCHES BY 25 INCHES) BY W. STEELE, OF THE WATERSTOWN TOWNLAND NOW INCLUDED IN THE PARK AT CARTON, OCTOBER, 1786.

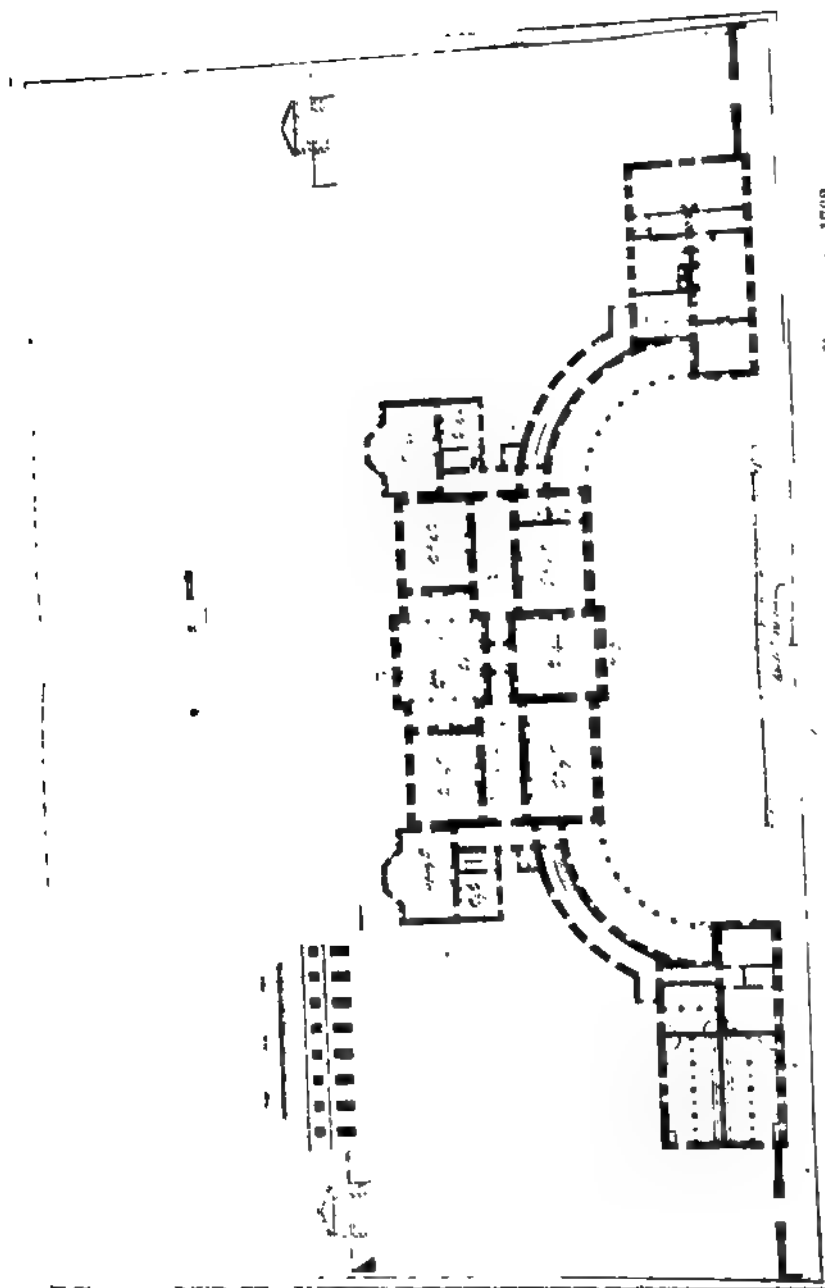
Nelson, who, as the Earl was unwilling to disturb him, was allowed to live on in the new demesne until his death occurred some time previous to the year 1769. His dwelling-house was then kept up as an ornamental cottage; and a part of it, years afterwards, was converted into a "shell-room," the designing and carrying out of which was done under the personal superintendence of the wife of the 3rd Duke. The Nelson family are buried in the churchyard of Laraghbryan; there is a large table-tomb inside the church-ruins there recording the deaths of the members of the family from 1736 to 1824. A portion of the inscription reads—

"Here lie interred the remains of Mr. John Nelson of Waterstown who died on the 19th September 1736 in the 77th year of his age. As also Catherine Nelson otherwise Smith his wife, who died 2nd Decr. 1714 . . . And likewise of their youngest son Mr. John Nelson who died the 23rd of January 1760 in the 46th year of his age. . . . In memory of whom this stone was placed by their eldest son Mr. Richard Nelson" [&c.].

According to the 1708 Rent Roll of the County Kildare property of Robert, Earl of Kildare, John Nelson, senior, obtained a lease of Waterstown on the 4th June, 1683, for three lives (viz., those of his sons Oliver and John, and of his daughter Elizabeth Kyan, *alias* Nelson). His lease included 80 acres in Waterstown, 26 acres of land parcels of Donoughmore, 80 acres called "the Railed Park" (which, with a small townland then called Knockavilla, now forms the townland of "Rail Park"), lands called "Finglis or Finglass Park" (now a part of the Carton Park on the Maynooth side), which, together with 20 acres adjacent to Waterstown on the west side, amounted to 51 acres; and 17 acres situated opposite to the present Roman Catholic Church of Maynooth, at the junction of the Kilcock and Moyglare roads, then known as "the Linka Fields;" in all 205 Irish acres, for which Nelson paid a rent of £105. On his death in 1736, John Nelson was succeeded by his son Richard, who, as mentioned above, was allowed to remain on at Waterstown after it had become a part of the new demesne, until his death took place.

On the 21st August, 1791, the Marquis of Kildare (afterwards the third Duke) was born at Carton. This caused great rejoicings; on the day of his baptism, the 7th of November, the Dublin Regiment of Volunteers marched to Carton; and when the ceremony was over, they resolved that he should be enrolled in the corps; thereupon the Sergeant of the Grenadiers took the baby in his arms, and, surrounded by his comrades, entered him on the roll.

A HAND-DRAWN MAP (28 INCHES BY 20 INCHES), BY JOHN ROCQUE, OF THE CARTON DEMESE, IN 1757.



THE PROPOSED RESTORATION OF THE HOUSE AT CARTON BY JAMES, 20TH EARL OF KIDARE, IN 1762.

On the outbreak of the Rebellion, in May, 1798, the Duke was in England; but his four youngest daughters were at Carton. On the first alarm, Stoyte, the butler, in order to save the plate, built it into the area wall near the Duke's room. A regiment of the Scotch Fusiliers were sent to occupy the house, and piled their arms in the colonnades. On a representation being made to the Chief Secretary, Lord Castlereagh, the regiment was ordered to march to Maynooth, and take up their quarters there. There was no attack made on the house on the part of the insurgents.

The Duke went to London in February, 1803, and returned in July, on the 23rd of which month, the day appointed by Robert Emmet for the insurrection, news was brought late in the evening to Carton that "Maynooth was in arms." He immediately sent his secretary, James Long, to Dublin with the information, and to ask for assistance; and himself sat up all night prepared to resist the insurgents. The next day, some troops, under the command of Lieutenant Fulton, arrived at Carton, and, after having had refreshment under the colonnade, marched to Maynooth, where the Duke, with his eldest son, occupied a room in the Leinster Arms Inn, after having gone round the town to warn the people against joining the insurrection. On the following day they were persuaded to give up their arms, which were piled in the hall at Carton till they could be forwarded to Dublin. The Duke died at Carton on the 20th October, 1804, and was buried in the new vault in St. Brigid's Cathedral at Kildare.

Shortly after the third Duke came of age, he carried out extensive alterations inside the house; he also changed the front to the north-west side, and laid out new approaches.

On the 10th August, 1849, the Queen and Prince Albert visited Carton, where a large party had been invited to meet them. An immense number of country people assembled on the lawn to see Her Majesty, who witnessed with delight jig-dancing to the music of the Irish pipes. She was much struck, too, with the *yells* of welcome which greeted her, sounding so different to the English *cheers* which her ears were accustomed to. On this occasion she was driven about the place in the Duke's long (Bianconi) car, drawn by two horses, and expressed herself so pleased with her first experience of an outside car, that the Duke ordered one to be built in Dublin and sent to Windsor Castle, where it was graciously accepted by the Queen. It was in allusion to this event that Vousden included in his song, "The Irish Jaunting Car," the following verse:—

GERALDV S C O M E

S K I L D F R I E F I L I V S

GERALDI A O O I A C C

C C X X X I I I S I D I E V P L E T C R O M A B O

INSCRIPTION ON THE EDGE OF THE EARL OF KILDARE'S STONE-TABLE, FORMERLY IN THE COUNCIL HOUSE OF MAYNOOTH CASTLE,
AND NOW AT CARTON.

[From a Drawing by G. Wakeman.]

“Shure when the Queen was over here she said she’d like her health to thrive,
 So the darlin’ Duke of Leinster thought he’d thrate her to a dhrive.
 She got on his outsidher, and before she had gone far,
 ‘Be me sowl,” says she, ‘I like the joultin’ of yer Irish jaunтин’ car.’
 So he had one made in Dublin, and he wrote to Mистер Maher
 To send out Larry Doolan for to dhrive the jaunтин’ car.”

On the arrival of the car at its destination, Her Majesty wrote the following letter to the Duchess of Leinster:—

OSBORNE,

Dec. 20th, 1849.

MY DEAR DUCHESS,

We have just learnt of the arrival of the Jaunting Car, and I cannot let anyone else express our sincere thanks to the Duke and yourself for it. Independent of its intrinsic use, it will be a most pleasing souvenir of Ireland, and in particular of our agreeable visit to Carton.

We hope that you and the Duke, and all your family, are well; and with the Prince’s kind remembrance to yourself, and ours to the Duke,

Believe me always,

Yours very sincerely,

VICTORIA R.

Antiquarian Remains, or Places of Archæological Interest, in or around the Carton Demesne.

THE STONE TABLE OF 1533.

The Stone Table of Gerald, 9th Earl of Kildare, which is now in the front garden, was formerly in “The Council House,” a detached building, which formed part of Maynooth Castle. On it were probably paid the rents by the Earl’s tenants in former times, as in their leases it was stipulated that the rents should be paid “at the Earl’s Manor House of Maynooth.” On the demolition of the Council House, about the year 1780, in order to build the house, which is now the nucleus of that

portion of Maynooth College facing the town, the Stone Table was, first of all, conveyed to "the Cottage" (Waterstown), and thence removed to Carton. It is thus referred to in a manuscript

THE EARL OF KILDARE'S STONE TABLE, 1533.

(From a Photograph by W. FitzG.)

account of the County of Kildare, written in 1686 by Thomas Monk:—"How the family war-cry and motto was valued by the said Earles appears by an inscription on the edge of a marble table remaining in the garden adjoyning the said house of Maynooth in these words: Geraldus Comes Kildarie Filius Geraldī a^o d^oī mccccxxxiii^o Si Dieu Plet Crom-a-bo."

THE TOWER.

On the high ground facing the house is an isolated square tower, which, in the old picture of Carton, appears ruinous from age, and has, on the east side, a high arched entrance of an ecclesiastical appearance. Its origin is unknown; and even tradition has nothing to say about it. The high archway gives one the idea that it was intended to have a wing attached to the tower; but, as far as is known, no foundations of a building have been discovered there. There is little doubt that it is of

ecclesiastical origin; and the most likely suggestion is that it was intended for a mausoleum by the Talbot family. The tower was repaired by the 8rd Duke of Leinster, who altered the windows, inserted a low doorway, renewed the battlements, and placed inside a winding wooden staircase leading through floors to the lead roof on the summit, from whence is obtained, on a

"THE STEEPLE," OR "THE TOWER," AT CARTON.

(From a Photograph by W. FitzG.)

clear day, a view for miles around. In an old hand-drawn map of Carton of *circa* 1789, showing the demesne before the fields were done away with, the tower is marked as standing on the "Steeple Field" of twenty-six acres, a name proving its ecclesiastical, and not military, origin.

THE RYE-WATER.

Flowing through Carton Demesne is a river called "The Rye-Water," which rises in the parish of Agher, in the County Meath, flows past Kilcock, and, after a course of about fifteen miles, joins the Liffey at Leixlip. It forms the mearin between the Counties Meath and Kildare, from half a mile above Ferran's Lock, till it is joined by a stream called the Clashrooneen, inside the Carton Demesne. Its principal tributary is "The Lyreen,"

which joins it just below Maynooth. The name of this latter stream means a "little river Fork," and was given to it as the fork is formed by the junction of the Loughtown and Clonshanbo streams. "The Lyreen" itself is joined by a small stream, which passes through Maynooth, and which is not now recognised by any particular name, though in a hand-painted map (at Carton) of the town of Maynooth, drawn by Noble and Keenan in 1750, it is marked down as "the Joan Slade River"—a name I cannot explain, unless it is a corruption of the Irish words "owen layd," meaning a smooth-flowing river. The Rye-Water in Irish is "Abhainn [pronounced Owen] Righ," and means the King's River, the present name, like the word Celbridge (i.e., Kildrochet, the church of the bridge), being partly a mispronunciation and partly a translation. "The King's River," which flows into the Liffey between Ballymore-Eustace and Blessington, at Baltyboys, in the County Wicklow, is an instance of a pure translation of the old Irish name.

The bridge over the Rye-water, at the eastern extremity of the Carton Demesne, over which the public road passes, is high and very narrow, with V-shaped niches in the parapets over the piers. It is called "Sandford's Bridge," and must be of considerable age. A family named Sandford formerly lived at Ravensdale House close by, and the bridge may have been built by them, which would account for its name.

Just outside the walls of Carton are a few remains of antiquarian interest :—

DONAGHMORE CHURCHYARD.

Donaghmore churchyard contains the ruins of a small church, with a chancel-arch, and the central pillar of a little double belfry on the west gable. The name means "the great church;" and it is supposed that all churches commencing with the word "donagh" (church) were founded by St. Patrick. The full ancient name was Domhnach-mor-maighe-Luadhat (or Nuadhat), meaning "the great church of Nuadhat's plain" (Maynooth). According to "The Martyrology of Donegal," a Bishop Erc was venerated here on the 27th of October.

This churchyard contains only one slab of any interest;¹ it bears the following inscription :—

" Here lies Old Joe, an honest man ;
Say more of mortal if you can."

¹ On the 4th August, 1902, I discovered a small boulder, bearing an Ogham inscription on two of its edges, in the north-eastern portion of this churchyard, where it had been used as a headstone to a grave. It will be described, and a reading of the inscription by Professor Rhys (of Jesus College, Oxford) given in the July number of our JOURNAL.

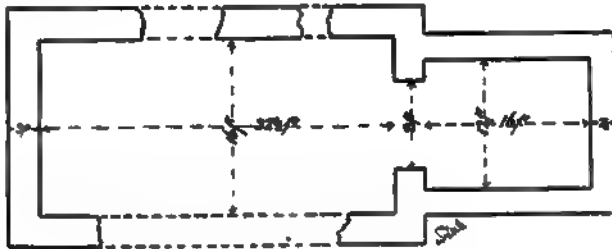
Until the 4th Duke of Leinster, in recent years, added, "Joe Foster died, 1781," it was impossible to know to whose memory the slab was erected. Joe Foster was an old retainer at Carton ;

DONAGHMORE (OR THE GRANGE WILLIAM) CHURCH RUINS FROM THE
SOUTH-EAST.

[From a Photograph by W. FitzG.]

and there is a picture of him there, painted in chalks by Hugh Hamilton.

This churchyard is locally called "the Grange William burial-ground," from the farm it is situated on.



Ground Plan of the Donaghmore Church ruins
(between Donaghmore and Maynooth).

In the chancel is a table-tomb (1851) belonging to the Ardiffe family.

These ruins were repointed by orders of the Duke of Leinster in 1892.

SHAUGHLIN'S WELL.

On the townland of Sion (in the Leixlip direction) is what is called Shaughlin's Glen, at the head of which is Shaughlin's Well, which in former times was considered a blessed well. The "pattern" day, however, is entirely forgotten. In a County Dublin Exchequer Inquisition taken in 1557, it was found that "Tippersaghlene" (i.e., Shaughlin's Well, as the townland was then called) was in the possession of Thomas Luttrell, of Luttrellstown, who died on the 30th April, 1557.

The Ordnance Survey Maps mark the site of a castle not far from the well; but no trace of it now exists. As to who Shaughlin was, even tradition is silent. It is possible he may have been a saint, and, if so, to be identified with St. Sechnall (or Shaughlin) of Dunshaughlin¹ in the County Meath, who was venerated on the 27th of November.

The townland name of Sion, in spite of its Biblical sound, is the Anglicised form of the Irish word "sheeawn," meaning a place haunted by "the Good People," or fairies.

MOYGADDY CASTLE.

On the opposite side of the Carton demesne is a small square tower, which is all that remains of Moygaddy Castle. It is shown in the old picture of Carton. This tower is marked on the Ordnance Survey Maps of 1847 as being then surrounded with farm buildings. In 1892 the 5th Duke of Leinster caused it to be repaired, as it was in a dangerous condition, particularly the south side, which was almost entirely rebuilt. A buttress at the south-east corner, and some internal alterations, show that it had previously been repaired.

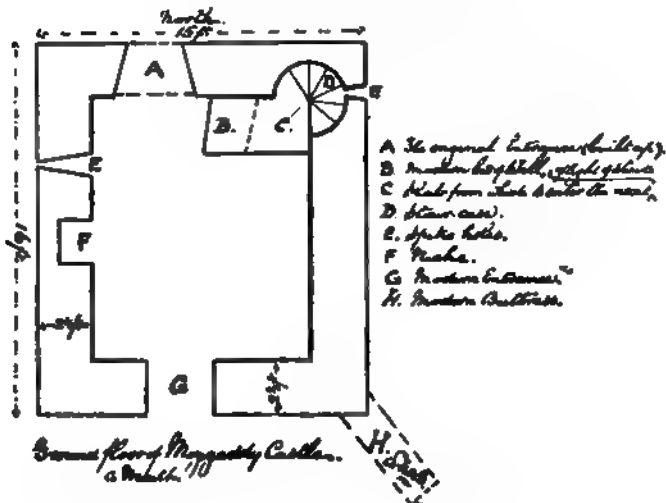
The tower stands 29½ feet in height, with external sides of 16 feet one way by 15 feet the other; the walls are 2 feet 6 inches thick. The interior consists of a ground-floor and loft under a vaulted ceiling, springing from the east and west walls; above it is a chamber with a flat stone ceiling, formed by big flags laid so as to project one beyond the other; this also formed the roof, which has a parapet 3 feet high. The first floor is reached by a narrow winding staircase, built in the thickness of the walls in the north-east corner, and continued from that floor to the parapet in the south-east corner. The original entrance to the

¹ Properly, Donagh-Shaughlin, i.e., St. Shaughlin's Church.

ground-floor was through an arched doorway in the north wall; this, however, was built up long ago, and a doorway made in the south wall.

THE TOWER OF MOTGADDY "CASTLE," CO. MEATH.

[From a Photograph by W. FitzG.]



Moygaddy in former times was part of the possessions of the Delahyde family, who were for centuries seated at Moyglare (or Moyclare, as it used to be written), a couple of miles from Carton, in the County Meath. "Moygaddy" means "the plain of the thief."

THE CLASH-ROO-NEEN.

A small portion of the County Meath is included in the Carton demesne; it consists of that portion of the Moygaddy townland which lies between the demesne wall and the little Clash-roo-neen river. This latter rises in the Parish of Culmullin, in the County Meath, and from Affolus (or Offalus) Bridge, till it flows into the lough at Carton, forms the division between the two counties.

"Clash-roo-neen" means "the little red trench."

OLD CARTON CHURCHYARD.

The churchyard of Old Carton lies in the Dunboyne direction, just outside the demesne wall on the north-east side. It contains no tombstones of any antiquity, except part of one described further on. All trace of the old church ruin has disappeared, with the exception of a small ivy-clad portion of the east wall.



Portion of a Coat of Arms bearing slab in the Church-yard of Old Carton.

The remains of the slab just mentioned, and referred to in the account of the Talbot family of Carton, now lie in the north-east corner of the burial-ground, and appear to have been removed from some other part and placed there, to be out of the way. It is only a fragment, measuring about $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, and from 9 inches to 2 feet in breadth; it is three inches in

CASTON DAMS IN 1888.
[From the 6-inch Ordnance Survey Map.]

thickness, and has a bevelled under-edge. In the upper end is cut in relief "mantling," which ornamented a coat-of-arms now entirely gone; below it is traceable a line or two of an incised inscription; but, owing to the bad, slaty quality of the stone, all that is legible is the commencement of the first line:—"Here lyeth.....," and one word in the next line, which looks like "Luttrell;" but this is doubtful. Tradition says the slab belongs to the Talbot family, who resided at Carton in the seventeenth century; but, judging by the style of the incised lettering of the inscription, it belongs to the eighteenth century at earliest. Mention is made of this fragment in one of the letters written when the six-inch Ordnance Maps were being surveyed in October, 1837, in which it is described as being ornamented with "carving and figures of animals;" but if that was so then, the slab has met with bad usage since, as no animals appear on it now. This is to be regretted, as by them the family the coat-of-arms belonged to might have been identified to a certainty.

NOTE.

While the Paper on Carton was in the Press, I came across a letter of Sir William Talbot's among other documents in a portfolio at Carton, which had previously escaped my notice.

The addressed cover to the letter is, unfortunately, not forthcoming, so that it cannot now be ascertained to whom it was written. The letter, too, is undated; but as the Earl of Kildare, by whom a lease of Carton was granted to Sir William, is mentioned as being deceased, the letter must have been written *after* 1612, in the month of February, in which year the (14th) Earl died. At the same time, there is a sentence in the letter which seems to refer to Sir William as then being a trustee of the Kildare Estates. It runs thus:—"But it is well known that I have been more carefull of the Erle of Kildare's Inheritance and Rights, then ever I was of myne owne particular;" and as Sir William was appointed one out of the three trustees in 1620, the letter could not have been written *before* that date. One other point of interest is the place-name mentioned in it, viz., "Ballynusky." This lay on the opposite side of the river Rye-water to Carton, and was afterwards known under its *translated* name of "Waterstown," or, more correctly, "the town of the water."

The contents of the letter read as follows :—

“ MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

“ ffor the complaynt made by the tenants of Ballynusky, it is moste Injurious & false, & they are butt sett on by some idell fellow. The truth is that the Ryver of Rye is the meare betwixt mee and them, & in the life tyme of the Erle of Kildare (from whom I had the towne of Careton) they gave poundadg & Distresses out of that land I have when they did come over the Ryver upon the same ; somtymes they desyred leave of mee to pasture, and I wold not refuse them ; or they wold pasture my arrable land to the very house presuming of my good neyghbourhood. And now they would make this a challandg of right. Richard Bell who held my land before I had it did keep the pasture I have, in severall, and wold not permitt them to pasture it, as wilbe proved by Mr. Delafale & other neyghbours. I did hyre that many yeeres since, when both lands did belong to the Erle of Kildare, they had lycens to common upon a part of this land w^{ch} stood right before ther houses of the same syde of the Ryver, w^{ch} was about two acres, for w^{ch} they payed to the chief tenant of Carton some geese, but there could be no common in right challendged by them ; and since the tyme that the Erle past the land to mee, I did enjoye it in severall ; but soone after the Erle of Kildare's death they began to challandg a common upon a great quantyty of my best pasture, and my lo. Aungier being at Maynooth came to vjew the ground, they sett forth what they did challandg (w^{ch} they never challandged before) but could produce no proof of any thing nor was ther any likelihode of it. After w^{ch} tyme the land remayned to mee, as it did before, and they never came to pasture but w^{ch} my lycens ; but some by night comming to pasture, one of my servants found them, and they seeking to carry away ther cattle from him, hee being alone, they did strick him, and he indited them for that, w^{ch} is the Inditone they speak of in ther compleynt ; and I did help them out of it as good cheepe as I could, for they payd not above six penc fine. Your lordship knowes the nature of these poor cherles, the desyre to sowe dissencion & care not to reclayme without cause. But it is well knownen that I have been more carefull of the Erle of Kildare's Inheritances and Rights (I protest) then ever I was of myne owne particular. And therefor I humbly pray your lordship not to beleeve those idell people that wold fain laye an Aspersion upon mee w^{ch} they shall never bee able to Justify. And so I humbly take leave & remayne

“ Your lordships humbly at commands

“ WILL. TALBOT.”

On the 16th August, 1627, this Sir William Talbot obtained a grant from the Crown for erecting his possessions in the County Wicklow into a Manor, to be called “the Manor of Castle Talbot.” This Manor comprised the lands of “Castle Talbot, *alias* Castle Sallaghe, Knight's Castle, *alias* Castle Ridderie, Culshamore, Knockandarragh, Donoghmore, Edistowne, Wolfesden, Brittas, Sheskeyne,” and other lands in the O'Toole territory of Imaal. License, too, was granted to hold courts leet and courts baron, and to hold two-day fairs at Castle-

ruddery, on the 1st of May and 31st of October, with a court of pie poudre.¹

These lands lie in the two Baronies of Upper and Lower Talbotstown,² on the west side of the County of Wicklow, in the former of which the town of Baltinglass is situated. From these possessions Sir Richard Talbot (Sir William's youngest son) chose his titles of Baron of Talbotstown and Viscount Baltinglass, before he was created Duke of Tyrconnell.

¹ Morrin's "Calendar of Patent and Close Rolls," vol. iii, p. 251.

² In a Co. Wicklow Exchequer Inquisition, Talbotstown is stated to be otherwise called "Ballymacledy."

*FURTHER NOTES ON THE HISTORY AND
ANTIQUITIES OF THE PARISH OF CLANE.*

BY THE REV. CANON SHERLOCK.

TO go back to the beginning. The beginning of the history of Clane dates from about 520 A.D., when St. Ailbe, Bishop of Ferns, founded an Abbey in Clane, and made St. Senchel the Elder its first Abbot, being himself, according to Prof. Stokes, its joint Abbot. The good Bishop Ailbe was one of those historical personages famous as having had—like Romulus and Remus, of Roman fame—a wolf for a foster-mother.¹ The story goes—I do not vouch that it took place in Clane:—"The wolf-mother of St. Ailbe was a kind creature, devoted to her foster-child. One day, however, it fell out that a hunter caught sight of an odd little white animal which he followed into some bushes, and found to be a little boy. He took him home to his wife (a Princess), who was delighted with him. The child, who grew up to be St. Ailbe and a Bishop, never forgot the kind wolves; and when the cares of his diocese² became oppressed, he often wished himself back in the forest among creatures who did not ask questions. One day the Prince had a great hunt. As the chase swept through the village, the Bishop, who was coming out of church, heard a long-drawn howl, and saw a wolf closely pursued by dogs. To his horror, he recognised his wolf-mother, and he was only just in time to save her from the pack. Every day after that"—runs the story—"the old wolf-mother brought her four children to the Bishop's Palace, and howled at the gate for the porter to let them in. And every day he opened to them; and the steward showed the five into the great hall where Ailbe sat at the head of the table, with five places set for the rest of the family. And there, with her five dear children about her in a happy circle, the kind wolf-mother sat, and ate the good things which the Bishop's friends had sent. But the child she loved best was none of those in furry coats and fine whiskers who looked like her. It was the blue-eyed Saint at the top of the table in his robes of purple and white.

¹ It has been told by Abbie Farwell Brown in what she calls "The Book of Saints and Friendly Beasts."

² An anachronism: there were no dioceses in Ireland in those days, and the palaces were wattled huts.

But St. Ailbe would look about him at his mother and his brothers, and would laugh contentedly. 'What a handsome family we are!' he would say,—and it was true."

St. Ultan Tua, who used to put a stone into his mouth to prevent his speaking during Lent, and his brother Fotharnaise, are said to have been buried in Clane. They were brothers of Maighend, Abbot of Kilmainham, from whom the parish and church of Mainham, near Clane, were probably called.

With regard to the Ecclesiastical Succession in Clane, I have only found five names anterior to the breaking up of the Monastery in 1542. They are those of—

1. St. Ailbe.
2. St. Senchel the elder.
3. Banbhan, Abbot of Clane, who died in the year 782.
4. Gilbert, Minister of Clane, in 1266.
5. "Master Adam of Clane," Prebendary in St. Brigid's Cathedral, 1302.

Of these I have no further record.

Of the succession of clergy, after the breaking up of the monastery in 1542, I have a tolerably perfect list, which is given at the end of this paper. The impropriate tithes then were granted to the representatives of Lord Falconberg; and the patronage of the living itself was vested in the Crown until the Disestablishment in 1869.

Of the various vicars nothing particular need be noted, unless that the first of them—Nich. Owyne—was complained of for not using the English language, and that Daniel Neylan and William Golborn both became Bishops of Kildare, and, on account of the poverty of the See, were allowed to retain the parish and its emoluments. Bishop Golborn died of the plague in Dublin.

There still exist, as you know, the ruins of the Franciscan monastery founded at Clane by Sir Gerald FitzMaurice, 3rd Lord Ophaly, in 1272. In 1542 the site and precincts of this House of Friars, manor or preaching-house of the preaching Friars of Clane, were granted, by Henry VIII's Commissioner, to Robert Eustace, Roger Roche, and Ed. Brown for £177. The monastery does not seem to have been a very extensive or wealthy establishment; for we read that—besides about 70 acres of land in the neighbourhood—its only possessions consisted of a church, cemetery, chapter-house, dormitory, store, kitchen, two chambers, stable, and orchard. The dormitory and other buildings probably stood on the north side of the Abbey Church, and have long since completely disappeared.

I drew attention, on a former occasion, to the lamentable

state of this part of the country about the middle of the seventeenth century. It seems to have been no better exactly two hundred years before that. When the Portreeves and Comens of Clane joined Nicolas, Prior of the House of Connell, Edward FitzEustace, Knt., the Portreeves and Comens of the Naas and others, in presenting a memorial to the Lord Deputy, Richard Duke of York, January 23rd, 1454, they said: "This land of Ireland was never at the point finally to be destroyed sethin the conquest of this lande, at it is now, for the trew liege people in this partiss dar ne may not appier to the King's Courtes in the said lande, ne noone other of the trew liege people ther to go ne ride to market tounes ne other places, for dred to be slayne to take or be spouled of ther godes: also the mysrule and misgovernance had, done, & dayly contynued by divers gentlemen of the counte & youre liberte of Mith, the Countes of Kildare & Uriell, & namly of a variance had betwix the Erle of Wiltshire Lieut. of this said land & Thomas FitzMorice of the Geraldynes for the title the maners of Maynoth & Rathmore in the Counte of Kildare hath caused more destruccione in the sayde Counte of Kildare & liberte of Mith within shorte tyme nou late passed, & dayly doth, than was done by Irish Enemys & English Rebelles of long time before—and is likely to be fynall destruccione of the sayd Counte of Kildare & liberte of Mith. For Henry Bonyn Knyght, with Edmond Botiller & William Botiller with ther sequie of the wh. moost part was Irish Enemys & English Rebelles came and burnt & destrued divers & many Townes & Paroche Churches of the trew liege people, and toke dyvers of them prisoners & spouled their godes. And after the departre of the said Henry & Edmond, the said William abyding in the said Counte of Kildare by ther avice & counsaill did so grete oppressionne that vijxx Townes & more wh. was well enhabite in the feste of Seynte Michael lass passed been now wasted & destrued."

The memorial goes on to say that, as Dublin drew its sustenance from this part of the county, "the destruccione of hit is like to be the fynall destruccione of the said Cite; and the destruccione of the said Cite will be cause of the destruccione of the said land, wh. God defend. . . . Also the said Wm Bottiler assessed upon small villages & townes certeyn summes of money . . . & toke all the plow bestes and other bestes of the said villages, & the most sufficient husbandes and held them his prisoners, & ostages to that end that they should make fyne & raunson with him."

It is curious to note the immense vitality of ancient customs which survive long after the reason of their existence has ceased to be remembered. Thus, in Clane, which became the seat of a

Christian monastery nearly 1,400 years ago, there survived till within the last thirty or forty years one of the superstitions connected with Baal, or Sun-Worship. It is scarcely more than thirty years since the young labouring men used, on St. John's Eve, to hurry away from their work, and, not even waiting for a meal, begin to build a bonfire beside the Butterstream; when it was lighted, there were music and dancing, and most probably whiskey besides, all the night after. Besides the fire at Clane, there was another lighted up near Firmont, and another near the gate of Castle-size. The young men used to take a cart and go up to the bog at Prosperous, where the people gave them turf for their fire.

There formerly stood at Clane a very ancient bridge of six arches. The arches had been originally turned on wattle-work, the marks of which were distinctly to be seen in the mortar. It was at last considered too narrow for the traffic; but its destruction was only accomplished with difficulty, so solid was the work. The present bridge, which replaced it, is not likely, if I am correctly informed, to last so long, or to give much trouble if it has to be pulled down, as the mortar consists in great part of loam instead of sand.

The ancient Parish Church of Bodentown is now included in the Parish of Clane; and I pointed out, in a former paper, its exact resemblance to the stone churches of the Anglo-Norman settlers in Gower, South Wales. So late as 1615, Bodentown Church and chancel were returned in the Royal Visitation Book as in good order, as were also the Service Books. At that date the chancel of Clane Church was in ruins; and church and chancel of Sherlockstown were both ruined.

Bodentown is annually the scene of a political pilgrimage held on the last Sunday in June. On that day visit is made to the grave of Wolfe Tone. His grandfather held land on lease from Mr. Wolfe, of Blackhall. Part of the house in which he lived, near Clane, was still standing in 1876. Theobald Wolfe Tone, born in 1768, was named after his foster-brother, one of the Wolfes of Blackhall. Of his strange life and tragic end, I need not here speak. His brother, Matthew Tone, eight years younger, tried in 1790 to establish himself as a cotton manufacturer in Prosperous, but failed. He shared his brothers political aims, and was executed in Dublin, and buried at Bodentown in 1797, a year before him.

The parish of Clane has the unfortunate distinction of being the place where the rebellion of 1798 broke out; for it was at Prosperous that the temporary barracks occupied by some of the North Cork Militia, and a Welsh cavalry regiment called the Ancient Britons, were attacked and burnt; and Captain Swayne and most

of the soldiers were slain. This is not the place to enter into the details of that night's history; but one or two of its less tragic incidents may be recorded.

There are still living in Prosperous the descendants of a respectable shopkeeper who had been warned of the outbreak by a friendly neighbour, who begged him and his wife to abandon their house and take refuge in Naas, promising at the same time to protect their property until they could with safety return. Yielding to his advice, they made their way at dusk to Naas, which they found occupied by the Government troops, and they were not allowed to enter until a townsman appeared to certify to their loyalty.

Mr. Theobald Wolfe and his wife, of Blackhall, were also warned to escape that night, and with some risk accomplished the drive to Dublin. After their escape, they took up their residence in Cheltenham for a time. The story goes that in their hasty flight they had forgotten a pet terrier named Tip, belonging to Mr. Wolfe. Great was their surprise when, no long time afterwards, the dog found them out in their new abode, having followed them by road to Dublin, and then, by some extraordinary instinct, found its way on board a sailing-packet to Holyhead or Bristol, and thence again by road to Cheltenham. Major Rynd has the portrait of this sagacious animal at Blackhall. The rebels entered the house at Blackhall, but were prevented by their leader, Aylmer, from setting it on fire.

Besides these, my grandfather, Colonel Sherlock, also received kindly warning on that eventful night. He was in command of some of the 5th Dragoon Guards, which had been detached from Dublin in prospect of a rising. The troops were billeted in Sallins or Johnstown; and he himself slept in his own house at Sherlockstown. He was roused from sleep by a man who came out from Sallins, and threw pebbles up at his window. On asking the reason, the man said: "Och! Colonel, get up; all Ireland is in a blaze." On that night, or subsequently, the rebels entered Sherlockstown in search for arms; but beyond stabbing some pictures with a pike, they did little harm. It was well known that the butler was a member of the local rebel organization.

Killibegs House stands within about a mile and a half of Prosperous. It was at that time the residence of Col. and Mrs. FitzGerald. They were fortunately unmolested, though it is most probable that some in their employment took part in the affair at Prosperous; for, shortly afterwards, the house was searched by troops for one of their servants, for whose capture a reward of £50 was offered. Although he was actually in the house at the time—in a cupboard in the wall where he was

concealed by a maid-servant, who stood in front of the small door—their search was fruitless.

The events of 1798 were rather disastrous to the Parish of Clane. Part at least (probably the roof) of the church was destroyed by fire ; and the economy lands had to be mortgaged to Richard Griffiths, Esq., of Millicent, to raise funds for restoring it, and for “building a spire to the steeple of the same.”

The building of the spire seems to have been scamped ; for, so soon after as 1826, the consent of the Bishop of Kildare was obtained to have it taken down in consequence of its very unsafe state, and “the repeated expenses incurred by it.” The proposal, however, aroused the wrath of the parishioners, who assembled in large numbers and resolved : “That every expedient be tried before the parishioners resort to the necessity of taking down the village spire.” Three surveyors were appointed to report on the state of the spire ; but though they resolved to receive proposals for repairing the spire, it was ultimately taken down, and, in the words of the Vestry, the “steeple was surmounted by pinnacles,” which may still be seen, and do not give an exalted idea of the architects of that date.

A still more serious catastrophe was the loss of the Parochial Records. Churches may be rebuilt, but records cannot be replaced. The Parish Books, which had probably been placed in private custody at the time of the Rebellion, mysteriously disappeared ; and though they were known to have been in the possession of the Parish Clerk in 1802, no inquiry seems to have been made about them ; and the oldest existing Vestry Book begins with the Vestry held on April 14, 1800. At last a stir was made, and a Vestry was held on Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1810, that the Vicar might “communicate to the parishioners information lately obtained by him relative to the Parish Books detained ever since the year of the Rebellion from this Parish ; and to agree whether and what legal steps the Vicar and Churchwardens shall take against the person or persons in whose hands it will be shown they were deposited in Jan., 1802.” The Vicar and Churchwardens were accordingly empowered to proceed against certain individuals ; but it does not appear that they took any steps in the matter, and the Books were certainly never recovered. It seems probable that some person or persons had held parish moneys for which they did not wish to account, and that the Books were made away with for that reason.

This was a great and irreparable loss, due to the neglect of the Vicar and Churchwardens ; and one cannot but wish that there had been some means of making them suffer for what amounted to little less than a crime.

Although the present Books only cover a period of 100 years, there are a few interesting entries which we may here cite :—

Oct. 19, 1803.—Is noted thus : “Fast day—one light shilling in the Church.” Collections are frequently reported thus : “shilling bad—4/9½.”

1804.—“Christmas Day Collection, £1 6s. 6d. ; also six light shillings” ; and so again : “One British shilling light—0s. 3d.”

In 1826, June 15.—The “Church bell arrived from Mr. Turner (Stephen’s Green), furnished with stock, wheel, and rope. Cost £35 ; 8s. was paid for carriage from Dublin ; 5s. for putting up.”

The winter of 1805-6 appears to have been extraordinarily wet, as there were no congregations and no services, from the wetness of the Sundays, on Dec. 22 and 29, and Feb. 16.

1804, April 4.—The Vestry ordered £6 to be levied by a cess to provide a Bible and two large Prayer Books. It is to be remembered that in those days the cess was levied off *all* parishioners ; and Roman Catholics attended the Vestry and voted for the cess, and were appointed to see it apportioned. The average Church rate amounted to from £25 to £35. The sum levied for providing the elements for the Holy Communion was for many years £5 annually.¹ In 1828 and thenceforward, it was only £1 10s. 0d.

In 1825 £12 14s. 0d. was voted “for the purpose of providing a decent pulpit, with stair ascending to the same.”

In 1828 the large sum of £74 7s. 4d. was levied. The largest sum on any holding was paid by Captain George Burdett, R.N., of Longtown, and amounted to £2 3s. 1½d. on 188 acres. It was he who led the opposition to the removal of the village spire. The smallest sum was ½d., paid by Laurence Dunne on ¼ acre. In this year £4 3s. 4d. was paid by the Vestry for the village stocks ; so that there ought to be some persons still living who remember offenders sitting in the stocks in Clane village eighty years ago.

There is frequent entry of sums raised in the parish to pay the cost of nursing foundling children. At first, such children were sent at once to the Foundling Hospital in Dublin ; but an Act of Parliament prohibited this being done during the winter ; and for this reason provision had to be made for them in the parish, and overseers were appointed to look after them. In May, 1825, we are told of a deserted infant left in the Widow Murphy’s garden. In 1830 £10 was paid to nurses for two

¹ It is most likely that the greater part of the wine was used for poor parishioners who were ill.

deserted children ; and again, in 1832, £8 12s. In 1832, Dec. 28, it was ordered that the three deserted children named Peter Brenan be paid for by the parish ; and that no sum is allowed for support of said children out of the Church Funds. This was in consequence of the closing of the Foundling Hospital, by order of the Lord Lieutenant, on April 14, 1831. In 1830 the curate received £13 16s. 10d. for support of foundling children.

When we consider the well-known affection of the Irish peasantry for their children, these constant records of deserted children seem to tell a sad tale of poverty and distress in the country at this period ; and the same sad story is told by the coffins paid for by the parish for pauper poor. In 1816, June 4, it was ordered that in future not more than 15s. be paid for the purchase of a coffin for any pauper. In 1817 £16 7s. 2d. was expended in this way. But in 1831 we find that the price had fallen to 7s. per coffin ; and the entry that year is for thirteen coffins at that price.

There are entries in the years 1827, 1828, 1829, and 1830, to the effect that the churchwardens were sworn before the Vicar to execute the duties of their office faithfully in respect of the parochial rates and assessment, and the collection and management of the same. And in 1829 it is recorded that the churchwardens came before the curate of the parish and swore upon the Holy Evangelists to the accuracy of their accounts. I do not know when this custom was discontinued.

It does not seem to have been very effectual, for the oath was taken many times by Abraham Tyrrell, who, for a long succession of years, had been not only churchwarden, but contractor, having a finger in every parochial pie, including the erection of the short-lived spire. It was this same Abraham Tyrrell who, having a contract for repairing the road, sacrilegiously broke up St. Brigid's Chair and Thimble, as recorded by me in a previous paper. Between 1810 and 1823 £1,687 3s. 8d. had been paid to Mr. Tyrrell for repairs and improvements to the church.

That important person, the Parish Clerk, is only twice mentioned—June 13, 1802 : “the clerk absent ;” and again, in 1833, when the clerk decorated the church, and paid 2s. 6d. for “holly and ivy.” How many churches have not yet got beyond that artistic stage !

In 1832 Officers of Health were first appointed. To judge from the part of Clane called “The Stream,” neither they nor their successors have made any very strenuous exertions in the way of sanitary reform.

In 1834, Easter Tithes having been commuted, the first payment for church expenses was received from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Their régime lasted exactly thirty-five years.

In a former paper I gave some account of what is called "The Economy Estate," and its probable origin. These lands fell out of lease in 1806; and a Vestry was held to receive proposals for the said lands, which were let to the highest bidders. It is interesting to compare the rent in 1806 with that in 1834, and again in 1901. In 1806 the highest rent was £4 11s. per acre, and ranged from that down to £2—total rent, over £94. In 1899 the total rent only amounted to £40 14s.

In the early part of the last century Clane Parish boasted of a lady of some literary repute in her day—Mrs. Griffith, wife of Richard Griffith, Esq., of Millicent. She survived her husband, and died at Millicent in February, 1793. Her fame was thus recorded under the Domestic Intelligence in *Exshaw's Gentleman's and London Magazine*:—"This lady was not more celebrated for the brilliancy and refinement of her genius in the republic of letters, than she was admired and beloved in private life for the vivacity of her wit, and the integrity of her heart. . . . She maintained a very high literary character for several years in England, and was justly styled, in the beautiful poem, 'The Female Adventurer,' 'a second Sappho, with a purer flame.' She was authoress of 'The Letters of Frances;' of some novels—among others, 'The Delicate Distress,' 'The History of Lady Barton,' &c., &c. She likewise produced several comedies; one of these, 'The School for Rakes,' may be deemed an English classic, being unrivalled for elegance of diction and elevation of sentiment. Her last publication was 'Advice addressed to Young Married Women,' which ran through several editions."

This talented lady was the mother of Sir Richard Griffith, of Millicent, by whom the valuation of Ireland was carried out. He married Miss Mary Hussey Burgh, daughter of the Right Hon. John Foster, Speaker of the House of Commons.

Her husband, Mr. Griffith, was Major of the Clane Yeomanry in 1798, and distinguished himself by defeating the rebels in a first battle at Clane.

The following mention of him is in a letter from Castlereagh, dated June, 1798:—

"In Kildare the rebellion has degenerated into a plundering banditti. They have left the gentlemen and rich farmers neither furniture nor stock of any kind. Your friend Griffith lost last night 800 sheep, and everything of value that he possessed."

On the other hand, however, we know that many houses and their residents were undisturbed. Mr. Manders lived at Castle-size all through, and was not troubled. Killybegs and Longtown were not touched; and very little damage was done at Sherlockstown.

But it is time to bring these scattered notes to a close. In doing so, I urge all who have the opportunity to do something towards preserving local histories and traditions. Very soon their memory will have quite passed away; for the daily and weekly newspapers are taking their place; and the news of the present day is drying up the springs of ancient story, once so rich in poetic fancy.

APPENDIX A.

SUCCESSION OF CLERGY, PARISH OF CLANE.¹

(CLANE, CLOON, OR CLON=A MEADOW.)

- 520 St. Ailbe, Bishop of Ferns, founded an Abbey in Clane, and made St. Senchel the elder its first Abbot.
- 782 Banbhan, Abbot of Claenada, died.
- 1035 The Danes plundered Clane.
- 1162 Synod held at Clane under Gelasius, Archbishop of Armagh, assisted by 26 Bishops and many Abbots.
- 1266 "Gilbert de Clane factus est minister."
- 1272 Franciscan (new) monastery founded by Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice, third Lord Ophaly. Died, 1287; buried at Clane.
- 1302 "Master Adam of Clane," prebendary in the Cathedral of St. Brigid.
- 1542 Monastery broken up, and tithes set.
- 1549 Nicholas Owyne, Vicar de Clane.
- 1583 Daniel Neylan; also Bishop of Kildare, 1585-1603.
- 1603 Nicholas Dolan: deprived, 1605.
- 1605 Robert Pierse, or Pearse.
- 1612 William Golborne, also Rector of Bodenstown, Archdeacon of Kildare, and Bishop of Kildare, 1644-1650; died of the plague in Dublin; buried in St. Nicholas Within.
- 1650 Commonwealth; no appointment.
- 1661 Richard Pickering.
- 1667 John Price.
- 1672 William Bray.
- 1680 Theophilus Harrison, 4th Canon, with Mainham and Kilcock, Dean of Clonmacnois.

¹ For much of the information contained in this list I am indebted to my friend the Rev. W. Reynell, B.D.

- 1696 John Burdett.
 1726 James Horner.
 1731 John Daniel. Resigned.
 1747 Richard Daniel.
 1757 William Digby : Dean of Kildare.
 1766 William Crowe. Resigned. Had been Dean of Clonfert, and exchanged with Digby, who then became Dean.
 1771 William Dennis, LL.D., also Rector of Dunmore, Co. Galway.
 1770 Theobald Disney, D.D.
 1785 Matthew West ; deceased Vicar, 1814. Buried, with his wife, at Donnybrook.
 1798 The Great Rebellion.
 1802 The old Books of the Parish lost.
 1814 Regency. The living was under Sequestration from 1814 to 1820, the patronage being disputed by Lord Kingsland.
 1823 William Parsons ; deceased Vicar, 1838.
 1838 Edward Newenham Hoare ; promoted, 1839, to Deanery of Achonry.
 1839 William McKenna ; deceased Vicar, 1850.
 1851 William Caulfield, M.A. ; deceased Vicar, 1867.
 1868 Ambrose Cooke, M.A. ; deceased Vicar, 1868. The last presentation to the Vicarage by the Crown.
1869 The Church of Ireland Disestablished.
 1883 September 29th. The new Parish Church, built by T. Cooke Trench, dedicated to St. Michael and All Angels, consecrated by His Grace R. C. Trench, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin, and Bishop of Kildare.
 1888 William Sherlock, M.A. ; the first Vicar under the new Constitution ; fourth Canon of Kildare ; formerly Canon of Christ Church, Dublin.

Curates of Clane.

- 1802 Newcomen Whitelaw.
 1804 Richard Waters.
 1814 Matthias Crowley.
 1816 Edward Hackett, LL.B.
 1821 James Taylor.
 1822 Newcomen Whitelaw.
 1823 William G. Cole.
 1830 Thomas B. Popham.

 1829 New Vicarage at Clane, now called Abbeylands, begun ; 1839, finished ; 500 trees planted after the great storm.
 1891 New Vicarage (St. Michael's) begun ; 1892, finished.

Parish of Muinham.

United to Clane 1771, if not earlier.

- 1206 Godfrey : Capellananus de Meienan.
 — Ricardus : Clericus de Meienan.

Parish of Clonshambo.

United to Clane 1771, if not earlier.

- 1683 Walter Walsh, Dean of Kildare, held Clonshambo by dispensation.

46 FURTHER NOTES, ETC., ON THE PARISH OF CLANE.

Parish of Killybegs.

1730 — Hoskins, Rector. United to Clane 1771, if not earlier.

Parish of Bodenstown.

1561 Patrick Nigraine, Vicar of Bodenstown.

1570 Robert Comander, Vicar of Bodenstown.

— Robert Pearce held it with Clane.

1615 The Church and Chancel and Books of Bodenstown were in good repair.

1766 Dr. Flood, Rector ; held separately from Clane.

1771 John Hudson, Vicar.

1795 Henry Boyd, Vicar.

1868 Ambrose Cooke, Curate of Bodenstown, now united to Clane.

Parish of Sherlockstown.

1290 This Church belonged at one time to the order of the Knights Hospitallers.

1299 The Villula of Schyrlokestown did not come to the inquisition of the Coroner at Kildare, in May and October ; fined 10s. each time. *Cat. of Doc.*, vol. iii.

1615 John Golborne, Curate Resident, afterwards Rector of Donadea. The Church and Chancel in ruins. At this time united to Clane.

1776 John Jackson held this parish, together with Great Connell and Nurney.

1833 J. Harrison, Perp. Curate of Sherlockstown, with Bodenstown.

APPENDIX B.

List of Townlands in Union of Clane. ¹	1815, May 15. Acres.	1825, May 3. Acres.	1827. Acres.
1. Mainham ...	1,090	1,044	1,044
2. Clane and Ballinabola	760	750	776
3. Belgard ...	684	680	680
4. Longtown ...	440	447	447
5. Curryhills ...	430	430	430
6. Ballinagappagh	420	420	420
7. Millecent ...	414	418	414
8. Richardstown	350	360	360
9. Firmont ...	334	339	339
10. Killybegs ...	300	300	300
11. Clonshamboe...	270	261	261
12. Betaghstown...	250	237	237
13. Mount Armstrong	224	222	222
14. Kilmurray ...	220	220	220
15. Fleshtown (Sandymount)	212	211	211
16. Loughstown	140	138	138
17. Hodgestown ...	140	146	146
18. Danielstown	50	83	83
	6,728	6,706	6,728

¹ Taken from lists made when the rate was struck, and recorded in the Vestry Book.

*THE WHITE CASTLE OF ATHY AND ITS
SCULPTURED STONES.*

BY OMURETHI.

WHEN or by whom the White Castle of Athy was built, it is not known; but very probably the ancient proprietors of the Manor—the St. Michaels, Barons of Rheban—erected a castle at the ford in the thirteenth century. Thomas fitz Maurice FitzGerald, Baron of Offaly, acquired the Manors of Athy and of Woodstock, by his first marriage with Rohesia, daughter of Sir Richard St. Michael, Baron of Rheban. His death took place on the 6th of May, 1260; and his only son, John, in 1316, was created Earl of Kildare.

The protection of the ford of Athy (i.e., Ai's ford) was of great importance to the Anglo-Normans of the Pale, as it was the highway into the hostile territory of Leix, owned by the warlike sept of O'More. When it was first crossed by a bridge is unrecorded; but the original bridge was probably of wicker-work; this, in time, would be succeeded by one of timber; till, in its turn, it was replaced with one of stone. One of this material was in existence in the sixteenth century.

In 1374 the O'Mores of Leix, having burned the town and monastery of Athy, John Colton, Treasurer of Ireland, proceeded against them, and defeated them with heavy loss.¹

The first mention of a bridge here is in 1417, when it is recorded that the Lord Deputy had repaired the bridge of Athy.

About this period the condition of the Pale demanded an energetic military leader as Lord Deputy. Consequently King Henry V appointed the famous soldier, Sir John Talbot, as Viceroy. Sir John, by marriage with Maud, daughter of Thomas Neville and Joan de Verdun, became Baron of Furnivale and of Halomshire. He also acquired, with her, portion of the Verdun estates in Westmeath, as well as the hereditary office of Lord Seneschal or High Steward for Ireland. His elder brother, Gilbert, had succeeded to the Lordship of Wexford; and another brother, Richard, was, in 1417, appointed Archbishop of Dublin.

Sir John landed at Dalkey, in November, 1414. He then proceeded to muster the soldiery of the Pale, and to call out,

¹ Cal. Rot. Canc. Hib., p. 87.

**THE WHITE CASTLE OF ATHY, SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE TWO SCULPTURED STONES,
BUILT INTO THE WALL ON EITHER SIDE OF THE ORIGINAL ENTRANCE.**

under heavy penalties, the liege subjects of each county, with their horses and arms. Commencing his military operations on the western borders of the Pale, he advanced against O'More of Leix, whose corn he destroyed, and many of whose people he killed. He also broke down two of his castles;¹ and by remaining in the district for six days and six nights, which had not before been done in the memory of man, he succeeded in bringing the chieftain to peace. While in this locality, besides repairing the bridge of Athy, he erected a tower and fortifications for the reception of a garrison.² By his energy Sir John also brought the chiefs of the O'Reillys, the O'Farrells, the MacMahons, the O'Hanlons, the O'Neills, the MacGuinnesses, the Maguires, and other septs, to their knees. In 1415 he sailed from Clontarf for England, leaving Archbishop Cranley as his deputy. On his return to Ireland in the following year, he obtained a subsidy from the Parliament of the Pale; but soon contemplated withdrawing to England, as his payment from the Crown had been allowed to fall into arrear. He was, however, induced to defer his departure by the chief settlers in the Pale, who despatched messengers to the King, with a certificate of his services, declaring that great destruction and disease had come upon the land by his last absence, and that worse might be anticipated if he should then retire. In the petition to the King occurs the following item in reference to Athy:—

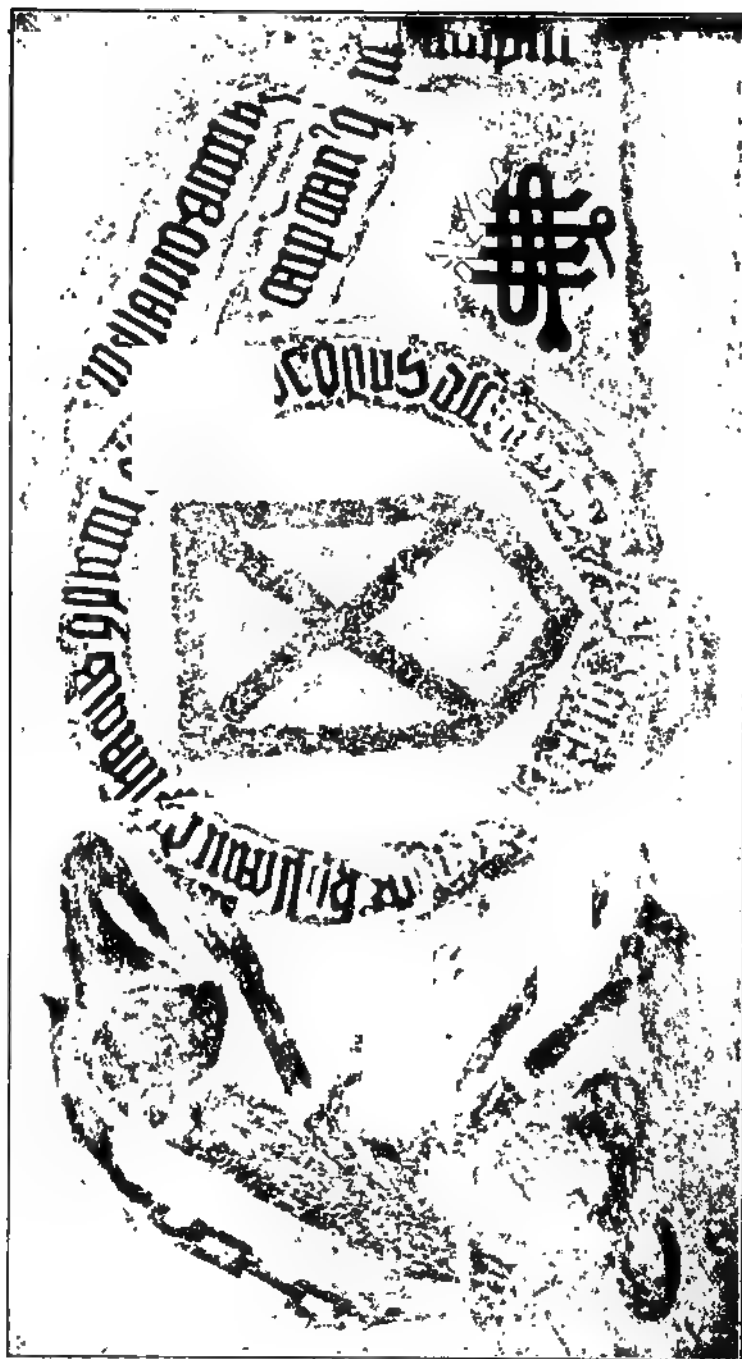
“He hath accomplished divers other jorneis and labours for the sayd reliefe and comfort of your faythful leiges on this side the sea, and in especially at the making hereof, in repayring and mending of a bridge called the Bridge of Athy, sett on the fronture of the borders of the Irishe enimies of Laies, for the safe keeping whereof he hath erected a new tower upon the same for a warde to put therewith, a greate fortificacion aboute the same for resistance of the sayd enemies, to the greate comforte and releife of the English and greate overthrow of the Irishe enemies; by which bridge your faythful leiges were oftentimes preyed and killed, but now your sayd leiges, both there and elsewhere, may suffer their goods and cattels to remayne in the feilds day and night without being stolen, or sustayning any other losse, whiche hath not beene seene here by the space of these thirty yeares past, God be thanked and your gracious provision.”³

This petition was dated the 26th day of June, 1417, and was signed by the principal ecclesiastics, some of the nobles,

¹ Called in the petition mentioned below “Colyndragh and Shen-neich” [? Cullentragh and Shaen].

² Page 305 of Gilbert's “Viceroys of Ireland.”

³ Page 599 of Robin's “London and Dublin Magazine,” 1827, quoting “Ellis's Letters illustrative of English History.”



THE EARL OF KILDARE'S COAT OF ARMS ON A SLAB NOW BUILT INTO THE WHITE CASTLE OF ATHY.

[From a rubbing by W. Fitzg., Sept., 1884.]



AN UNTOUCHED-UP RUBBING OF THE INSCRIPTION ON THE EARL OF KILDARE'S SLAB NOW BUILT INTO THE
WHITE CASTLE OF ATHY.

[W. FitzG., Sept., 1898.]

knights, gentry of the Pale, and mayors and commons of the towns.

In 1422 a William Scryvener was appointed Constable of the Castle of Athy.¹

It is not until about the year 1500 that the White Castle is again referred to. It is then stated to have been thoroughly repaired by Gerald, 8th Earl of Kildare.²

On the breaking out of the Rebellion of Silken Thomas in 1534, this castle and Woodstock had been garrisoned by the Irish. They were captured by the Earl of Ossory (Pierce Butler), but were soon retaken by the Earl of Kildare, as, in February, 1535, John Alen, Master of the Rolls, in a letter in the State Paper Office, recommends the taking of the "Bridge of Athie." These castles were retaken by the Government forces in 1536, and appear to have suffered much in the various assaults, as the Deputy, Lord Leonard Gray, writing from Kilmainham, on the 24th of June, 1536, to Thomas Cromwell, the Secretary of State, informs him that:—

"McGyll Patryk is at warre with O'More, making great parties on either syde. Nevertheles the matter is so handled, that they bothe sue to me to receyve their pledges and take up the matter betwixte them, wiche I woll not yet do, for whiles they twayne be at this discencion with the advise of the Counsaile, vytailles, cariage, lyme, masons, and other necessaries will be provyded, and we intend to re-edifie and fortyfye the castle and bridge of Athye, and the manor [? castle] of Woodstocke."³

On the 17th of July, 1536, Thomas Alen, Clerk of the Hanaper, wrote to Thomas Cromwell, as follows:—

"After my most humble and bounden dutie remembered to your honourable good Mastership, as apperteyneth. Like as by my last letters I advertised the same, soo my Lorde Deputie went, according to the conclusion of the Consaile, to the re-edifying and fortifiing of the Manour of Wudstocke and the bridge of Athie, having in that his journaie, attendaunte upon his Lordship, the Chief Justice, the Master of the Rollis, his Lordships awne 100 horsmen and his 100 foetemen. At his comeng thider, expecting that certen others of tharmy shuld have foloid, according thappointment for his defence in thexecuting of the said acte, and perceiveng that soche cumpany, as was appointed to folowe him, cam not, was inforced to pratice [i.e. to come to an understanding with] with O'More, upon certen condicions, to sufferr the same to be builded, so as, the same finished, he shuld have the judgement of certen persons upon his [O'More's] demaunde therunto, which he claymed, bothe by the gift of the Baron of Reban,⁴ and of that traitour Thomas

¹ Cal. Rot. Canc. Hib., p. 225.

² "The Earls of Kildare," p. 65.

³ "Irish State Papers of Henry VIII," vol ii, p. 335.

⁴ Sir Matthew de St. Michael.

FitzGeralde. Albeit, he, having the possession of the sayd traytour, upon the atcheveng of Mainoth, prostrated the Piles¹ at the bridges end, the bridge all rased, and the doores, windowes, and bartelments of the sayd manour brake, thinking utterlie the Kinge wold have builded the same no more; and that he therebie having the possession thereof, never so litle, nor never so wrongfullie, yet woll count and kepe it for his awne, surrendering nothing without the power of his swerde, as the nature of all Irishmen semblable is to doo. . . .

Wherupon my Lorde sente his footemen, ordenaunce, and victuals to the bridge of Athie, and there to tary till the same was spent; and that then they shuld go to Kilkaa, distant from that fyve myles, and there to make aboode. His Lordship went to Kilkenny, where he met the Erle of Osserie, and the said MacGilphatric, where he and O'More were contentid to remayne, and goo to Dublin with my Lord, and there to abide his and the Counsailes order, and to put in pledgis for performance thereof, and to attende upon my Lord in this journaie. And my Lord and the Maister of the Rollis, retourneng from thens towarde Dublin, sojourned at Leghlyn [Leighlin-bridge, Co. Carlow], from whens he sente Stephen Ap Harry to Kilkaa, to prepare his footemen, ordenaunce, and victuall, and with all celeritie to repaire to the castell of Fernes."²

On the departure of the Lord Deputy for Ferns, Sir William Brabazon, "the Treasurer of the Warres," was left behind in "the Englishrye," for the defence of the Pale, "and also for the re-edifying of Powerscourte, and the contynueng of the woorkes at the bridge of Athy and Woodstock."³

About the year 1589 the Lord Deputy appointed one Martin Pellys as Constable of the Castle of Athy.⁴ He had served under the Deputy on his invasion of Offaly in 1587, and had particularly distinguished himself at the capture of O'Connor's Castle of Dangan (now called Philipstown), which is described as being strongly situated, double-ditched, and surrounded by bogs, the causeway or togher leading to it having to be repaired with faggots to approach the place. In 1588 Pellys applied for a lease of either the Carlingford or the Rathmore (Co. Kildare) farms, the latter being vacant by the death of John Kelway, lately slain by the O'Tooles.⁵ He does not appear to

¹ The bridge appears to have been guarded by two castles, or pyles, one at each end, as, according to the Fiant (Nos. 1,240 and 1,356) of Elizabeth, Gerald, Earl of Kildare, in 1568, was granted "a castle, messuage, orchard, and garden on the west of the bridge of Athie"; in the same year, "the new castle on the bridge of Athie" is mentioned by them.

² "Irish State Papers of Henry VIII," vol. ii, p. 345.

³ *Ib.*, pages 350 and 385.

⁴ Morrin's "Cal. of Patent and Close Rolls," vol. i, p. 34.

⁵ "Hamilton's Cal. of State Papers, Ir."; and "Brewer's Cal. of Carew MSS."

have been successful ; but in the following year he was rewarded with the Constablership of Athy. In 1540 he is styled as "of Athie, gentleman," and within the next four years he obtained leases for twenty-one years of the manors of Athy and of Woodstock, the lands of "Oldragh" (now Shanrath), and Percivalstown, alias Ballipercyval, Kilmeade, Ballynabarney, Ardsclull, Inchcoventre (now Inch), and Youngstown, all near Athy, and late the possessions of the Earl of Kildare, attainted ; the site of the monastery of the Friars preachers of Athy (i.e. Dominican Abbey), land in Ardreich, the island on the Barrow, two eelweirs, "Tolloghnorre" or "Tulmacarre," and Mellonsgrange (now Grangemellon). The last mention of this man is a grant of a "pardon to Martin Pelles of Athie, soldier," on the 28th August, 1550.¹

In 1546 "The Annals of the Four Masters" state that :— O'More (Gilla Patrick) and Rury, the son of O'Conor Faly (Brian), attacked the town of Ath Ai, and burned the town and monastery, and destroyed many persons both English and Irish, both by burning and slaying, on this occasion.

In 1554 the Castles and Manors of Athy and Woodstock were restored by Queen Mary to Gerald, the 11th Earl of Kildare, together with the honours and possessions formerly belonging to his family, which had been forfeited.

In 1580 the Earl of Kildare was entrusted with the garrisoning of the castles and pyles in the marches ; and on this occasion he placed one hundred men in Athy under the command of Captain Thomas Maria Wingfield.²

The following extract dealing with Athy is copied from a journal kept by the Earl of Essex, Lord Deputy of Ireland, during his expedition from Dublin into Leinster, during the month of May, 1599. On Wednesday, the 9th of May, the army marched from Dublin to Naas, where it encamped for the night. On the 10th they advanced, and "rendezvoused in a fair plain betwixt the town of Naas and the bridge of Killkullen, five miles from the Naas." On the 11th the army, now numbering 3,000 foot and 300 horse, was to rendezvous :—

"At Kilrush by 9 of the clock in the morning ; whence it marched till it came to a ford half a mile short of a moor [bog] ; which ford was plashed [i.e., defended by earthworks], but so slenderly, that a way was quickly made. But the van-guard of the horse being past, and the Quarter-master and Scout-master advancing somewhat before to view a fit place to encamp in, short of Athy, some hundred of the rebels showed

¹ Fiants of Henry VIII and Edward VI.

² "The Earls of Kildare," p. 218.

themselves by a wood's side, where they entertained a light skirmish with such of our horse as attended the Quarter-master, whiles they were viewing the ground about Tullacoury [Tullaghgorey, now partly called "Geraldine"], in which place that night we encamped. The next morning the Earl of Ormonde came with his whole troops, from near Carlow, which consisted of 700 foot and well near 200 Irish horse. The army then straightway marched, and the van-guard possessed the houses on that side of Athy which is the southward of the Barrow; the battle [i.e., the foot-soldiers] taking a passage a mile beneath, with a purpose to attempt the Castle on both sides. But as the ford was passed, James fitzPiers [FitzGerald of Ballyshannon, Co. Kildare] delivered up both the Castle and himself into her Majesty's hands. The Lord Lieutenant presently put into it a ward, made up the bridge, which was broken down in two several places, and committed James fitzPiers to the Provost. That night the munitions with the victuals, and the rear-guard of the army, were lodged in the Abbey of Athy and the houses adjoining to it; the greatest part of the army being passed over, and encamping on the other side of the river, in which quarter the army continued the 13th and 14th. . . . The 15th, the army marched towards Stradbally, holding on their course through the passage of Blackford,¹ a place of difficulty, where the rebels were ever used to fight her Majesty's forces; but now, notwithstanding they had entrenched it, and shewed themselves upon it, yet, seeing the order of our march, they rather chose to lose the labour of all their fortifications than to hazard a fight in that place."² . . .

John Dymmok, in his "A Treatise of Ireland," written about the year 1600, describes Athy, in the previous year, in the following words:—

"Athie is divided into two partes by the ryver of Barrow, over the which lyeth a stone bridge, and upon it a Castle occupied by James fitzPierce, a gentleman of the famylie of the Geraldines, . . . the bridge of the Castle, the ryver being not fordable but with difficultie, being the onely waye which leadeth into the Queene's County, the importance of this enterprise easily appeareth."

We now come to the period of the rebellion of 1641, caused by the measures taken by the Irish Government to extirpate the Catholic religion, and the forfeitures of the properties of the native Irish on which Scotch and Englishmen were "planted." The "rebels" consisted of the old Irish under Rory O'More and Owen roe O'Neill, and the old Anglo-Irish Catholics under Colonel Thomas Preston (brother to Jenico, the 5th Viscount Gormanston) and Lord Castlehaven.

Unfortunately a bitter rivalry sprang up between the two parties, which were known as "the Confederate Catholics," causing them to act independently of one another, and even—

¹ At this place the present bounds of the County Kildare and the Queen's County meet.

² Pages 37 and 38 of "Atkinson's Cal. of State Papers, Ir.," 1599-1600.

tually, in 1648, in opposition to each other, thereby ruining their cause.

In 1646 the Parliamentarians were in possession of Athy till the month of September, when the Confederate Army proceeded from Dysart (O'Lalor), in the Queen's County, "to Rheban, in the County of Kildare, where Captain Flower was Commander, who, upon summons, yielded to Sir Phelim O'Neill, General then of the Horse. Then it went to Athy, and did summon Captain Weldon, Governor thereof, who presently yielded, whereupon the body of the army marched home; and Captain Gerald 'crone' FitzGerald was commanded to summon GrangeMellon; and in two days after it, too, surrendered."¹

In July, 1648, Athy was held by the Irish under Captain Shaun O'Hagan, Governor of the Town and Castle, for Owen roe O'Neill. About the end of the month, Anthony, son of General Thomas Preston, besieged the place. He attempted to demolish with artillery "a stone house of a storie and a halfe high that was at the end of the bridge on the camp side, and a great oven that General (Owen roe) O'Neill builded for ammunition bread," as they interfered with his plan of attack on the castle itself; but the defenders made repeated sorties, and managed to delay Preston's operations till relief arrived. This occurred on the 5th of August, 1648, when Preston raised the siege and marched off.²

The Irish forces now in Athy were Captain Shaun O'Hagan's Company, in the White Castle; Captain Con O'Neill's Company, which garrisoned the Dominican Abbey; and Companies under Captain Donnell M'Kenna and Captain Donnell O'Mellan. Later on in the same year Preston again attempted to capture the castle and town. He directed his ordnance against the castle, and made a great breach in the wall where the staircase was, "in soe much that neither could ascende or descende by the staire. Captain O'Hagan thereby nothinge discouraged made ladders from each storie unto another, and in spite of the ordinance did stoppe the respective breaches with woolle, hides, stones, and such other traisse [? trash], as supporters soe well knitt together, that they thought themselves safe enough there by that invention, and soe it proved. 18 shotts were discharged that way, they could not levell lesse than a storie high above ground, how greate soever the breache might be the enemie could not assayle it, the river being betweene him and it. Preston consideringe his labour lost, removed his ordinance on

¹ Gilbert's "History of Affairs in Ireland," vol. i, p. 129.

² *Ib.*, pp. 239-242.

the same side of the river as formerlie, and planted it against St. Dominick's Monasterie." During the attack on this abbey with "paterras [petards] and other engines to hurle downe gates and doores," a relieving force of 200 men arrived, under Phelim mac Toole O'Neill, from the Rheban direction, which successfully beat off Preston's army, which then retired to Carlow.¹

In 1649 Athy was still in the hands of the Ulster Irish, when the Leinster Army, under Lord Castlehaven, marched on it from Maryborough. Captain Shaun O'Hagan, ascertaining that no aid could be expected from Owen roe O'Neill, on being summoned to surrender, capitulated on honourable terms, and was allowed to march his force off to Ulster.²

In 1650 "MacThomas [i.e., Col. Pierce FitzGerald, of Ballyshannon, Co. Kildare, one of the Confederate Catholics] did demolish the Castle and Dominican Monasterie of Athy, to render all there all unserviceable for a garrison, notwithstanding a partie of horse and foote of the enemies came hither, and finding it deserted, did man the same, as beinge a straight passage between the countrie of Leyse [Leix] and Kildare."³

Colonel John Hewson, the Parliamentary Governor of Dublin, wrote on the 3rd of March, 1650 [new style], from Ballyshannon Castle, Co. Kildare, that, in February, "the enemy did blow up the Castle of Athy and broke up the Bridge."⁴

From this period nothing further remarkable is mentioned in connection with the White Castle.

In the 1st volume of the "Anthologia Hibernica Magazine," published in 1793, and at pages 327 and 352, a most unreliable writer on Irish Antiquities, named William Beauford, M.A., of Athy (at one time a schoolmaster in Carlow), tries to prove, by his incorrect translation of a Latin inscription on a stone now built into the Castle Wall (described below), that the correct name should be "White's Castle." In the Charter, granted to Athy in 1613, the limits of the Borough are defined as extending half a mile in all directions from *the White Castle*. The Seal of the Corporation bears the device of a castle on a bridge (*vide* p. 400, vol. iii of THE JOURNAL).

When the castle was repaired is not stated. At the latter end of the eighteenth century it was used as a prison; and, during a portion of the last century, it served as a police-barrack. At the present time a merchant in Athy rents it as a store.

The present bridge is quite modern, having been commenced in 1796.

¹ Vol. i of Gilbert's "History of Affairs in Ireland, 1641-1652."

² Vol. ii, pp. 25-28 of the same work.

³ *Ib.*, p. 67.

⁴ *Ib.*, p. 369.

TABLETS ON THE BRIDGE OF ATHY, BOTH BEARING THE FITZGERALD COAT OF ARMS.

RECTORIS COSSEN
 PREPOSITE WILLE
 DEATHI EPOS VIT. ✠
 MANIC LAPIDEM VI
 SIMO SEPTIMO
 NS IS IVNIO ✠
 D IS 7 S ANOQUE
 REGNE REGINE ELIA
 BEIM DESIMO SEPTIMO
 MOLHLENO KELLE ✠

THE INSCRIBED STONE OF RICHARD COSSEN, SOVEREIGN OF ATHY, 1575.

[From a rubbing by W. FitzG., Sept., 1892.]

There are two ancient sculptured stones built into the wall of the White Castle, one on either side of the original doorway, now built up. There seems to be no certain record as to where they came from or when they were built into their present position.

The square stone on the left of the doorway measures 16½ inches high and 19 inches broad; the lettering is in relief, and reads as follows:—

RECARDVS : COSSEN :	} i. e. {	Richard Cossen ¹
PREPOSITE : WILLE :		Sovereign of the town
DE ATHIE POSVIT-†		of Athy placed
HANC · LAPIDEM VI-		this stone the
GESIMO : SEPTIMO ·		twenty-seventh
MENSIS : IVNIO †		of the month of June
ANO : D : 1575 : ANOQVE :		A D. 1575, and in the year
REGNE : REGINE · ELIZA-		of the reign of Queen Eliza-
BEIH DESIMO · SEPTIMO :		beth the seventeenth
MOLHLEN : OKELLE		Molhlen O'Kelly.

At this time Athy had been a borough for sixty years; King Henry VIII having, at the special request of Gerald, 9th Earl of Kildare, and for “the greater safety of the town of Athy, in the County of Kildare, within our land of Ireland, which lies on the frontier of the march of our Irish enemies,” granted a licence to the inhabitants of the town to construct, build, and strengthen the said town with fosses and walls of stone and lime, and to elect from among themselves a Provost (i.e., Sovereign) annually on the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel (29th Sept.). This Charter² was signed on the 7th of October, 1515 (7^o Henry VIII). A Latin copy of it is contained in “the Earl of Kildare’s Red Book,” a sixteenth-century manuscript volume at Carton.

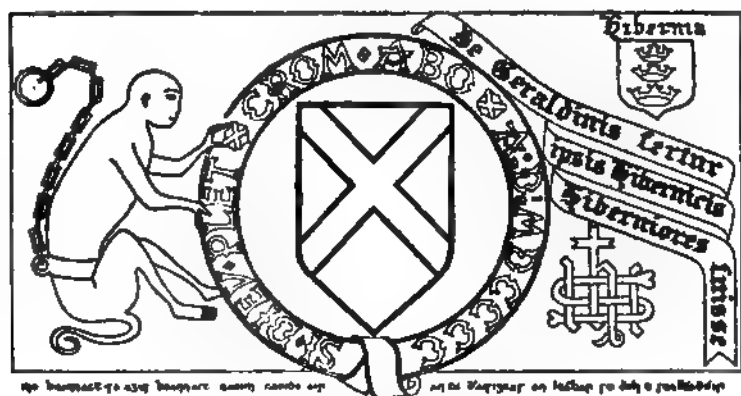
The name “Molhlen: Okelle” is puzzling; it is possible that it may be the name of the mason by whom the inscription was cut.

The second stone, on the opposite side of the doorway, in its present fragmentary state measures 19 inches in height and 37 inches in length. In the centre of the stone is the Earl of Kildare’s coat-of-arms (argent, a saltire gules) on a shield,

¹ In A.D. 1560, a Roland Cussyn was one of the two members who represented the Borough of Athy in the Dublin Parliament.

² There were subsequent Charters granted to Athy in 1613 and 1688.

THE EARL OF KILDARE'S COAT OF ARMS ON A SLAB NOW BUILT INTO THE
WHITE CASTLE OF ATHY.



Lord Walter Fitz Gerald.

A BOOK PLATE.

surrounded by a garter bearing an inscription quite obliterated in places, and unfortunately undecipherable where the "black letters" are better preserved.

On one side of the garter is a monkey, the Earl's supporter, secured by a chain fastened to a collar round the animal's waist.

On the opposite side is an i.h.c. (the old form of the I.H.S.), the letters being interwoven with an "S"-like ribbon; above it are portions of an inscription, also in the Gothic or "black letter," on a scroll. This inscription, too, has not been deciphered; it appears to be in the contracted Latin of the end of the fifteenth or beginning of the sixteenth century.

It was from the device on this ancient stone that one of our Members designed his Book Plate, as is shown on the previous page.

NOTES ON NEWCASTLE-LYONS.

CONTRIBUTED BY THE REV. C. P. O'MEARA, RECTOR OF
NEWCASTLE-LYONS.

THERE was a church at Newcastle, founded at a very early date by St. Finian. In Cotton's "*Fasti Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ*," we are informed that, in A.D. 540, St. Finian was first Bishop of Clonard, where he founded a school; and that in the province of Leinster, he founded several churches, of which one is supposed to have been situated on the site of the present church of Newcastle-Lyons.

There is very little doubt that there was a church here from about the sixth or seventh century. Several considerations lead to this conclusion. In the Roman Catholic Church this parish is known as the parish of St. Finian. There is also in the churchyard an ancient cross, which is assigned by antiquarians to the seventh or eighth century. There is also in the neighbourhood a well called St. Finian's Well. And upon the outside wall in the south-east corner of the old chancel, there is seen a gargoyle built into the wall, in such a manner as would lead to the conclusion that it had been used in a church of previous date. The present church dates from about the fifteenth century.

The church tower was built in the reign of King John, and is still in an excellent state of preservation. In the stable-yard connected with the glebe house, there is an old castle, with stone roof and very thick walls. Mention is made of this castle in a list of ecclesiastical buildings, presented to Henry VIII upon the occasion of the disestablishment of the monasteries.

The east window of the church is worthy of notice, dating from the fifteenth century. Lewis, in his *Topographical Dictionary*, says that the church is chiefly remarkable for its fine east window. In the year 1724, the chancel was cut off from the nave, and the window placed in its present position. The chancel is now in ruins. The piscina still remains.

The chalice and paten now in use date from the year 1696 A.D. There is an inscription on the paten, as follows:—"The gift of Archdeacon Williamson to Newcastle Church, 1696."

Newcastle was anciently a Rural Bishopric, and also a Royal Manor. In the State Papers we read: "The Second Henry, coming hither out of Normandy, . . . gave to such as came with him . . . all the substance of the land, and

made of them—some lords, some knights; and they also divided the most part of the same into freeholds, unto such as came with them—whereby they inhabited the land—his Highness keeping for himself, besides reservations of rents and services, and customs of havens and ports, little or nothing. In so much as in all Leinster, he kept but one barony called the Barony of Newcastle, six miles from Dublin; and we cannot see that the King had in all Ireland, in possession of the inheritance of the Crown, but the said lordship of Newcastle only.”

In 1666 A.D., James, Duke of York, had a grant of 578 acres in Newcastle, and of 51 acres at Hazelhatch.

In 1613 A.D., a charter was granted, incorporating this town, and enabling its inhabitants to return burgesses. Wm. Parsons, Esq., and Wm. Rolles were appointed its representatives in the parliament of that year.

On the 1st of February, 1641, we learn, from Carte’s “Life of the Earl of Ormond,” that the Lords Justices sent out a powerful army on an expedition to the County of Kildare, where, pursuant to his orders, he burned Newcastle and Lyons, and gave up Naas to his soldiers to plunder, having sent out parties to burn Castlemarten, Kilcullen Bridge; and in short, all the country for seventeen miles in length, and twenty-five in breadth.

This was not the first time that Newcastle was burned. In 1332, we learn from Grace’s “Annals of Ireland,” and from the manuscript called the “Book of Howth,” that Newcastle-Lyons was burned by the O’Tooles of Co. Wicklow.

In 1535 the forces of the Crown, under Sir Wm. Brereton, lay here in the month of February, on their way to besiege Maynooth Castle, the principal stronghold of Silken Thomas, 10th Earl of Kildare, then in rebellion. Newcastle was at that time one of the chief walled towns of the County Dublin.

The Sept which occupied the Newcastle district in pre-Norman times, were the MacGilla Mocholmogs, and the name of their territory was “Hy-Dunaghy.”

Notes.

The Inscription on the Eustace Altar-tomb at New Abbey near Kilcullen Bridge.

On p. 806 of the 8rd volume of our JOURNAL are given rubbings of portions of this inscription where it is least defaced. Recently I was looking through a volume in manuscript (labelled F. 4.18.) in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, which contains scrappy pedigrees of many Anglo-Irish families, and came across a rough entry of a portion of the New Abbey inscription, which is there given as follows :—

" . . . fz Eustace miles Ds de Portlester nuper . . . Hib: et
Margareta Janico nxor eius fundatores et fabricatores hui' monast: quor
animab' propitiet Deus Amen. . . . Hoc . . . in pulvere dormio in
novissimo die surrectur'. . . ."

Though possibly not very reliable, this fragment is well worth comparing with the rubbings given on p. 806. I would fix the date of the manuscript volume as belonging to the early part of the eighteenth century.

W. FITZG.

The Erection of a Church to St. Brigid at Kildare in A.D. 868.

In a publication of the Irish Archaeological and Celtic Society (1860) containing O'Donovan's translation and notes to Mac-Firbis's "Three Fragments of Annals of Ireland," it is stated that Queen Flanna, daughter of Dunlaing, King of Ossory, and wife of Aedh Finnleath, monarch of Ireland, was, in the year 868, engaged in "erecting a church to Brigit at Cill-dara; and she had many tradesmen in the wood felling and cutting timber" (p. 179).

W. FITZG.

County Kildare Cavalry in 1796.

Extract from "The Dublin Gazette," Number 6405, p. 781, from Thursday, November 10th, to Saturday, November 12th, 1796.

WAR OFFICE, DUBLIN CASTLE.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to sign Commissions for the following Noblemen and Gentlemen to be Officers in the undermentioned District Corps :—

Kilkea and Moone Cavalry.

His Grace the Duke of Leinster to be First Captain.

John Taylor, Esq., to be Second Captain.

Daniel Caulfield, Esq., to be First Lieutenant

Athy Cavalry.

His Grace the Duke of Leinster to be Captain.
 Thomas FitzGerald, Esq., to be Second Captain.
 William Sherlock, Esq., to be First Lieutenant.
 J. Lewis, Esq., to be Second Lieutenant.

Maynooth Cavalry.

His Grace the Duke of Leinster to be Captain.
 Thomas Long, Esq., to be First Lieutenant.
 Richard Cane, Esq., to be Second Lieutenant.

Printed by St. George O'Kelly, No. 21 Great Ship Street.

W. FitzG.

Fontstown, near Glassealy, County Kildare.

It has been stated that the Irish name of this Fontstown was Ballintubber (the townland of the well), but this was never so. In the will of Edward Dongan, of Kiltaghan, near Rathangan (one of the brothers of Sir Walter Dongan, Bart., of Castletown), it is thus mentioned :—

“ The Parsonage, rectories, and tithes of corne and hay of the Parish of Fontstowne, als. fontslan, als. called Pobble fontagh, in the County of Kildare ” (he bequeathed to his nephew Sir John Dongan, 2nd Bart., of Castletown).

Thus we see the Irish of Fontstown was “ Pobble Fontagh,” meaning literally “(the land) of the people of the Font family.”

W. FitzG.

Query.

Is anything known of the history or site of “ Lord Kildare's Great Castle of Naas ” ?

The Rent-books in the Leinster Estate Office mention a lease, in 1845, to John Blowney of part of the lands of “ Great Castle of Naas.” In an accompanying map, the plot, 86 feet × 24 feet, is shown as being situated in the Main Street near “ Moat Lane.”

W. FitzG.

Miscellanea.

The Dongan Family in the County of Kildare at the commencement of the seventeenth century.

The old Catholic family of Dongan is said to be sprung from the O'Donegans,¹ of whom there were two septs of that name; one was settled in the district of Ara (Aradh) in the County Tipperary, and the other in the Farney (Fearnmhagh) territory in the County Monaghan.² The ancestors of those who settled in the County Kildare were merchants in Dublin, where, it seems, they found it wiser to anglicise their old Celtic surname by discarding the "O," and shortening the name to the form since adopted by them.

The first of the city Dongans to come into prominence was a John Dongan, who, in 1579, was appointed Keeper of the Records in the Birmingham Tower of Dublin Castle, and in 1588 Second Remembrancer of the Exchequer.³ In his will, which he made just before his death, he refers to a deed for the disposal of his property, dated the 1st August, 1592, which he states is to hold good; and his body is to be interred near his father and mother in St. John's Parish Church, Dublin. His death took place on the 8th August, 1592.⁴ His widow, Margaret Dongan, *alias* Foster,⁵ was four years later granted the wardship and marriage of his eldest son Walter, and the custody of his lands during his minority, on the undertaking that she gives him an English education, and sends him for two years to the new college (Trinity) in Dublin.⁶

John Dongan had, in 1587, been granted the Manor of Castletown—Kildroght (Celbridge). At his decease he left issue four sons :—

1. Sir Walter Dongan, Bart., of Castletown.
2. William Dongan, Recorder of Dublin.
3. Edward Dongan, of Kiltaghan, near Rathangan.
4. Thomas Dongan, of Griffinrath, near Maynooth.

¹ Gilbert's "History of Affairs in Ireland, 1641," vol. i, p. 244.

² "The Annals of the Four Masters."

³ The Fiants of Elizabeth.

⁴ County Kildare Exchequer Inquisition, No. 35 of Elizabeth.

⁵ Daughter of Walter Foster, Alderman of Dublin (p. 191, vol. iii of Archdall's Lodge). She was buried in St. John's Church, Dublin, on the 21st of June, 1597.

⁶ Fiant of Elizabeth, No. 6035.

I. Sir Walter Dongan was in his thirteenth year at the time of his father's death in 1592. He was created a Baronet on the 28rd of October, 1628. His County Kildare possessions consisted of—

The Manor of Castletown-Kildroght, containing a castle, a hall, a watermill, a mill-pond and mill-stream, a weir with two openings for taking fish on the Analiffey; 60 acres in Kildroght called "Aylmer's Farm," and 200 acres in Kildroght, called "The Earl of Kildare's Farm;" the lands of Kilmacredock, Coole M'Thomas, and Moortown; all a part of the said Manor, which were held from the King.

The Manor of Sherlockstown, containing one castle and 240 acres, with pasture on the commons of "Monecronocke," held from Christopher Sherlock.

The lands of Posseckstown, containing 255 acres, a castle, and a great hall; which were held from Sir Nicholas Whyte as of his Manor of Leixlip.

The lands of Collenblackeston (Collinstown), with a hamlet thereto belonging called Godfryhenrieston, which were held from the King.

In Clane, a castle, 2 messuages, and 20 acres, held from Sir William Sarsfield and William Wogan.

The lands of Bewbus (Baybush), 4 messuages and 80 acres, held from the King.¹

Sir Walter's will was dated the 14th of December, 1626; and in it he requests that his body may be buried in his Parish Church of Kildroght. His death took place on the 21st of December, 1626.² By his wife, Jane, daughter of Robert Rochfort, of Kilbride, in the County Meath, he had eight sons and five daughters, viz. :—

Sir John, 2nd Baronet, father of the 1st Earl of Limerick;³ Thomas, Christopher, Mark, William, Gerald, Oliver, and Luke. Margaret (m. Thomas Barnewall, of Robertstown, County Meath); Elenor, Mary, Frances, and Jane.

The Inquisitions of the County Kildare frequently style Sir Walter as of "Posseckstown, Bart."

¹ County Kildare Chancery Inquisition, Nos. 7 of James I, and 15 of Charles I

² *Ib.*

³ *Vide THE JOURNAL*, vol. ii, p. 369.

II. William Dongan, the second son, was Recorder of the City of Dublin. His County Kildare possessions were :—

The Manor towns and lands of Curryhills and Longtown, and the head-rents of the lands of Whyteston, Fleshton, Coullgaffy, Horeston, and Corbellston, portions of the said Manor, which were held of the King.

In Clane, 4 messuages and 85 acres.

The lands of Cappagh and Corkagh.

The lands of Grangeclare, Robertstown, and Kilbeg.¹

His will was dated 16th November, 1622; the overseers to it were :—

Sir Nicholas Whyte, Kt., of Leixlip; Sir Walter Dongan, Bart., his brother; Sir William Talbot, Kt., of Carton; and his servant, Gerald Keating, of Dublin. His death took place on the 11th December, 1622;² and he was buried with his parents in St. John's Church, Dublin. By his wife, Slany O'Brien,³ daughter of Murrough, 4th Baron of Inchiquin, he left four daughters and one son, viz. :—

Honora, Mary, Margaret, and More.

The son was John Dongan, of Curryhills, who was seven years of age when his father died, and did not long survive, as he too died on the 28th of February, 1635-6.⁴ In his will, which was dated on the same day as his death took place, he left the property he succeeded to, to his cousin, Sir John, of Castletown, and requested that his body should be buried in St. John's Church, near his father and grandfather. He does not appear to have married; anyhow he died without issue.

III. Edward Dongan was of Kiltaghan, near Rathangan. In his will, which is dated 2nd March, 1639, he mentions his wife, "Cissly Dongan," and his daughter, "Jane Dongan *alias* Archbould;" he appears not to have had any other children. In addition to property in the County Dublin (Ballybachall, which he left to his brother Thomas of Griffinrath), he held the town and lands of "Toberroghan and Gibbinstown," in the Barony of Kildcullen, which he left to his nephew, Sir John Dongan, Bart., of Castletown, while to his nephew, Oliver Dongan (? Sir John's brother), he left his "lease and farme of yeeres yett to come of the towne and lands of Ardrye (? Ardreich, near Athy) in the County of Kildare."

On his death, probably about this time (1639), he was buried in the Parish Church of Kildrought (Celbridge).

¹ County Kildare Chancery Inquisition, No. 58 of Charles I.

² Archdall's Lodge, vol. ii, p. 46.

³ *Ib.*

⁴ County Kildare Chancery Inquisition, No. 58 of Charles I.

IV. Thomas Dongan of Griffinrath appears to have left no will, or rather none now exists in the Record Office, Dublin. There is a will, which was probably made by his son John Dongan "of Posseckstown," dated 29th November, 1665, in which the said John leaves to his wife, Elizabeth Dongan, "the profits of Griffinrath and Ballygorne, in the Lordship of Maynooth," for life, with remainder to his daughters—Grace, Margaret, and Frances Dongan.

NOTE.

About the middle of the seventeenth century there were no fewer than four John Dongans connected with the County Kildare—a similarity in name likely to cause confusion and difficulty in distinguishing one from the other; they were:—

1. Sir John Dongan, Bart., of Castletown. His will is dated the 26th July, 1642.
2. John Dongan of Curryhills, son of William, the Recorder of Dublin. He died in February, 1636.
3. John Dongan of Posseckstown, son of Thomas of Griffinrath. His will is dated November, 1665; and he died without male issue.
4. John Dongan of Grangeclare (whom I am unable to identify). He had a son named James. Edward Dongan of Kiltaghan, in 1639, bequeathed him £20. John Dongan of Curryhills describes him in his will as his cousin. Sir John Dongan, in his will dated 1642, mentions "James Dongan, son to my cossen, John Dongan, of Grangeclare."

W. FITZG.

THE NEW
PUBLICATION

SECTION OF
OLDEN PAPER

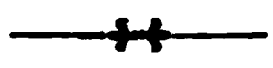
JOURNAL

OF THE

Archæological Society of the County of Kildare

AND

Surrounding Districts.



Proceedings.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday, the 21st January, 1903, in the Court House, Naas, by permission of the High Sheriff.

The Earl of Mayo, President of the Society, in the Chair.

The following Members of the Council were present:—
The Rev. M. Devitt, *Vice-President*; Canon Sherlock, *Hon. Editor*; Rev. E. O'Leary, Lt.-Colonel de Burgh, Mr. Nicholas J. Synnott, and Sir Arthur Vicars, Ulster, and Lord Walter FitzGerald, *Hon. Secretaries*.

In addition, the following Members and Visitors introduced by Members were present:—

Canon Adams, the Archdeacon of Kildare and Mrs. Torrens, Mrs. N. Synnott, Miss Netterville, Lady Albreda Bourke, Mr. and Mrs. Cramer Roberts, Rev. William Elliott, the Dean of Kildare and Mrs. Cowell, Sir Anthony Weldon, Bart.; Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Sweetman, Mr. J. Whiteside Dane, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Wolfe, Mr. J. Murphy, Miss Culshaw, Mr. Charles Drury, Miss Alexander, Mr. A. Short, Mr. William Staples.

The Minutes of the previous General Meeting in January, 1902, having been read and confirmed, were signed by the Chairman.

Sir Arthur Vicars read the Report of the Council for the past year, which was adopted on the motion of Mr. Edmund Sweetman, seconded by Canon Adams.

In the absence abroad of the Hon. Treasurer, his Report was read by Lord Walter FitzGerald, which showed that there was a balance in favour of the Society of some £28. A resolution moving its adoption was proposed by Mr. George Wolfe, seconded by Sir Arthur Vicars, and passed.

The following vote of condolence was passed in sympathetic silence, having been read by the Earl of Mayo; and the Hon. Secretaries were requested to communicate it to the representatives of the family of the late Mr. Cooke-Trench:—

“The Council and Members of the Kildare Archæological Society desire to place on record their sense of the great loss they have sustained in the death of Mr. Cooke-Trench, one of their most distinguished Members, whose interest in the Society was untiring and manifested from its foundation. They feel that they have lost an able councillor; and they desire to tender their sympathy to Mrs. Cooke-Trench and the members of the family.”

The Members of Council retiring by rotation—Mr. George Mansfield and the Rev. E. O’Leary—were re-elected.

The following were elected Members of the Society:—Miss Walker and Mr. W. Maling-Wynch. In addition, the election of the following at the September Meeting was confirmed:—Mr. Richard D. Walshe and the Rev. E. A. Boulter.

Canon Sherlock drew attention to the Index that had been compiled by Lord Walter FitzGerald for Vol. III of *THE JOURNAL*; and several Members spoke in praise of Lord Walter FitzGerald’s good work in this direction, and the following resolution, proposed by Canon Sherlock, and seconded by Sir Arthur Vicars, was passed with acclamation:—

“That the best thanks of the Society be given to Lord Walter FitzGerald for his painstaking and exact Index to *THE JOURNAL*.”

Lord Walter FitzGerald in a few words acknowledged the compliment.

After much discussion as to the locality to be fixed for the Excursion Meeting in the summer, and the date on which it should take place, the following resolution was proposed:—

“That the Excursion Meeting for the ensuing Session of the Society take place at Monasterevin and district in the first week in September next.”

The following Papers were then read:—

“Some Notes on the Vikings, their ships, and how they harassed Ireland.” By the Earl of Mayo.

“Additional Notes on John Lye and Clonaugh, County Kildare.” By Rev. E. O’Leary.

“The Pyles or Peel-towers of the County Kildare, their construction and methods of defence.” By Lord Walter FitzGerald.

A resolution, proposed by Canon Adams, and seconded by Rev. W. Elliott, and passed, conveying the thanks of the Society to those who had kindly contributed Papers, and to the High Sheriff (Sir Kildare Borrowes, Bart.), for the use of the Court House, brought the proceedings to a close.

REPORT OF COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1902.

It has been customary for the Council of the Kildare Archæological Society to report at each January Meeting on the progress of the Society during the past year. Although there has been nothing out of the ordinary to chronicle during the year 1902, the Council are glad to be able to show that the work of the Society has made steady progress.

The number of Members on the roll now amounts to 158, of whom seventeen are Life Members.

It is with sincere regret they have to chronicle the loss of one of their most zealous and accomplished members, Mr. Cooke-Trench, who had been an active member of the Council since its foundation.

Mr. Cooke-Trench was a man of no ordinary talents, and his ability and learning were much valued by all those who knew him, which makes his loss a grievous one to the Society. Many of us will recollect his erudite paper, entitled, “Notes on Irish Ribbon Work in Ornamentation,” contributed to THE JOURNAL so far back as 1894.

The Annual General Meeting was held in the Court House, Naas, on the 22nd January, 1902, at which the attendance was somewhat better than in the previous year, but still not what it should be. The Council would point out that the Annual Meeting in January is really the only Meeting at which any practical work can be transacted; and they think it is not much to expect the Members to show a more lively interest in the working of the Society, by attending this Annual Meeting, and helping in the objects of the Society by their counsel and assistance. Too many Members of Archæological Societies think their duty ends after their subscriptions have been paid, with perhaps attendance at the Annual Excursion Meeting, which some treat as a sort of archæological picnic!

The Excursion Meeting was held on 3rd September, Bishops court, Lyons, and district being the localities selected.

Although the attendance showed a marked improvement on that of the previous year, yet the somewhat inclement nature of the weather in the earlier part of the day was responsible for keeping many away who had signified their intention of being present.

This Meeting opened up new ground, and in point of interest was quite up to the mark of previous Excursions.

The unfortunate illness of the King, and the consequent postponement of the Coronation to August, was, doubtless, responsible for many usual supporters of the Society being absent from the Meeting.

The Council would urge the Members to endeavour to swell the Roll of Membership of the Society, and bring in many influential residents in the county who are not members. They would remind Members that the greater the support the Society receives, the more extended its usefulness will become; and they are sanguine enough to think that the two numbers of *THE JOURNAL* that are issued each year form a fair return for the nominal subscription of ten shillings.

Sir Arthur Vicars wishes us to mention an incident as indirectly traceable to the revived interest in antiquarian research in the county.

Through the kindness and foresight of the Rev. Fr. Dunne, of Baltinglass, a valuable official heraldic MS. of Ulster's Office, over 300 years old, was discovered in a farm-house near Baltinglass, and restored to the Office of Arms, where it was found to fill a gap in the records that had existed for over 150 years. Thus one of our Members was enabled to perform a public service of very considerable importance.

A vacancy has occurred on the Council through the death of Mr. Cooke-Trench; but as the number of the Council was increased from six to seven Members last year, in order to admit on it Mr. Nicholas Synnott, whose services the Council were anxious to have, it is not proposed to fill this vacancy at present.

Two members of the Council, Mr. George Mansfield and Rev. E. O'Leary, retire by rotation, according to Rule VI, and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Signed on behalf of the Council,

MAYO, *President.*

ARTHUR VICARS, ULSTER,	} <i>Hon.</i>
WALTER FITZGERALD,	
	<i>Secretaries.</i>

EXCURSION MEETING, 1902.

The Annual Excursion Meeting of the Society—the twelfth since its foundation—took place on Wednesday, 3rd September, 1902, Bishops court, Oughterard, Lyons, and Newcastle being the district selected.

As time goes on, it becomes difficult for excursions to be planned to include places of interest which can all be visited in the one day, while avoiding localities already dealt with: thus sometimes it is necessary to travel over much ground to reach the various places on the programme.

Those taking part in the Meeting assembled at Straffan Station; and at that time the weather gave little hope of affording a pleasant day's entertainment, the early morning being very wet; but by eleven o'clock the clouds had lifted, and the operations of the day were begun under good auspices.

Bishops court, the residence of the Earl of Clonmell, was the first objective; and while all were assembled in front of the house, a short history of the place and its associations was given by Lord Walter FitzGerald. The house itself being in the hands of the painters, and the owner away, the Members had not an opportunity of inspecting the pictures and treasures inside.

Proceeding some two miles to Oughterard Hill, the Round Tower and graveyard adjoining, with the remains of the old church, were inspected, and a Paper read. The extensive view from this spot attracted much admiration.

Most of the company then wended their way on foot through the fields to visit all that is left of an old collegiate foundation hard by. Here a downpour of rain delayed the progress of the excursion; but it was not long before the company were on their way towards Lyons, passing through a beautiful country, and through the fine park of Lord Cloncurry. A stop was made at the old church ruins situated not far from the present house, where an interesting Paper on the place was read by Mr. H. Hendrick-Aylmer, whose ancestors in ancient days lived here, Lyons being the original seat of the Aylmer family from 1300 to the close of the eighteenth century.

In the grounds amongst the ruins may be seen some sixteenth-century armorial carvings of the Aylmer family and their tombs, where also is the burial-place of the Lawless family. A delay, caused by a short shower, was utilized by some for a snatch luncheon, as on this occasion it had not been

possible for the Society to arrange for luncheon to be provided for the Members.

A visit was next paid to Newcastle-Lyons, a drive of two miles, where the party were received by the Rector, the Rev. C. P. O'Meara, who gave a most interesting account of the ancient church, its sculptured cross in the grounds, the church plate, and St. Finnian's Well close by, and went into the general history of the locality, which formed the subject of a Paper in the last number of *THE JOURNAL*. As the day was advanced, owing to the stoppages caused by the continuous showers during the day, the Members and their friends had to betake themselves to Hazlehatch Station, in order to join their respective trains, stopping *en route* at Celbridge for tea at the hotel.

On the whole, the Meeting was of average interest in an archæological point of view, although the day's enjoyment was somewhat marred by the inclement weather, which also affected the attendance; and some were heard to remark that the Society's good fortune in regard to the weather appeared to have deserted it since the date of the Excursion Meeting has been changed from the middle of the month of September.

Amongst the Members and visitors present were:—The Hon. Gerald Ponsonby, Countess of Mayo, the Misses Ponsonby, the Dean of Kildare, Lord and Lady Henry FitzGerald, Rev. C. Ganly, Hon. Terence Bourke, Canon and the Misses Sherlock, Lord George FitzGerald, Lady Mabel FitzGerald, Mr. and Mrs. FitzMaurice, Mr. and Mrs. Hendrick-Aylmer, Mr. and Mrs. Vipond Barry, Sir Arthur Vicars, Ulster, Lord Walter FitzGerald, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Synnott, Miss Culshaw, Mr. and Mrs. Cramer Roberts, Mr. Richard D. Walshe, Mr. C.N. Drury, Mr. W. Grove White, Mr. W. T. Kirkpatrick, Mr. A. Short, Canon Adams, Mr. Thomas Kelly, Mr. Cooke-Trench, Rev. C. P. O'Meara, Miss L. Neill, &c.

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- The British Museum, London.
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RULES.

I. That this Society be called "The County Kildare Archæological Society."

II. That the purpose of the Society be the promotion of the study and knowledge of the antiquities and objects of interest in the county and surrounding districts.

III. That the Society consist of a President, Vice-President, Council, Hon. Treasurer, two Hon. Secretaries, and Members. Ladies are eligible for Membership.

IV. That the names of ladies and gentlemen desiring to become Members of the Society shall be submitted, together with the names of their proposers and seconders, to the Council, and, if approved by them, shall then be submitted to the next Meeting of the Society for Election.

V. That the affairs of the Society be managed by the President, Vice-President, Hon. Treasurer, and Hon. Secretaries, together with a Council of seven Members. That for ordinary business two shall form a quorum; but any matter upon which a difference of opinion arises shall be reserved for another meeting, in which three shall form a quorum.

VI. That two Members of the Council shall retire by rotation each year, but shall be eligible for re-election.

VII. That Members pay an Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings (due on the 1st of January), and that the payment of £5 shall constitute a Life Member.

VIII. That Meetings of the Society be held not less than twice in each year, one Meeting being an excursion to some place of archæological interest in the district.

IX. That at the first Meeting of the Society in each year the Hon. Treasurer shall furnish a balance-sheet.

X. That a JOURNAL of the Society be published annually, containing the Proceedings and a column for local Notes and Queries, which shall be submitted to the Council for their approval.

XI. That the Meetings of the year be fixed by the Council, due notice of the dates of the Meetings being given to Members.

XII. That Members be at liberty to introduce visitors at the Meetings of the Society.

XIII. That no Member shall receive THE JOURNAL whose Subscription for the previous year has not been paid.

IN THE CHURCHYARD AT JOHNSTOWN (NEAR NAAS).

**The Celtic Cross was erected at the grave and to the memory of Richard, 6th Earl of Mayo,
who was assassinated in 1872 when Governor-General of India.**

THE FAMILY OF FLATESBURY, OF BALLYNASCULLOGE AND JOHNSTOWN, CO. KILDARE.

By SIR ARTHUR VICARS, ULSTER KING-OF-ARMS.

[Read 25th September, 1901.]

SOME years ago our President showed me an ancient sculptured sepulchral slab in the Johnstown Churchyard, and asked me whether I could ascertain whom it commemorated. At that time I knew very little about the history of the locality; but as it was quite evident that the arms on the slab showed an alliance, I looked them up, and discovered them to be those of Flatesbury and Wogan. Further research revealed the fact that the family who resided here in early times was that of Flatesbury; and a reference to the pedigree of the family showed two marriages of Flatesbury and Wogan, one in the fifteenth and the other in the sixteenth century.

This ancient family, of which now no trace exists, was resident in this county from a very early period, even since the thirteenth century; and they continued to flourish until the Civil War of 1641, when the members of the family were outlawed, and from that time every vestige of, or allusion to, the name disappears.

The earliest mention of a member of this family is in the Receipts by the Crown:—

1286. Co. Kildare, Robert de Flatebry, who was Seneschal of the County Palatine of Kildare to Agnes de Vesey, and paid for her arrears of his account £20.

He was one of the Justices Itinerant of Limerick (18 Edward I, 1288), Lord of the Manor of Ballymascolock in Kildare with the advowson of the church, to which he presented William fitzJohn.

1298. Walter de Flatesbury figures as paying £9.

1306. Robert de Flatebury arrears by Symon de Flatesbury (probably his son) 83s.

Robert de Flatesbury's son Symon in 1305 sued the Abbot of St. Thomas the Martyr for the advowson of Ballymascolock, and was living in 1345.

My researches tell me that he married Nesta, daughter and

co-heir of Adam de Staunton, Lord of the Manor of Clonlost in Kildare (Pipe Rolls); but Lord Walter FitzGerald tells me that he has a note that this betrothal was broken off in 1308, when she married Fromund le Brun (Chancery Rolls, Ireland).

His son was Robert Flatesbury, who was appointed Collector of the King's Revenue in the ancient Barony of Offelan, and held the Manor of Ballynascullock (or Scullogestown), now Hortland, in the present Barony of Ikeathy and Oughterany, at the date of his death, in 1367. He married Anne, daughter and heir of Ralph Cristofre, Lord of the Manor of Elyeston Rede in Meath, and left a son, Patrick Flatesbury, aged nineteen in 1368, Sheriff of Kildare, 1394, and appointed Custodian of the Peace for Kildare on several occasions between 1381 and 1427.

His possessions in 1425 were as follows:—Osberstown, Johnstown, Yagoestown, Palmerstown, Ballynascullock (Scullogestown), Lady Castle, and Killoke.

Patrick Flatesbury's sons were James of Osberstown, Palmers-town, and Johnstown (1427), and Simon.

The eldest son James married Elenor Wogan, whom we find a widow in 1436, and was tenant of one-third of two-thirds of Ballym'Scullock in 1431. He brought into Court and had a patent of John, Lord of Ireland, which was enrolled (Exchq. Rec. Pl. IV. 378), and left two daughters co-heirs; the younger, Anastasia, married Mathew Bath, and the elder, Margaret, married John fitzJohn FitzGerald, from whom descended the FitzGeralds, formerly of Osberstown, which place they inherited through the Flatesburys.

The younger son, Simon de Flatesbury, carried on the line. We find him paying 10s. Royal Service for the expedition to Louth under Thomas Stanley, 1434 (Pipe Rolls). He left two sons—Christopher, of Osberstown, 1456, mentioned in Commission to levy Smoke Silver (Hearth Money), 1454, Sheriff of Kildare, 1465; and a younger son, Richard.

After this generation comes a gap in the pedigree, and I am not able to supply it with any certainty, for there is a dearth of records about the family at this period which makes further progress uncertain.

Before leaving the fifteenth century, I may here mention one or two references to the names that occur.

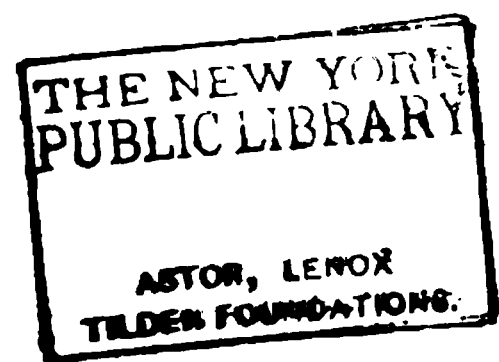
In 1416 Philip Flatesbury held an estate of Simon Flatesbury, which lay in Mochfernagh (now Furness), Newtondel More (Newtown O'More, now Newtown, near Tipper), and Puncheston (Exchq. Rec.).

In 1446 Robert Flatesbury held one-third of the Barony of the Naas, lately the possessions of George de Rupe.

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In 1448 Robert Flatesbury, Sheriff of Kildare, was slain in the Battle of Donerisk on the 2nd September (Grace's "Annals of Ireland"). His widow, Margaret Eustace, was custodian of forty acres in Balond, lately her husband's property, in 1450.

Another of the name was Richard Flatysbury, who was Vicar of Kildroght in 1523 (County Dublin Exchequer Inquisition).

These, however, are disjointed records of persons of the name whose place on the pedigree I have not as yet been able to discover.

I have been unable to trace with certainty the son of the Christopher Flatesbury before mentioned (Sheriff, 1465); but by conjecture, and after applying what genealogists call "the chronological test," it seems not improbable that he may have been Philip Flatesbury, of Johnstown, flourishing in the early years of the sixteenth century, who married Rose Boise, of Calgagh, and left a son and successor, Philip Flatsbury, of Johnstown, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Wm. Wogan, of Rathcoffey, who died 1521. This Philip Flatesbury was a remarkable man, and apparently above the average in point of education for the time. Lord Walter FitzGerald, to whom I owe a very large quota of valuable notes and assistance concerning the Flatesburys, has kindly supplied me with some particulars concerning Philip Flatesbury, as touching his own family; for, as may be imagined, the family of FitzGerald were here, there, and everywhere in the history of the County and surrounding district, always being the leading characters in the events of the time.

He informs me that Staniburst, in his "Chronicles of Ireland," edited by Holinshed, writes:—

"Philip Flatisburie, a worthie gentleman, and a diligent antiquarie, wrote in the Latine toong at the request of the Right honourable Girald FitzGerald Erle of Kildare—"Diversos Chronicas." He flourished in the yeare one thousand five hundred and seaventeene, and deceased at his towne named Johnstowne neare the Naas."

But Ware, after referring to this statement, says that "comparing these Chronicles with those published by Camden at the end of his 'Britannia,' of which the greater part was writ by Pembrige, it was said that Flatisbury was only a verbal transcriber of them, not the author, except for some little addition."

The Earl mentioned above was Gerald "oge" (i.e., the younger) 9th Earl. These "Chronicles" by Flatesbury were intended as a continuation of the "Annals of Ireland," written by Giraldus Cambrensis, the Anglo-Norman historian. They

extended from 1184 to 1370, and commenced under the following heading:—

“ Here follows divers Chronicles, written at the instance of the Noble and Magnanimous Lord, Gerald FitzGerald, Lord Deputy of Ireland, by Philip Flattesbury, of Johnston, near the Naas, Anno Domini 1517, and in the 9th year of King Henry VIII.”

These “ Chronicles ” are quoted by Stanihurst and Campion.

Flatesbury had previously written for Gerald “ more ” (or the great), the 8th Earl, in 1503, what is known as “ *The Earl of Kildare’s Red Book*,” which contains copies of grants, title-deeds, and other documents belonging to the Earl. It was written on vellum, and commences:—

“ i. h. c. Memorandum that this boke was begon in the yere of our lord God mcccciii, or this in leynth, a thousynd fyve hundered and thre, by the right noble Lorde Gerald fitz Thomas Erle of Kildar, as herafter the contents of the same more pleyne doth appier, which was copied out of his Evidence.”

After the Rebellion of the Silken Thomas, 10th Earl of Kildare, the Irish Government were anxious to obtain possession of this volume; and on the 14th of October, 1536, Robert Cowley, Clerk of the Crown, wrote from Dublin to the Lord Privy Seal, Thomas Cromwell, recommending that the Silken Thomas, then a prisoner in the Tower of London, should be examined as to where it was. He wrote:—

“ My humble duety premysed to your honourable Lordship. It may please the same to bee advertised that divers proffitable landes, which therll of Kildare had, beeing now accrued unto the Kinge’s Highness, bee embeselyd from the King by means that the said Erles evidences cannot be founde. The said Erle had a fair boke in parchemynt written by oon Philip Flattesbury, as a register of all the dedys and evidences apperteynyng to the said Erles inherytance in Ireland. Wherefore it might please your wisdome to examen Thomas FitzGerald where that boke registrall is, to the end it may come to Maister Thesaurer to shew hym the certaintie whereby he may approve the King’s revenue.”

It does not appear in whose custody the Red Book then was; but it is probable that the Countess Dowager had it. In 1633 it was copied on vellum for George, the 16th Earl, by William Roberts, Ulster King-of-Arms. In the “ *Compendium Annalium Ecclesiasticarum Hiberniæ*,” by Father Francis Porter, Rome, 1690, p. 185, it is mentioned as the “ *Liber Rubens Comitum Kildarensis*.” Both the “ Red Book ” (which is at Carton) and the copy belong to the Duke of Leinster.

The son and heir of Philip Flatesbury and Elizabeth Wogan was James. He was commissioned to take the muster and array of the inhabitants of Co. Kildare in 1560, 1564, and 1573.

He appears to have been married twice—first, to Alice, daughter of Robert Barnewall, of Rowestown; and secondly, to Margaret Talbot, sister of William Talbot, of Malahide, who survived him.

His will is in the Record Office, Dublin. It is dated the 22nd October, 1579, and was proved in May, 1583. One item of the will runs as follows:—

“I will that my said feoffes and there heirs stand and be seised of all the messuages lands and tenements, woods and medowes, pasture and pygione house in the Sollons aforesaid; and towe water mylls, viz. a corne myll and a thickinge mill, and there water curses with there appurtenences in Johnston aforesaid; and also lycens to digge sods and gravell on every side the myll ponnd of the said mylls for reparacion of the said myll ponnds from time to time so often as need shall require; all the newe medowe with thappurtenancies in Palmerston aforesaid; the custome to make the key of the same yerly, one ridge custome one day yerly out of every house in the said Johnston, to reppe in harvest time where they or any of them shalbe demanded; to the use and behofe of the said Margeret Talbot my wife so longetime as she shall lyve sole and unmarried after my death.”

To his second son Patrick he left the unexpired lease of his farms at Baronrath, Whitechurch, and Shortwood, *alias* Baronswood. And he did “surrender to my nephew Thomas fytz-Geralde the morgadge landes w^{ch} I had of his father Geralde fitzhoberte in Clane after my death.”

His eldest son, Christopher, is described in the Fiants of Queen Elizabeth as one “learned in the laws.”

According to a Chancery Inquisition of Charles I, he was seized of the following lands:—

Palmerstown, containing 1 stone house, 3 messuages, and 140 acres, held of the heirs of John Byrt.

Johnston & Milleston, containing 1 ruinous castle, 2 watermills, 10 messuages, and 160 acres, held of the lord of the manor of Naas.

Newtown-Omore, 30 acres, held of Christopher Cheevers, of his manor of Rathmore.

Sollans & a parcell of land called “the Hearne,” containing 3 messuages & 60 acres, held of Edward Fitz-Gerald, of his manor of Blackhall (near Clane).

Greatefornaghs, 1 toft & 20 acres, held of S^r Nicholas Whyte, K^t, of his manor of Leixlip.

Keelogs, 4 messuages & 40 acres, held of George Earl of Kildare.

Blackditch, lying between Naas & the Maudlins, containing 15 acres held of the King.

Kildrought, 2 messuages & 4½ acres, held of Sir Walter Dongan, K^t, of his manor of Castleton (near Celbridge).

THE UPPER PORTION OF THE FLATESBURY SLAB IN THE JOHNETOWN CHURCH RUINS,
NEAR NAAB. THE DATE, 1289, INCISED AT THE JUNCTION OF THE ARMS OF THE
CROSS, IS MEANINGLESS.

[From a Rubbing by W. FitzG., June, 1901.]

Christopher Flatesbury, of Palmerstown, in his will (Dublin Diocesan), dated 5th May, 1611, and proved 1612, directs that he is to be buried in his "parishe church of Johnston"; and he leaves to his wife, Ellen Whyte, all his jewels, sheep, and a hackney. He died 23rd January, 1612, at which time his son and heir James was aged twenty-five.

In 1641 this James Flatesbury took the side of the Confederates in the Rebellion, was outlawed, and his possessions forfeited.

From this time the family disappears from the County Kildare.

Gilbert, in his "History of the Confederation and War," mentions the following names of members of the family who were outlawed:—

James Flatesbury, of Drinanstown, Esq. (Co. Kildare Chanc. Inquisition, taken temp. Car. II, states that, on 22nd October, 1641, this James Flatesbury was seised of the towns & lands of Sollence & 2 mills in Johnstown, which were forfeited to the King).

Philip Flatsbury, of Drinanstown, Gent.

Robert Flatsbury, of Palmerston, Gent.

Philip Flatsbury, of Brogeston, Clerk.

Philip Flatsbury, of Kildare, Clerk.

John Flatsbury, of Kildare, Clerk.

The Flatesbury monumental slab is composed of limestone, and measures 4 feet 6 inches in length, 24½ inches in width at the top, and slightly tapering to 22 inches in width at the foot. The thickness varies from 6 to 8 inches.

The carving, like much of the monumental work in Ireland of this period, is of rather a crude description; it will be observed that even the floriated terminals of the eight-pointed cross vary. On the left side, two limbs terminate in the form of a lily, like what is called a cross flory in heraldry; and one is merely pointed; while, on the right side, one is flory and two are pointed.

Below the cross-head two coats-of-arms are carved; that on the left side represents the arms of Wogan—Or, on a chief sa. three martlets of the field—placed in a shield on what I take to be intended for a lozenge. The arms on the right side are Flatesbury—arg. a chevron between three lions rampant, gu.

Now, strictly speaking, according to heraldic laws, the arms of the husband should appear on the left or dexter side, and the wife's on the right or sinister side; but experience with stone-

carver's heraldry leads one to the certain conclusion that this was a mistake of the workman.

The lozenge is peculiar to women in heraldry; and it will be observed that the Wogan shield is placed on an ornamented lozenge, as if to mark out the wife's arms. I think, therefore, there can be little doubt as to the monument being that of a Flatisbury who had for wife a Wogan.

It so happens, as previously mentioned in the Flatesbury pedigree, there are two marriages into the Wogan family. James Flatesbury married Elenor Wogan, a widow, in 1436; and Philip Flatesbury married Elizabeth Wogan, whose son was living in 1564 (see pedigree chart).

In deciding as to which of the two this monument belongs to, one can only be guided by the form of the cross. The eight-pointed floriated cross would, in England, place its date at late fourteenth to fifteenth century; but, in Ireland, newly-developed Gothic styles did not prevail until the lapse of some time, owing to the difficulty of intercourse between the two countries; and therefore it is quite consistent to place the date of this monument at fifteenth century. Unfortunately one of the greatest helps in dating a monument—namely, by the lettering—is absent here, for there is no vestige of an inscription. However, all things considered, we may take it that this monument commemorates Elenor Wogan who married James Flatesbury.

The monumental slab is, we may say, the sole relic and memorial of a fine old family, of which no descendant can be traced at the present day.

*AN ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILY OF ALLEN, OF
ST. WOLSTAN'S, CO. KILDARE.*

By H. L. LYSTER DENNY, B.A.

THE following account of the Allen family is compiled in the main from three pedigrees, certified by Ulster Kings-of-Arms. The first of these is beautifully emblazoned with the arms of the Allens, impaled with those of their wives, and is entitled:—
“The Genealogy of Luke Allen, Lieutenant Col. in his most Christian Majesties Service, of the Family of St. Wolstan's, in the County of Kildare, of the lineal Descent of Sir John Allen, Banneret, who came into England with William the Conqueror, originally Descended, and deriving his Pedigree from the most Noble . . . [erased] . . . Junior, son of . . . [erased] . . . Senior, Duke of Normandy.” The descent commences with Richard Allen, Esq., who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Neville, Knight. The pedigree is certified by William Hawkins, *Ulster*, 15th November, 1770, and is countersigned “Townshend,” Lord Lieutenant, by the Earl of Rochford, Principal Secretary of State, and by Louis Comte de Guines et de Sonastre, French Ambassador. The second pedigree is also certified by Hawkins (then Sir William), and countersigned by “Leinster,” “Desart,” “Dunsany,” and “Fingall,” 28th May, 1785. The signatures of the Duke of Leinster and Lord Dunsany are attested by their sons, “Leinster” and “Dunsany,” 8th December, 1833. The descent is declared to be “true, perfect, and genuine,” by James Horan, Lord Mayor of Dublin, Christopher Deey, and Robert Deey, Notaries Public. It commences as follows:—

“‘The Genealogy of the Allens of Saint Wolstan's, of the Lineal Descent of Sir John Allen, Banneret, who came into England with William the Conqueror, Duke of Normandy, originally descended and deriving his Pedigree from the Dukes of Normandy. As pr. account of Sir Thomas Hawley, principal Herald and King of Arms of England in the eighth year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth in the Annals of England. Sir John Allen, Banneret, was nephew to Robert Fitzhammon and Richard de Granville, and was with them at the Great Battle of Hastings in Suffex, the 14th of October, 1066. . . . The Conqueror afterwards bestowed on Richard de Granville the Lordship of Beddiford, with other large possessions in Devonshire,’ &c. ‘He did also inherit his fathers Honours in Normandy. His brother Fitzhammon being killed in France, where he was sent by King Henry I’ as his Chief General, & also upon Sir John Allen the Conqueror bestow’d for



THE ALLEN COAT-OF-ARMS FROM AN ILLUMINATED PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILY.

his great services large possessions in the counties of Norfolk, Cornwall, and Westmoreland in fee.' The pedigree sets forth in extenso all descents from this Sir John Allen, who married Dorothy, sole daughter and heiress of Sir John Budgell of Devonshire."

The third pedigree is certified by William Betham, *Ulster*, 8th April, 1816, and is emblazoned with the Allen armorial bearings, which are as follows:—Arms, quarterly, first and fourth, argent, a chevron gules, between three torteaux, each charged with a talbot passant, or, on a chief azure, a lion passant between two crescents, ermine [Allen]; second and third, argent, two bars wavy azure, on a chief sable, a tower proper [Rawson]; crest, a demi heraldic tiger quarterly or and gules, gorged with a collar counter charged, chained gold, holding between the paws a gillie flower of three branches proper. Motto: "Fortis et Fidelis." This only gives the descent from the time of coming to Ireland. Let us commence with Richard Allen, before mentioned, who by Elizabeth Neville, his wife (a lineal descendant of Neville, Earl of Westmoreland), had Richard Allen, of Cotteshall, Co. Norfolk. This Richard married Judith, daughter of Sir John Savage, of Rock Savage, Co. Chester ("a good and faithful ally of the Earl of Richmond, and one of the brave soldiers who placed that prince upon the throne as Henry VII"), and left issue two sons:—

1. Warin, of whom presently.

2. Edward, married Catherine, daughter of Sir John St. Leger, and had, with other issue—John Allen, who was educated at Oxford, and afterwards took the degree of Master of Arts at Cambridge. After leaving College, he was sent to Rome, on a mission concerning the affairs of the Church, by William Warham, Archbishop of Canterbury. He remained at Rome for some nine years, and obtained the degrees of D.D. and LL.D. in Italy. On his return to England, John Allen was appointed Chaplain to Cardinal Wolsey, through whose influence he was appointed in September, 1528, Archbishop of Dublin, and Lord Chancellor of Ireland, which latter office he filled until 5th July, 1532. On the outbreak of the rebellion of "Silken Thomas," Earl of Kildare, the Archbishop attempted to sail to England; but being driven on shore near Clontarf, he sought refuge in the house of one Master Holywood at Artane. He was discovered there by two yeomen of Dublin, followers of the Earl, and was dragged from his bed and murdered, on the 28th July, 1534, in the 58th year of his age. He is described as a man "of a turbulent and daring spirit, an enemy of the Earl of Kildare, yet a man of hospitality and learning withal, and a diligent enquirer into antiquities." His works, which are in MS.,

are still extant, and consist of the "Liber Niger, sue Registrum Joannis Aleni," and the "Repertorium Viridi," containing a brief account of the churches of his diocese of Dublin.

Warin Allen, eldest son of Richard, of Cotteshall, and uncle of the Archbishop, had issue by Ellen, his wife, five sons and three daughters.

1. Sir John, of whom presently.
2. Thomas, of whom hereafter.
3. William, of Castletown-Kildrought (Celbridge), Co. Kildare, and Palmerstown, Co. Dublin, died about 1558, and was buried at Donacomper Church, near St. Wolstan's, Co. Kildare, which became the burial-place of the Allen family in Ireland. By Margaret, his wife, he had, with other issue, two sons and two daughters.

(1) John, of Palmerstown, who d. s. p., 25th June, 1587.

(2) Matthew, of Palmerstown, who married Annabella, daughter of William Martyn, of Eton, Bucks (she remarried with Patrick Browne, of Irishtown), and died 21st November, 1589, leaving an only son—

John Allen, of Palmerston, who died 8th August, 1604, leaving by Mary his wife, daughter of John Luttrell, of Killeigh, Co. Kildare, an only son—

Matthew Allen, of Palmerston, who left an only child Alice, who d. unm.

(1) Catherine, married William Locke, of Colemans-town, Co. Dublin.

(2) Anne, married Theobald Walsh, of Killincarge, and died 11th January, 1620.

Sir John Allen, Knight, of Cotteshall, Norfolk, came to Ireland as Secretary to his first cousin, John Allen, Archbishop of Dublin, and was appointed, by patent, Clerk of the Privy Council in Ireland. On the 9th July, 1533, he was made Master of the Rolls of Chancery, and, by patent dated 1st December, 1536 (28 Henry VIII), Lord Chancellor of Ireland. In the latter year, John Allen obtained a grant of the recently dissolved monastery of St. Wolstan's. "Grant to John Allen, of Cowteshall, in the County of Norfolk, Gent., and Master of the Rolls and Records of Chancery, of the scite, circuit and lands of the late monastery of St. Wolstan's, the manor of Donaghcumper,

WINDOW OF THE ALLEN CHAPEL IN THE DONAGHCORNER CHURCHYARD.

the manor of Kildrought . . . Co. Kildare." (Pat. and Close Rolls, 28 Henry VIII.) He was knighted in 1542, and died s. p. in 1561, being buried at Donacomper. In Lewis's "Topographical Dictionary of Ireland," published in 1837, it is stated that there had been, at a then recent date, a monument to Sir John Allen, with his effigy, in Donacomper church; but this has quite disappeared. By his will (dated 23rd May, 1561, and proved by Inquisition at Kildare, 1562), the Lord Chancellor left all his estates to his nephew, John Allen, eldest son of his brother Thomas.

Thomas Allen, second son of Warin, came to Ireland with his brother, Sir John, the Lord Chancellor, and was appointed (27 Henry VIII) Clerk of the Hanaper and Head Chamberlain of the Exchequer:—"Appointment of Thomas Allen, son of Warin Allen, deceased, to office of Head Chamberlain of the Exchequer" (August 27th, Henry VIII). On the 5th August, 1550 (4 Edward VI), he was appointed Constable of Wicklow Castle for life. On the Dissolution he obtained a grant of the dissolved Priory of Kilteel, near Rathmore, Co. Kildare, by a conveyance executed on the last of February, 1539, whereby Sir John Rawson, Knt., Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, at Kilmainham, near Dublin, and his brethren, granted to Thomas Allen and Mary his wife the preceptory of Killhill (Kilteel), the town and castle of Kilbride, &c. Thomas Allen married Mary, daughter (or, perhaps, niece) and co-heiress of Sir John Rawson, Knight, last Prior of Kilmainham, created Viscount Clontarf.¹

By his wife, Mary Rawson, Thomas Allen had issue a

¹ Sir John Rawson was the son of Richard Rawson, descended from an ancient family seated at Water Fryston, Yorks. He was born about the year 1470, and joined, before September, 1497, the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. In 1510 he was entertained in great state at Venice by the Doge, being on his way to Rome on some mission connected with the Order. In 1511 he was appointed Prior of Kilmainham, an office which carried with it the headship of the Order in Ireland, and a seat in the Irish House of Peers, being also sworn of the Irish Privy Council. He was at the head of the English Knights engaged in the gallant defence of Rhodes, the headquarters of the Order, from 1518 to 1522. He subsequently occupied high military commands connected with the Order; but in 1528, Henry VIII, who needed Rawson's services in the administration of Ireland, caused him to be reappointed Prior of Kilmainham, and made him Lord Treasurer of Ireland, which latter office he had previously held in 1517. He was recommended to Cromwell for the Lord Chancellorship in 1537. He surrendered the Priory of Kilmainham to Henry, who had resolved to dissolve the Order of St. John, in 1540, and was created, on 22nd November, 1541, Viscount Clontarf, for life. He died in 1547.

A PORTION OF THE RUINS OF ST. WOLSTAN'S ABBEY.

daughter, Eleanor, wife of Sir Thomas Dillon, of Riverstown, Co. Meath, and four sons:—

1. John, of St. Wolstan's, his heir, of whom presently.
2. Edward, of Killeel, married Ales Allen, daughter and co-heir of Giles Allen, Mayor of Dublin in 1577, by whom he had three sons and two daughters:—

(1) John, of Bishops Court, died 6th March, 1636, and was buried in Donacomper. By Mary, his wife, dau. of Theobald Walsh, he left issue, two sons, Edward and John, who d. s. p., and several daughters, of whom Mary *m.* John Clark, and Margaret, James Sherlock of Naas.

(2) Thomas, Sheriff of Dublin, 1608, will dated 2nd April, 1631; proved 1677; died 6th January, 1634, leaving issue by Mary his wife, daughter of Thomas Fitzgerald, Mayor of Dublin, three sons—Matthew, Barrister-at-Law married, and had four daughters. He died 18th May, 1636, and was buried in St. Audoen's Church. Will dated 28th February, 1636; proved 1637. Lawrence; and Captain James Allen.

(3) Edward had a son Thomas.

(1) Elinor, *m.* William Preston, of Dublin.

(2) Mary, *m.* Martin Dillon, of Huntstown, Co. Dublin.

John Allen, of St. Wolstan's (which was also called Allen's Court), succeeded to the estate of his uncle, Sir John Allen, the Lord Chancellor. He married Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas Dillon, of Riverstown, Co. Meath,¹ by whom—who died 1st March, 1617—he had issue five sons. He himself died 29th September, 1616, and was buried at Donacomper. His will dated 21st February, 1609. The sons were—

1. Sir Thomas, his heir, of whom presently.
2. Robert, of whom hereafter.
3. William, who married, and had issue three daughters and a son—

John Allen, who succeeded his uncle Robert at St. Wolstan's, and died 1662 (will dated, 9th September, 1640; proved 2nd February, 1665), leaving issue by his wife, Joan Wogan, of Rathcoffey, three sons, who d. s. p., and a daughter Anne, who married — Gibbon.

¹ For pedigree of Dillon, of Riverstown, see MS. F. 4. 18, T.C.D. Library, p. 42, &c.

4. Nicholas, eventually heir to his brother Sir Thomas, and also to his nephew John Alen.

5. Gerald Alen.

Sir Thomas Alen, Knight, was created a Baronet by James I, 16th February, 1621, the patent setting forth that "the honour was conferred in consideration of the great services rendered to the State by Archbishop Alen." Sir Thomas married: first, Mary Fleming, daughter of William, 16th Baron of Slane, who died 18th November, 1622, and was buried at Donacomper; he married, secondly, Mary Preston, eldest daughter of Jenico, 5th Viscount Gormanston, and died s. p., 8th March, 1627 (will dated 1st March, 1626; proved 18th April, 1627), when the Baronetcy became extinct. His widow remarried with Simon Luttrell, of Luttrellstown, Co. Dublin, to whom she carried the greater portion of her first husband's estates, including the town of Leixlip.

Robert Alen, of St. Wolstan's, heir to his brother, Sir Thomas, married Jane, daughter of John Sarsfield, of Lucan, Co. Dublin (by Margaret, daughter of Sir Luke Dillon, Knt.), but d. s. p., 1641, when he was succeeded by his nephew, John Alen, on whose death, s. p. m., in 1662, the estates reverted to Nicholas Alen, his uncle.

Nicholas Alen, of St. Wolstan's, had issue an only son, James Alen, of St. Wolstan's, who was one of the Irish Loyalists who signed the "Faithful and Humble Remonstrance of the Roman Catholic Nobility and Gentry of Ireland" at the Restoration of Charles II in 1662. His estates were saved from the Cromwellian confiscation by a "Decree of Innocence" which he and Lady Alen, widow of Sir Thomas, Bart., obtained from the Court of Claims and Distributions in 1662. He married Aminet, daughter of Sir Richard Barnewall, Bart., of Crickstown, Co. Meath.¹ James Alen had a son—

Patrick Alen, of St. Wolstan's, who raised a troop of horse, at his own expense, for King James II, and served as a Major-General in that Prince's army. He was comprehended in the Articles of Limerick in 1691, his estates being thereby saved from confiscation. General Alen married first, Mary, daughter of John Browne, of Castle Browne (now Clongowes Wood),

¹ One of the very ancient and distinguished family descended from Sir Michael de Barnewall, who was one of the leading captains under Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, in his expedition for the conquest of Ireland, which is the parent stock from which sprang the noble houses of the Viscounts Kingslands, and the Lords Trimlestown, and which is now represented by the Barnewalls, of Crickstown Castle.

Co. Kildare, Esq., by whom he had issue three sons and four daughters :—

1. Francis, of St. Wolstan's, M.P. for Co. Kildare, 1715-27. He conformed to the Established Church in 1709. His wife (who died in September, 1767) was Frances, only daughter and heiress of Charles Whyte, of Leixlip Castle, Esq. (marriage settlement dated 4th September, 1703). Francis Allen died 7th July, 1741; and his male line failed soon afterwards. His stepbrothers, issue of Patrick Allen's second marriage (see hereafter), being Roman Catholics, could not, under the laws of that period, inherit his estates, he being a Protestant; and St. Wolstan's passed from the Allen family, being sold, it appears by a decree of the Court of Exchequer in 1752, and purchased by Dr. Robert Clayton, Bishop of Clogher, who bequeathed it to his niece, Anne, daughter of Dr. Thomas Bernard, Bishop of Killaloe. Frances Allen had issue :—

(1) John, who joined his father in a deed, 1736, and died 22nd August, 1741, leaving issue a son and three daughters :—

(1) William Allen, stated to be the eldest son in an Equity Bill, on which a decree was issued 28th June, 1743 (under which Bill it is probable that St. Wolstan's was sold, under an Exchequer Decree, in 1752).

(1) Catherine, died unmarried, 1750 (will of Catherine Allen of St. Wolstan's, spinster, 17th February, 1741. Sisters Tipper and Margaret Allen. Brother William Allen, sole Executor. Administration granted to William Allen, 7th April, 1750).

(2) Tipper.

(3) Margaret.

(2) William became a Carthusian Friar in France, and died there.

(3) George, an officer in the Imperial Service, d.s.p.

(4) Thomas

(5) Patrick

(6) Robert

} died young.

Mary, eldest daughter of Francis Allen, married Edward Plunkett, 12th Lord Dunsany (who had also conformed to the Established Church), and had issue a son Randall, born March, 1739, who succeeded his father as 13th Baron in 1791 (see "Peerage"). Hawkin's second pedigree (described at the

ST. WOLSTAN'S HOUSE IN 1792 (CASTLETOWN IN THE BACKGROUND).
[From a Drawing by F. Whealy, s.d.]

beginning of this paper) states that Francis Allen had two other daughters, Catherine and Jane. Burke's "Landed Gentry," under the head "Lyster of Rocksavage," states that "Mary" (elsewhere called "Frances"), daughter and coheiress of Francis Allen, married Henry Lyster, Esq., son of John Lyster, of Rocksavage, Co. Roscommon, Esq. Now, Mary, daughter of Francis Allen, was the wife of Lord Dunsany; and it appears (from a document mentioned hereafter) that "Mary (*née* Allen), wife of Henry Lyster, of Kilbride, Co. Wicklow, and Charlotte (*née* Allen), wife of James Lang," were heirs-at-law of William Allen, of St. Wolstan's. So Mary Lyster (*née* Allen) was not daughter of Francis Allen, but may have been his granddaughter, being perhaps sister of William Allen, Junior. It is certain that she was eventually a co-heiress of the estates left by Francis Allen. She had issue a son:—Rev. John Lyster, D.D., who had two sons:—Henry Allen Lyster, Irish Artillery, who died in 1827 (leaving Henry Allen Lyster his heir, who d.s.p.),¹ and Captain Lyttelton Lyster, 1st Royal Surrey Regiment, of Union Hall, Co. Cork, J.P., who died in 1850, leaving issue. (See Burke's "Landed Gentry.")

It would appear that some at least of the St. Wolstan's property came into possession of Mary, wife of Henry Lyster, or she at any rate became entitled to it. Henry Lyster was a friend of the Prince of Wales, and a man of fashion in the days when gambling for high stakes formed an every-day part of the life of a fine gentleman. The tradition in the Lyster family is that he staked the Allen property which he possessed, or to which he was entitled through his wife, against the property of another gentleman, and having lost, relinquished his rights to the winner, which he had no legal power to do. Be this as it may, it is certain that the heirs of Henry Lyster were prepared to claim the St. Wolstan's property, as will appear from the following extracts from correspondence on the matter (which is all the information which the writer is at present able to give).

¹ The reason of the uncertainty about the parentage of Mary Allen, wife of Henry Lyster, is that all the Allen documents which were in possession of the Lyster family, some of which are described hereafter, remained after the death of Henry Allen Lyster, Junior, in possession of his mother, Eliza Lyster (*née* Saunders), and were never recovered by the Lyster family. The three Allen pedigrees give us little information about the descendants of Francis Allen, as these pedigrees were drawn up for the descendants of Patrick Allen's second marriage, who would naturally have supplied the then modern information to Hawkins and Betham, but having been long resident in France would probably have known little or nothing of the Protestant branch of the family which remained in Ireland. The writer would be very glad of any information which would help to elucidate this matter.

From a letter written by Henry Alen Lyster, I.A., in 1826:—

“We are to spend this evening with B. King [his legal adviser]. I send an extract from his brother's letter, yesterday received:—

“‘I have received from Pinnean [a Dublin lawyer] the long-looked-for case for our friend Lyster. It appears a full and able statement; and Pinnean says Mr. L. would be *mad* not to pay every attention to it. He assures me he considers our friend's claim to a portion of the Alen property indisputable, that it may be established, and that he will embark in the business, having already communicated with Col. Alen on the subject, with whose rights Lyster's claims in no wise interfere.’”

From another letter of H. A. Lyster's, 1826:—

“From the case Pinnean has sent, I think, and so does King, that there is strong ground for a good claim not only to considerable property, but on Government for compensation for Estates sold by them as belonging to Lord Tyrconnel (who forfeited *his* Estates, being attainted) which was only held in trust for my ancestors till the repayment of a sum borrowed by one of them. . . . The Estates also which I have a probable chance of are considerable.”

Henry Alen Lyster died before anything practical had been done towards the recovery of the estates, and for nearly twenty years the matter lay at rest until his son, Henry Alen Lyster, grew up. The following is an extract from a letter, dated September, 1845, from the latter to his uncle, Captain Lyttleton Lyster:—

“Old Mr. King has given up the papers relative to St. Wolstan's, and I enclose a list of them. A short time since I met at Cheltenham a Mr. Eustace, brother of Sir John Eustace. He told me he knew the St. Wolstan's property well, and said . . . our first step was to search the registers in Dublin. . . . The claim *must* be *made within another year*, otherwise it will be lost, and it seems a pity not to make every exertion to obtain our rights.”

Enclosed in this letter is a long list of fifty-four documents and parcels of papers relating to the Alen family and property; amongst others the following:—

“Deed between Henry Lyster Esq. and Mrs. Frances Alen and Miss Charlotte Alen.”

“Memorial of a Deed in Register Office, Dublin, 29 Dec. 1713. P. 299. Fo. 4572.”

“Indenture relative to a Mortgage 1702 between Patrick Alen of St. Wolstans and Christopher Horish, &c.—Kilbride.”

“Lease—1788 between { Henry Lyster of Kilbride, Co. Wicklow,
and { and Mary Lyster (Alen) his wife.
{ James Lang of Dublin, and
{ Charlotte Lang (Alen) his wife,
this Mary and Charlotte being heirs at Law of William Alen of St. Wolstan's, —to Francis Mercer.”

"Tisdall agt. Daly, with an important letter from Lady Rice about Kilbride."

"Amended copy—Plea—Peter Barnwell agt Frances Allen, widow, 1752."

"Lease of Lands of Carrick 1753, Frances Allen to Ed^d Lamb."

"Exchequer—Copy of Decree Dec. 9. 1740, Hussay and W^m Allen a minor by his guardian, & others."

"Chancery—Brief for Def^t Frances Allen, widow,—Lynch v. Allen, 1748."

"Further Petition of Patrick Allen, Esq. 30 January 1707, to the Chancellor."

"Chancery—The Rev. John Lyster, and James Lang, Esq., and Tho^s, Lord Bishop of Killaloe, and others."

"William Allen and others agt William Allen, a minor, and others."

"Bundle of 32 papers, Lyster and Lang & Lord Bishop of Killaloe. *Important*.—1792."

The death of Henry Allen Lyster, Junior, occurred before he either had obtained any definite result to his claim on St. Wolstan's. He was succeeded by his uncle Captain Lyttelton Lyster, who found that the Statute of Limitations debarred him from renewing the claim on the property. The following is extracted from a letter written to Captain L. Lyster about the year 1848:—

"90 Lr. Gardiner St., March 22.—My dear Lyttelton, I wrote to you some time ago, and am surprised in not having received a reply, more particularly, as my communication concerned your interest. I have to refer you to its contents; and have now to say in addition, that if you furnish me with all the information you can collect from your poor Father's papers, and that you will engage to defray the expenses of a suit for the recovery of what you and I are entitled respecting the lands of Kilbride, and for us to enter into a Deed of agreement for the recovery of our property,—I shall undertake to defray the expenses, and to exonerate you from any claim on that score, should I fail in my suit; but *bien entendu*, you will pay your share, should I succeed, which result bids very fair at present. Take this communication under your immediate consideration; it is worth your while, as you will be at no expense: therefore answer forthwith and fully.—In haste yrs. truly,

L. ALLEN.

2. James.

3. Richard.

(1) Teresa, married Standish O'Grady, Esq., of Elton, Co. Limerick, second son of Darby O'Grady, of Killballyowen.

(2) Honora, married John O'Grady, of Killballyowen, Co. Limerick, and was great-grandmother of the Right Hon. Standish O'Grady, Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer (1805-1831), who was created, 28th January, 1831, Baron O'Grady of Rockbarton, Co. Limerick, and

Viscount Guillamore of Cahir Guillamore, Co. Limerick.
(See "Peerage.")

(3) ———, married Christopher Horish.

(4) Anne.

Patrick Alen, of St. Wolstan's, married, secondly, Anne, daughter and heiress of [Sir] Luke Dowdall [Bart.], of Athlumney, Co. Meath, and had by her, with fifteen other children who died young, three sons and three daughters.

4. Anthony, of Irishtown, Dublin, and of Pollardstown, Co. Carlow. He married Mary, daughter and heir of Ulick Wall, Esq., of Pollardstown, Co. Carlow, and had issue by her two sons and four daughters—

(1) Ulick Wall Alen, of Dublin, married Anne, daughter of George M'Namara of Cong, Co. Mayo, but d.s.p.

(2) Patrick, d.s.p.

(1) Anne, married Gilfoyle, Esq.

(2) Mary, (3) Margaret, (4) and Jane, d.s.p.

5. Luke, of whom presently.

6. Michael, d. unm.

5. Lucy, married Hugh O'Reilly, Esq., of Milltown, County Meath.

6. Catherine.

7. Aminet, married Stafford Hussey, Esq., of Rathkenny, County Meath.

Patrick Alen petitioned the Lords Justices of Ireland, 6th August, 1717, for permission to send his above three daughters "into Forreigne parts" to relatives there "who would take care of their education and preferment." This was necessary, as the penal laws of the period prevented Roman Catholics from sending their children abroad without special licence. His will dated 5th July, 1720, proved 20th January, 1723.

Luke Alen, the fifth son of Patrick, went into exile in France with King James II. He entered the French army in 1735 as a Lieutenant in Colonel Dillon's Regiment. Soon after the Battle of Fontenoy he entered Lally's Regiment, and in 1756 received the Order of St. Louis. In 1757 he was appointed a Major-General of the French Army in India. In India General Alen greatly distinguished himself, as may be seen from the account of his exploits in O'Callaghan's "History of the Irish Brigade." He married, 5th October, 1762, Mademoiselle Marie Charlotte Adelaide de Behague, daughter of Lieutenant-

General de Behague, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Louis, by whom he had issue a son and five daughters :—

1. Luke John Patrick, of whom presently.
1. Eleanor Antoinette.
2. Lucie Julie, married M. Jean Henri de Vaillant, of Lignerolle, Normandy.
3. Emily.
4. Charlotte Adelaide, married M. Louis Person, Chevalier of the Order of St. Louis, Colonel of the Marine Artillery.
5. Isabella Jeanne.

Luke John Patrick Allen, born 26th August, 1775, was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the 55th Regiment of Foot in 1811. He was created a Companion of the Bath in 1815. On the death s.p. of his cousin Ulick Wall Allen (above-mentioned) succeeded to his estates in Kildare, Dublin, and Wicklow. He married Hannah Marguerite, daughter of John Richard Creagh, Esq., of St. Eustatius, West Indies, and sister of Captain Richard Creagh, 7th Hussars, of Castle Park, Co. Tipperary. Colonel Allen died at his residence, 90 Lower Gardiner Street, Dublin, on 13th March, 1841. He had two sons :—

1. Luke John Henry, of whom presently.
2. Ulick Randal Heyliger, born 3rd October, 1800, d.v.p. unmarried.

Luke John Henry Allen was a Captain in the 74th Highlanders. He married Lucy Isabella, fifth daughter of Osborne Tylden, Esq., of Torry Hill, Milsted, Co. Kent. Captain Allen, the last male representative of the ancient family of Allen of St. Wolstan's, died at his residence, 16 Wellington Road, Dublin, 1st January, 1879. He left two daughters :—

1. Augusta M. Allen, married John J. Mahon, Esq., of Handstead, Co. Galway, by whom she has issue three sons and three daughters.
2. Gertrude Lucie Isabella Georgina Tylden Allen, now living at Montrose, Terenure, Dublin.

The writer is indebted, for kind assistance in preparing this paper, to Lord Walter FitzGerald, Sir Arthur Vicars, Ulster King of Arms, and Miss Allen.



ANCIENT MOTTO:-
VIS FORTIBUS ARMA

THE FAMILY OF BARTON.

THE absence of all parish registers of an early date, and the destruction of multitudes of other records, make the task of the genealogist in Ireland one of no small difficulty. This has been experienced by Mr. Barton as by many others.

Examining various "origins" proposed for his own family, he has found at last solid ground in the fact that Thomas Barton obtained grants of land in the Co. Fermanagh in the reign of James I. There are good reasons for supposing that this Thomas Barton was descended from the Bartons of Barton Hall, Lancashire, with whose arms his were identical—viz., "argent, a rose between three boars' heads avoised." Crest: "a boar's head."

The rose was probably introduced at the time of the Wars of the Roses.

The name Barton is supposed to be of Saxon origin, meaning—1. The demesne-lands of a manor. 2. A farm-enclosure. 3. A yard containing the crops.

Thomas Barton, of the Barton Hall family, is said to have come over to Ireland with the army of Essex in 1559.

In 1662, William Barton (*b.* 1630), *m.* Jane Hannah Forster, was of Rowe Island, Lough Erne.

From his eldest son Edward is descended Molyneux Barton, who claims now to be the senior representative of the family.

From his second son, William, of Curraghmore, sprang Thomas Barton, *b.* 1694, at Bordeaux, whose son William, *b.* 1723, *d.* 1780, *m.* Grace Massey, was of Grove. From this William Barton of Grove sprang—

1. Thomas Barton, *b.* 1757, M.P. before the Union.
2. William Barton, of Clonelly.
3. Charles Barton, of Waterford.
4. Hugh Barton,¹ of Straffan, *b.* 1766, *d.* May, 1854.
5. General Sir Robert Barton, K.C.M.G.

In 1725 Thomas Barton, grandson of William Barton, of Rowe, established himself in business in Bordeaux, which he conducted with considerable success, and acquired property in the Medoc district. About the year 1744 he also purchased the property of Grove in the Co. Tipperary; but the business in Bordeaux was continued, and in 1791 was the property of Hugh Barton, his grandson. In 1794, during the reign of terror at Bordeaux, a large number of the leading merchants were thrown into prison and their offices closed. Among those arrested was Hugh Barton, who was confined in the prison of the Fort du Ha, from which, through the connivance of his wife Anne, who was a naturalized daughter of Nathaniel Weld Johnson, a naturalized French subject of Scotch origin, he made his escape to Ireland. He brought with him several interesting mementos of his imprisonment, which were given to a museum in Dublin, but have since disappeared.

A very interesting story is told of the way in which his French property was preserved. Not being allowed as an alien to hold property in Bordeaux, he arranged with one Daniel Questier to take over and manage the business there, while he (Hugh Barton) managed it in Great Britain. This was done without any act of partnership. As Mr. Barton observes: "The difficulty of carrying on business in such disturbed times, at such a distance, and under such conditions, was naturally very great; nevertheless, with a perfect trust and confidence in each other, these two remarkable men continued to carry on the business

¹ From this Hugh Barton the Bartons of Straffan and those of Glendalough descend.

Crest—A boar's head erased.
 Arms—Argent a rose between three boars' heads.
 Motto—"Fide et Fortitudine."

Susan, b. 30 Mar., 1793; d. 23 Dec., 1803, at Bordeaux.	Hugh, b. at Barton Hill, Co. Tipperary, 7 March, 1797; d. young.	Anna, b. 1798; d. 1811.	Grace, d.	Nathaniel, b. at Fethard 7 Sept., 1799 d. at Straffan Nov., 1867; J. D.L., High She 1850-51.
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Hugh Lynedoch, b. 30 Aug., 1824; d. at Straffan, 23 Feb., 1899; Lieut. Inniskilling Dragoons, late 1st Royal Regt.; J.P., D.L., High Sheriff, 1861.	= 8 April, 1855.	Anna Emily, eldest dau. of Lord Clarina.	Harry Fitzgerald, b. 21 Aug., 1826; d. at Bordeaux, 17 May, 1848.	Mary Esther Isabella, b. 23 Jan., 1828; d. at Bordeaux, 11 Jan., 1844.
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Mary Fannie, b. in London, 3 August, 1856.	= 25 Oct., 1883, at Hersham.	Thomas Edward, youngest son of Henry Studdy, of Waddeton Court, Devon.	Bertram Hugh, b. at Surbiton Hill, 24 Sept., 1858.	= 26 July, 1891
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One son and three daughters.

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each in their own names, and in their respective countries, as though independent concerns, until, on 1st August, 1802, a regular and formal act of partnership was entered into for nine years; and this was renewed in 1811 by a mere exchange of letters, and still further extended in same manner till 1st January, 1830." Their sons and grandsons succeeded them in turn, and the latter are partners of the old firm at the present time, being the sixth generation of Barton, and the fourth of Questier.

In 1821 Hugh Barton bought the property of Langoa with its *chateau* in the Parish of St. Julien, which still remains the property of the family. In 1831 he purchased the estate of Straffan, County Kildare, formerly the property of the Henry family. In 1832 he rebuilt the mansion-house as it is at present; and in 1837 he built the Church of Straffan. He was succeeded by his son Nathaniel in 1854, who was followed by his son Hugh Lynedoch Barton, J.P., D.L., b. 1824, d. 1899, who again was succeeded by his brother Bertram Francis Barton, J.P., D.L., who compiled the memoir of the family from which the accompanying pedigree is taken.¹

¹ "Some Account of the Family of Barton, drawn from manuscripts and records, together with Pedigrees of the various branches of the house," by Bertram Francis Barton, J.P., D.L., for private circulation. There are several interesting portraits in this volume, and among them those of Hugh Barton and his wife Anna Johnston.

Such is Holinshed's description of this model Mayor. He was married to Catherine FitzWilliams, but had no issue by her.

2. *Sir William Sarsfield, K^t.*, the second son, was Mayor of Dublin in 1556 ; during his term of office, he was knighted by Sir Henry Sydney, the Lord Deputy, in reward for his services against O'Neill. In 1571 he was Sheriff of the County Dublin. For the first time, in 1566, Sir William is styled as of Lucan, a manor previously held by one Matthew King, of Leixlip, containing two castles, two watermills, and 150 acres of land. In the same year he was granted a lease of the Preceptory of Tully, near Kildare, with the adjoining lands.

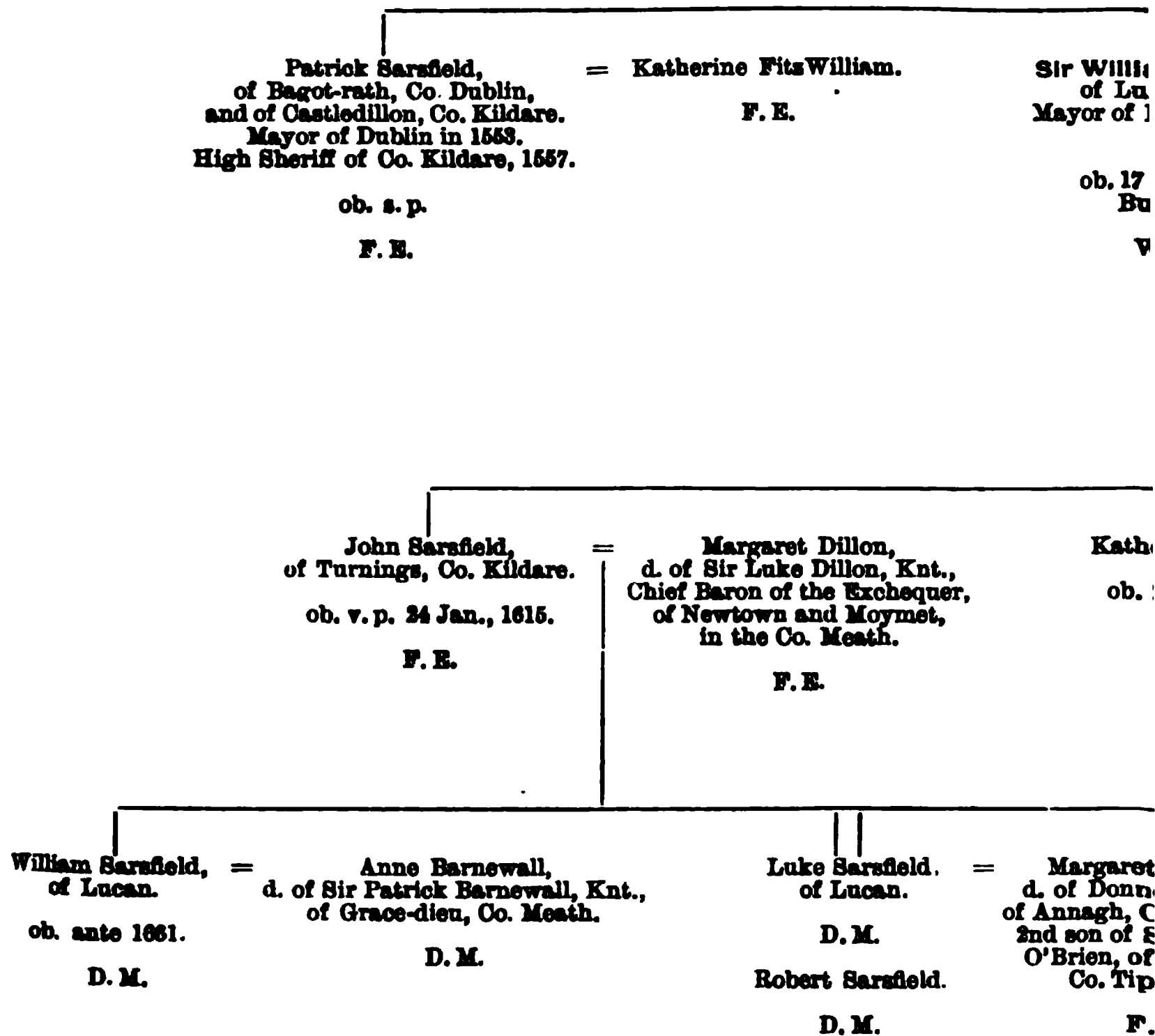
Sir William's wife was Margaret Tyrrell, who died on the 16th May, 1604. She was the daughter of Andrew Tyrrell, of Athboy, in the County Meath. By her he had three sons and three daughters. The eldest son was John Sarsfield, of Turning, who died during his father's lifetime on the 24th January, 1615, and left by his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Luke Dillon, Kt., of Newtown and Moymet, County Meath, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, an eldest son, William, who succeeded at Lucan on his grandfather's death. Sir William's second son was Patrick Sarsfield, of Tully, who will be referred to further on ; and the name of the third son was Simon.

Sir William died on the 17th December, 1616, at the great age of ninety-six, and was buried at Lucan ; but no monument marks the grave, nor are there any memorials there to his descendants.

3. *John Sarsfield*. There is a doubt as to whether this was another son or not. In his will, which is dated 10th January, 1612, and was proved in the following March, he styles himself as of "Dublin, merchant," mentions his wife Alson (then alive), and wishes to be buried in St. Michael's Church ; he died without issue, and bequeathed his "best salt duple gilte to the house of Lucan."

1. *Alson Sarsfield* was married to one Thomas Cosgrove, of Dublin ; her will is dated the 18th September, 1592, and in it she mentions her brother Sir William, and several nephews and nieces. She was buried near her husband in St. Audoen's Church.

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2. *Jennet Sarsfield*. In September, 1582, Edward, son of Sir Thomas Cusack, of Lismullen, County Meath, wrote to the Secretary of State, describing the hostility shown towards him by "Dame Jennet Sarsfield, daughter of John Sarsfield, who had five husbands." (Ham. "Cal. of State Paper, Ire.," p. 401.)

Their names were :—

- (a) Robert Shillenford, Alderman of Dublin.
- (b) James, son of Sir Thomas Luttrell, of Luttrellstown, Co. Dublin, died, 30th April, 1557.
- (c) Robert Plunkett, 5th Baron of Dunsany, died, 1559.
- (d) Sir Thomas Cusack, Kt., of Lismullen, Co. Meath, died in 1574.
- (e) Sir John Plunkett, Kt., of Dunshoghly, Co. Dublin, died, 1st August, 1582.

Dame Jennet herself died on the 23rd February, 1597, and was buried at Morechurch, in the County Meath, where her tombstone is still to be seen.

Patrick Sarsfield, of Tully, second son of Sir William, of Lucan, in 1602 was granted a lease for twenty-one years of a ruinous castle and the lands of Silliet, with liberty of common of pasture on the Curragh of Kildare; the lands of Bralyssan, Insenegrey, Inselogher, and Shenclone, Coliersland, *alias* Farranabriar, in the Grey-Friars of Kildare, and lands and messuages formerly belonging to the White Friars of Kildare; as well as the lands of Typpenane, all in the County Kildare, and late the possessions of David Sutton, of Castletown-Kildroght, attained.

Patrick's wife was Cicely, daughter of Matthew FitzHarris (or FitzHenry), of Kilcavan and Mackmine (ob. circa 1638), in the County Wexford, by whom he had issue :—

Peter Sarsfield, his successor in Tully.
Matthew, of Mooretown, Co. Kildare.
Edward, James, and eight daughters.

Patrick Sarsfield's will is not dated; but it was proved on the 4th May, 1631; in it he expresses the wish that his body should "be buried in the chaple of Tully." He makes his eldest son, Peter, his executor. The last items in the will are :—

"And further my will is I leave to father Peter Geoghane fiftene pounds str., to be recived out of the Tyeth of ballygrene.

“And I leave to the prists of the dioses of Kildare five pounds, str. and the said five pounds to be delivered to father Richard Doyne, and to be disposed to his discession.”

His death, according to a Funeral Entry, occurred on the 9th January (the 22nd according to an Inquisition), 1630, at which time, Peter, his son and heir, was forty years of age and married.

Of *Peter Sarsfield, of Tully*, very little is recorded. In 1628 the lands of Tully were erected into a Manor, to be called the Manor of Tully; with liberty to hold two fairs, one at Tully on the 24th of August, St. Bartholomew's Day; and the other at Rosberry on the 15th of July, St. Swithin's Day; he was also allowed two markets weekly, on Wednesdays, at Tully, and on Saturdays, at Rosberry.¹ At the time Peter Sarsfield succeeded at Tully, he was seised in fee of the manor or preceptory of Tully, and the lands of Friarstown and Brallistown, containing a castle, ten farmsteads, a watermill, and 226 acres; Rosberry, Scarletstown, Moortown, and Richardstown, containing a castle, ten farmsteads, and 150 acres; and the rents of Nurney, Clongorey, Loughbrone, *alias* Loughbroghan (? Loughbrown), Carne, and Cornelscourt.²

Peter Sarsfield was implicated in the rebellion of 1641, for which he was outlawed, and his possessions forfeited to the Crown. His wife was Ellenor O'Dempsey, daughter of Sir Terence, 1st Viscount Clanmalier; by her he had a son:—

Patrick Sarsfield, who, in 1661, was restored the lands forfeited by his father, as well as the Manor of Lucan, which belonged to his uncle William, whose heir he was. That portion of the Decree which refers to the Sarsfields, restoring the Family Estates, runs as follows:—

“Charles Rex. Having taken to our serious and princely consideration a report made unto us by our well beloved cousin the Earl of Donegall, and by Edward Viscount Loftus of Elie, grounded on our reference of the fifth of this instant moneth granted on the humble petition of Patrick Sarsfield of Lucan in the County of Dublin, Esq., in which reports are inserted not only the certificates of our right trusty and right entirely beloved cousin and councillor James Marquess of Ormond, Steward of our Household, purporting that William Sarsfield of Lucan aforesaid Esq., deceased, uncle of the said Patrick whose heire he is, and also the said Patrick, during the Rebellion in Ireland did adhere constantly to the authority of our Royal Father and of us, and were very diligent and active in provideing all necessaries for the advancement of our service in the siege of Dublin, and that Peter Sarsfield of Tully in the County of Kildare, Esq., deceased, father of the said Patrick, and whose sonn and heire he is, did submit and constantly adhere to our peace in the

¹ Morrin's "Cal. of Patent Rolls, Ire.," vol. iii, p. 355.

² Co. Kildare Chan. Inquisn., No 35 of Charles I.

year 1648, and contributed cheerfully to the maintenance of our army, but also several other certificates and testimonies of severall principal persons of honour and quality, who were Officers of our Royal Father's Army, and specified closely manifesting the inocente and constant loyalty of the said William and Patrick, and that they never acted against our Royal Father or us, and that they were dispossessed of their estates by the late usurped power upon noe other ground or motive than their fidelity to our Crowne. We are well satisfied with the said proofs of the matter before mentioned ; And doe therefore judge that the said Patrick Sarsfield is within the letter and meaning of our public declaration touching the settlement of Ireland, restorable as an innocent person to his towne and village of Lucan, Tully, Nurny, and to all and every other the Manors, villages, hamlets, houses, lands, tenements, rectories, tithes, and hereditaments whatsoever whereof the said Patrick, or his said father, or uncle, or any of his other or any of their tenants was or were dispossessed or disseized in the County of Dublin, Kildare, Town of Kildare, City of Dublin, County of the said City of Dublin, or any of them, or elsewhere in our said Kingdom of Ireland, under cover of any order or acting of any usurped or pretended power in our said Kingdom. . . .

"Given at our Court at Whitehall the 29th day of March 1661, and in the thirteenth yeare of our reigne."

Patrick Sarsfield was married to Anne, daughter of Colonel Rory O'More, of Balyna, Co. Kildare, the famous Confederate Leader in the 1641 Rebellion. They had two sons and three daughters. The sons were—

1. William Sarsfield, of Lucan and Tully ; and
2. Patrick Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan, a Memoir of whom is given further on.

William Sarsfield was married to Mary Crofts, a natural daughter of Charles II, by Lucy Waters, and sister of James, Duke of Monmouth. They had two children (and his wife was *enceinte* with a third at the time of his death):—

1. Charles Sarsfield, who died young (*viv.* 1695).
2. Charlotte, who married Agmondisham Vesey, second son of the Most Rev. John Vesey, Archbishop of Tuam, and brother of Sir Thomas Vesey, Bart., grandfather of the 1st Viscount De Vesci.

[One of her two daughters married Sir John Bingham, Bart., father of Charles, created Earl of Lucan in 1795.]

3. Nothing is known of his posthumous child.

¹ Appendix to J. de Courcy MacDonnell's "Life of Patrick Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan."

William Sarsfield probably died about the year 1676, as his will is dated the 20th April, 1675 (and was proved in September, 1683). In it he styles himself as of Lucan, and mentions his son Charles and his daughter Charlotte as then being alive and unmarried. He leaves legacies, among others, to his sisters, Anne and Frances Sarsfield, which are to be paid out of the lands which formerly belonged to his grand-uncle William Sarsfield. Both his father Patrick and his mother Anne are spoken of as living, and the former is made his sole executor; but when the will was proved in 1683, it was sworn to by his brother Patrick Sarsfield, who was appointed guardian to his son Charles. He devised and bequeathed his lands to his son and his heirs if he happened to marry; and in default to the child, if a son, with which his wife Mary Sarsfield was then *enceinte*; with remainder to his brother Patrick and his heirs; then, in default, to the right heirs of his grandfather Peter Sarsfield. The overseers of the will were Charles Moore, Esq., William Tipper, of Tipperstown, in the County Kildare; Edward FitzHarris, Esq., and Patrick Trant, of London, Gent. (to whom he had mortgaged Westpanstown and Padingstown, Co. Dublin, for £300 sterling).

The witnesses were Donogh Magillicuddy, Walter Gold, Andrew Creagh, Richard Barrath, and John Kelly.

HISTORICAL NOTES ON LUCAN.

Lucan lies a mile and a half to the south-east of Leixlip in the County Dublin, on the south bank of the Liffey, where a small river, rising near Athgoe Castle, called the Griffin, flows into it.

In the State Papers of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, the name is generally written Lyvecan, and Liuikan. According to Dr. Joyce the Irish form of the name is "Leamhcan" (Lavcan), meaning a place abounding with marshmallows.¹

At the commencement of the thirteenth century, the Lord of the soil was a Werrick Pecchie, or Wyrrys Peche, to whom Alard fitzWilliam had made a gift in fee of the lands of "Livekan," for a confirmation of which the king was given forty marks and a palfrey by Wyrrys Peche in 1203.²

¹ "Irish Names of Places," vol. ii, p. 32.

² Sweetman's "Calendar of Documents, Ireland."

The DEMESNE of LUCAN on the RIVER LIFFEY

LUCAN HOUSE IN 1793.

(From Fisher's "Views of Ireland.")

This Wyrrys, about 1220, founded a Priory on the opposite side of the Liffey, and dedicated it to St. Catherine. There is now no trace of it; but the townland still goes by the name of "St. Catherine's." It was occupied by canons of the Order of St. Victor. For the good of his soul, and those of his ancestors and successors, Wyrrys Pechie granted, for its support, the land in Incheraheen on which the Priory was built; the site of the church in Cherachin; the land westwards to the bounds of Conefi (Confey); all the land of Meyfin () to the neighbouring way [? road] and on to the ford called "Adgarvan Thirinche," as that stream runs into the Liffey; all the land from the ford called "Adlouan," under the house of St. Catherine towards a fosse on the south; the land between that and the Liffey to the bounds of Cooldreyny (Cooldrinagh); a piece of water near the water-valley to the ford of Adlouan aforesaid, and from there to the rivulet which runs through the middle of the Canons Court into the Liffey, with power to the Prior (Richard Shirman) and canons to make a mill and weir. He also granted them the Church of St. Mary of Lucan, for the maintenance; and for the reception of guests and poor, he gave a tithe of his bread, beer, meat, and fish, and the same liberties in his common of pasture and wood outside his preserves, in the Manor of Lucan, which his free tenants enjoyed.

Among other witnesses to this charter appear the names of Ralph of Bristol, Bishop of Kildare, who died in 1232; Stephen and Godfrey de Hereford, Roger parson of Lucan, Hugh de Branton Constable of Lucan, David the clerk, and others.¹

In 1323 Richard Turnour was Prior. During his time the Priory fell into great poverty; and as it could not support itself, the King granted license to the Prior to enable him to assign all the Priory and its possessions over to Stephen Tyrrell, Abbot of St. Thomas's Abbey, Dublin. One of the witnesses to this assignment was William Donce, the Mayor of Dublin. (He was Mayor in 1323.)

Wyrrys Pechie was married to a daughter of Stephen fitz Adam de Hereford, Lord of Leixlip.² His successor was William Pecchie, who had died previous to 1279; as in that year Henry Sorle was presented to the Church of Lucan, then in the King's gifts, owing to the minority of William's heirs.³

In 1284 the rent of Lucan was a Drum and four pairs of furred gloves, which were paid by one Henry Pecchye.⁴

¹ Sweetman's "Calendar of Documents, Ireland."

² "Register of St. Thomas's Abbey, Dublin."

³ Sweetman's "Calendar of Documents." ⁴ *Ibid.*

After this period the Pecchie family-name disappears; and the above rent, in 1293, was paid for Lucan by a William de Estdene, and two years later by a Geoffrey Brun.¹

On the 12th April, 1327, died Robert de Notyngham, then seised of this Manor, which passed to the Bathe family through marriage with Robert's daughter Englentine.²

In 1386, Robert, Marquis of Dublin and Earl of Oxford, granted permission to Richard Arblostre, Vicar of Laraghbryan, and John Ronte, parson of the Church of Cromith [? Croome], to enfeof Maurice FitzGerald, Earl of Kildare, in the Manors of Lucan, Kildroght (Celbridge), and Kilmacredock, to hold to him and his heirs by knights service.³

In 1415, according to the Index of "Exchequer Records," these three Manors and Luttrell's Mill (on the Liffey at Luttrellstown) were granted to Robert de Clinton. They were late the possessions of Sir Thomas de Rokeby, Lord Justice of Ireland. His widow, Matilda Tyrrell (who had been previously married to Robert Burnell, of Ballygriffin), held in dower one-third of the Manor of Lucan.

In 1517, on the 6th of October, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Zouche, and the first wife of Sir Garrett oge (i.e., the younger), 9th Earl of Kildare, died suddenly at Lucan, and was buried in the New Abbey of Kilcullen, where the Earl's mother, Alison, daughter of Sir Rowland Eustace, Lord Portlester, had been interred.⁴

At the time of his son, the Silken Thomas's, Rebellion in 1534, the 9th Earl was seised in fee of—

1 castle, 1 mill, 4 farmsteads, and 250 acres in Lucan.

1 castle, and 46 acres in New Castle (of Lyons).

1 castle, 1 farmstead, and 100 acres in Crumlin;

And a farmstead and 60 acres in Athgoe, all in the County Dublin.⁵

These and the other family-estates were forfeited to the Crown; and it was not till twenty years afterwards that most of them were restored to Gerald, the 11th Earl.

The next tenant of Lucan was Matthew King, of Dublin, "Clerk of the Check" (also styled of Moyglare, Co. Meath, gent.). He was granted a lease of the Manor in 1537; and in 1553 this lease was renewed for twenty-one years in reward for his services to the Government, and on the condition that either he,

¹ Sweetman's "Calendar of Documents."

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ "The Earls of Kildare," vol. i, p. 84.

⁵ County Dublin Exchequer Inquisition, No. 56 of Henry VIII.

or some liege man appointed by him, do occupy the castle; and such liege man shall use the English tongue and dress, and shall hold no communication with the Irish.¹

Matthew King cannot have enjoyed the full term of his lease, as, in 1566, Sir William Sarsfield, who was Mayor of Dublin, and was knighted in November of this year by the Deputy, Sir Henry Sydney, is mentioned as "of Lucan."

From this period to the time that General Patrick Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan, and 11,000 of his Irish army, embarked for France after the capitulation of Limerick in 1691, Lucan remained in possession of the family. It eventually passed to the Vesey family by marriage of the Earl of Lucan's niece, Charlotte Sarsfield, with Agmondisham Vesey, second son of the Most Rev. John Vesey, Archbishop of Tuam, with whose descendants it still remains.

The Earldom of Lucan, which became extinct in 1719 on the death abroad of James Francis Edward Sarsfield, the 2nd Earl, was revived on the 1st of October, 1795, in the person of Sir Charles Bingham, Bart., whose father had married Anne, daughter of Agmondisham Vesey, by his wife, Charlotte Sarsfield.

The objects of antiquarian interest in Lucan are very few. The Castle, probably built by the Pecchie family, but now known as "the Castle of the Sarsfields," stands hidden in trees in rear of the stables at Lucan House; owing to a great growth of ivy nothing can be seen of the Castle walls or windows. Judging from its height it appears to be in very fair repair. Close beside it is the private burial-place of the Vesey family, the oldest monument in which is a mural one, dated 1738, and built into the northern wall. This monument is of black and white marble, and represents a child leaning over a medallion bearing a man's head in relief, with a plain pyramidical background. Between the brackets supporting this monument is a tablet bearing the following inscription:—

"This Chappel was repair'd by Jane Lady Butler, and this
Monument Erected to the Memory of her dearly
Beloved Husband A.V. deceased the 23^d of March
An: Domi: 1738 with whom she is interr'd
Where thou dyest there will I dye, and
Where thou art buried, there will I be buried also."


The rather insignificant initials A.V. stands for Agmondisham Vesey, who, as mentioned above, married Charlotte, daughter

¹ Fiant of Philip and Mary, No. 37.

of William Sarsfield, brother of Patrick, Earl of Lucan. His second wife was Jane, daughter of Captain Edward Pottinger, and widow, 1st, of John Reynolds, of Killabride, and, 2nd, of Sir Thomas Butler, Bart., of Clogrennan and Ballintemple, in the County Carlow. Jane Lady Butler died in 1746.

Some featureless portions of the ruins of St. Mary's Church remain; attached to it is a large, ill-kept burial-ground, containing no monuments of any interest, and not one exists to any of the Sarsfield family.

About a quarter of a mile from the town of Lucan, along the Dublin road, built into the boundary wall of St. Edmondsbury,¹ is a large coffin-shaped slab, marking the spot where a Roman Catholic clergyman was murdered by highwaymen in 1807. The inscription it bears reads as follows :—


 " [A cherubim.] I H S [A cherubim.]
 Here
 prematurely fell by lawless Violence
 The Revd. James MacCartan
 on the 3^d of June 1807.
 Talents
 Rich, Refined, and Splendid,
 innate Benevolence
 and peculiar urbanity of Mind
 distinguished through Life
 this Zealous Minister of the Catholic Faith
 and
 Generous Friend of Humanity."

The names of the highwaymen were Thomas Weir, Christopher Walsh, John Murphy, Donohoe, Larkin, and Fletcher. They had come out from Dublin to rob a house of a man named Kenny in Lucan, and when returning met Father MacCartan, who was returning on foot after dining with Lord Donoughmore's steward at Palmerstown. Not recognising a clergyman in the dark, Donohoe or Walsh fired at the man and the others robbed him. Within three weeks Weir, Walsh, and Murphy had been arrested by a magistrate, Captain Wilcock: the other three made good their escape; and on Murphy turning King's evidence, Weir and Walsh were found guilty, and were sentenced to suffer death on the spot on the following day (the 27th of June).

Father MacCartan was buried inside the church-ruins of

¹ Formerly the seat of Edmond S. Pery, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons.

Esker,¹ at the west end, a mile to the south-east of Lucan. Of recent years, his tomb-slab has been smashed into a half a dozen pieces by the fall on it of a portion of the little belfrey which topped the west gable. However, with some trouble, the inscription can be put together, and it reads as follows:—

“Gloria in excelsis Deo


 Memento I H S Mori

The United Parishes of Lucan and Palmerstown
 Erected this Tombstone over the Mortal Remains
 of the Revd. James MacCartan,
 R. C. Curate of the said Parishes,
 As a grateful tribute of their Respect for, and
 as a lasting monument of their sincere Regret
 at the loss of that worthy Clergyman, by whose
 death Society was deprived of a Valuable Member,
 and Religion of her most Zealous Minister.
 Lamentable to add, he fell a victim to the
 Sacrilegious hands of a sanguinary Banditi,
 by whom he was robbed and murdered on
 the hill of Lucan, on the 3^d of June A.D. 1807
 and in the 42nd year of his Age.
 Requiescat in Pace. Amen.”

[A Chalice.]

Southwards from the town, a short distance along the road leading to the Railway (G. S. & W.) Station is a rath-crowned hill; the rath is caved, with passages and chambers of dry walling, and roofed with slabs. These chambers are supposed to have been used as grain-stores; and possibly they served as hiding-places in times of danger.

About the year 1758, the valuable medicinal properties of the Sulphur Spa-well, lying in the Lucan House demesne, were discovered, and Lucan became a fashionable health resort. Its popularity, however, only lasted for a few years, and then the place became deserted. A few years ago, however, its fame revived; and an up-to-date hotel was built to supply the necessary accommodation. It was at this thriving establishment that our Society lunched on their Leixlip and Celbridge excursion in September, 1896.

A mile down the river, at Luttrellstown, stands what an Exchequer Record, in 1415, calls Luttrell's Mill. The Luttrell family had, since the end of the fourteenth century, been settled

¹ Esker means “a ridge.” The church was dedicated to St. Finnian, whose festival is on the 12th December.

at Luttrellstown, near Clonsilla, in the County Dublin. They were descended from the Luterels of Irnham in Lincolnshire. In 1785 Simon Luttrell was created Earl of Carhampton, a title which became extinct in 1829. By his son Henry, the 2nd Earl, the family residence and property in the County Dublin were sold to Luke White, M.P., County Dublin, who abolished the old name of Luttrellstown, and called the place "Woodlands." The present Lord Annaly, Luke White's great-grandson, very sensibly revived the old name a few years ago.

"Luttrell's Mill" is now known as "The Devil's Mill," as it is said to have been built in a night by his Satanic Majesty. The following legend related in connection with it, accounts for the name¹ :—

"During the Jacobite Wars in Ireland, the then owner of Luttrellstown was a Colonel in the Irish Army. He had a bad drop in him, and on one occasion took the opportunity of 'selling the pass' and betraying his country's cause.² With a large sum of Dutch gold, he escaped with his life, and retired, despised and hated, to his home at Luttrellstown. There he went from bad to worse, till at last it is said, the Devil paid him a visit and made an offer for his soul. Colonel Luttrell agreed to its sale, but stipulated that he should not be called until he had enjoyed many years of a wild life ; and even then the Devil should not claim his soul as long as he was able to set him an impossible task. This was agreed to.

"After a reckless existence of some years, during which all the Colonel put his hand to seemed to turn to gold, the Devil one night appeared, and told him his time was up. 'Build me a mill by morning,' said the Colonel, 'on the boggawn below at the Liffey.' To his amazement the startling information was brought to him in the morning, that a mill was standing on what was a snipe-bog the day before. That night the Devil again appeared ; and on this occasion the Colonel remarked he would sooner accompany him dead than alive, so would he kindly produce a rope of sand to throttle him with. The Devil immediately complied, and was tying a slip-noose on it, when the Colonel, now at his wit's end to know how to escape, suddenly defied the Devil to silence his wife's tongue. At the same moment, a loud scream was heard to proceed from an adjoining room ; and on the Colonel rushing in to see what was the cause of it, he was horrified to find his wife stretched lifeless on the floor. Stricken with a great remorse at what he had unintentionally brought about, the Colonel now craved for a three-days' respite in order to be present at his wife's wake and burial ; to this the devil consented.

"On the night after the funeral the Devil returned, and found Colonel Luttrell intently reading the Bible by the light of a single rush, which he was about to renew from a bundle beside him. In an agony of terror, he beseeched for a little more time to settle his worldly affairs, but the Devil's patience was exhausted, and he refused. Again the Colonel pleaded if only to see the light of one more day ; but the Devil

¹ Condensed from Lover's "Legends and Stories of Ireland."

² Colonel Henry Luttrell, of Luttrellstown, betrayed his post during the siege of Limerick in 1691.

would only allow him just such time as it would take the almost exhausted rush to burn itself out. On hearing that, the Colonel jumped up, seized the rush-holder, released the lighted rush, thrust it between the pages of the Bible, and banging down and clasping the cover, extinguished the light. With a roar of baffled rage at being thus outwitted, the Devil disappeared from Luttrellstown, and never again troubled Colonel Luttrell, who from that night became an altered and repentant man."

Such was the origin of the Devil's Mill.

HISTORICAL NOTES ON TULLY.

Tully lies a mile and a half to the south of Kildare. The name is derived from the Irish word "Tulach," meaning "a hill;" it appears under various forms at the present day in the names of places throughout Ireland—for instance, as Tullagh, Tallow, Tullow, Tulla, and Tully.

There is very little mention made of this place in bygone times; but at a very early period a Commandery of the Knights Hospitallers (otherwise Knights of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem) was established here; but neither the date of the Foundation nor the name of the Founder have been recorded; possibly it owed its existence to the De Vesci family, who were Lords of Kildare previous to the grant of the lordship to the 1st Earl of Kildare about the year 1293.

In Archdall's "Monasticon Hibernicon," and Dr. Comerford's "Dioceses of Kildare and Leighlin," the names of some of the Priors and Preceptors, as well as the dates of convening of Chapters during the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, are given. The last Preceptor was John Walyngton, who, on surrendering the Commandery to the Crown, in 1540, was granted a pension of £16 13s. 4d.

A County Kildare Exchequer Inquisition (No. 28 of Henry VIII) states that John Rawson, late Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, in Dublin (Kilmainham), which he surrendered to the King on the 21st November, 1540, was then, in right of his Monastery, in possession of the following County Kildare towns and lands, viz. :—

Kylbegge, 280 acres; Ballybolle, *alias* Balyland, 50 acres; the Preceptory Manor of Tully, containing 1 castle, 3 messuages, 1 cottage, 1 orchard, 1 garden, 1 watermill, and 160 acres of land; Moreton, 80 acres; Frereton, 60 acres; Brabessan, 6 acres; and Terwen and Prompelan, 20 acres.

After the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII, Tully was granted to David Sutton of the Irish Privy Council.

He was a son of Laurence Sutton, of Tipper, in the County Kildare, and brother of Robert Sutton, Archdeacon of Dublin, who was buried in St. Patrick's Cathedral in April, 1528. Castletown of Kildroght belonged to this branch of the Kildare Suttons¹ till they forfeited their estates in the Eustace Rebellion of 1580, Tully included.

From the Suttons Tully passed to Sir William Sarsfield, Knt., Mayor of Dublin in 1566; and, as already mentioned, it passed to his second son, Patrick Sarsfield, ancestor of his namesake, the Earl of Lucan, who eventually lost it by his devotion to the Jacobite cause.

During the Rebellion of 1640, Tully Castle, like other fortified places in the County Kildare, changed hands several times.

Borlace, in his "History of the Irish Rebellion" (London, 1680), mentions, on p. 109, that:—

"On the 3rd of March (1642) the army being come nigh Castlemartin, the Rebels then possessing it, gave it up to the Lieutenant-General (James, 12th Earl and 1st Marquis of Ormonde) upon his promise of fair Quarter, which they accordingly had, to march away thence with the safety of their lives, they being in number about four hundred men and women; and the same day three divisions of Foot were sent to Kildare, and a castle called Tully which the Rebels then quitted and left unto us. On the 4th, the army came to Tymolin."

Lord Castlehaven, one of the Confederate Leaders, in his Memoirs, thus mentions Tully in June, 1648:—

"Having mastered this place (i.e., Dollardstown, near Athy), in the evening I despatched a party of horse and foot to invest Tullagh, which they did before day. In the morning I arrived myself and having planted my Guns, summoned the place and had it yielded by Sir George Wentworth the Governor, on condition that both Horse and Foot might march out with their baggage. Having thus taken this castle and left a garrison to secure it, I encamped on a Heath called the Curragh of Kildare, from whence I summoned all the castles thereabouts, and had them yielded."²

Again turning to Borlase's History, p. 130 refers to the recapture of Tully by the Confederates as described by Lord Castlehaven; and on p. 255 it is stated that:—

"On the 26th of June 1650, the Lady FitzGarret after a well regulated defence, surrendered up her Castle of Tecrochan to Colonel Reynolds and Colonel Huetson, who had taken Harristown, Naas, Ballymole (? Ballymore), Rabridge (Rathbride), Tallo (Tully), Athy, and Dermot's Castle (i.e., Castledermot)."

¹ For the Sutton Pedigree, see p. 366, vol. ii, of the JOURNAL.

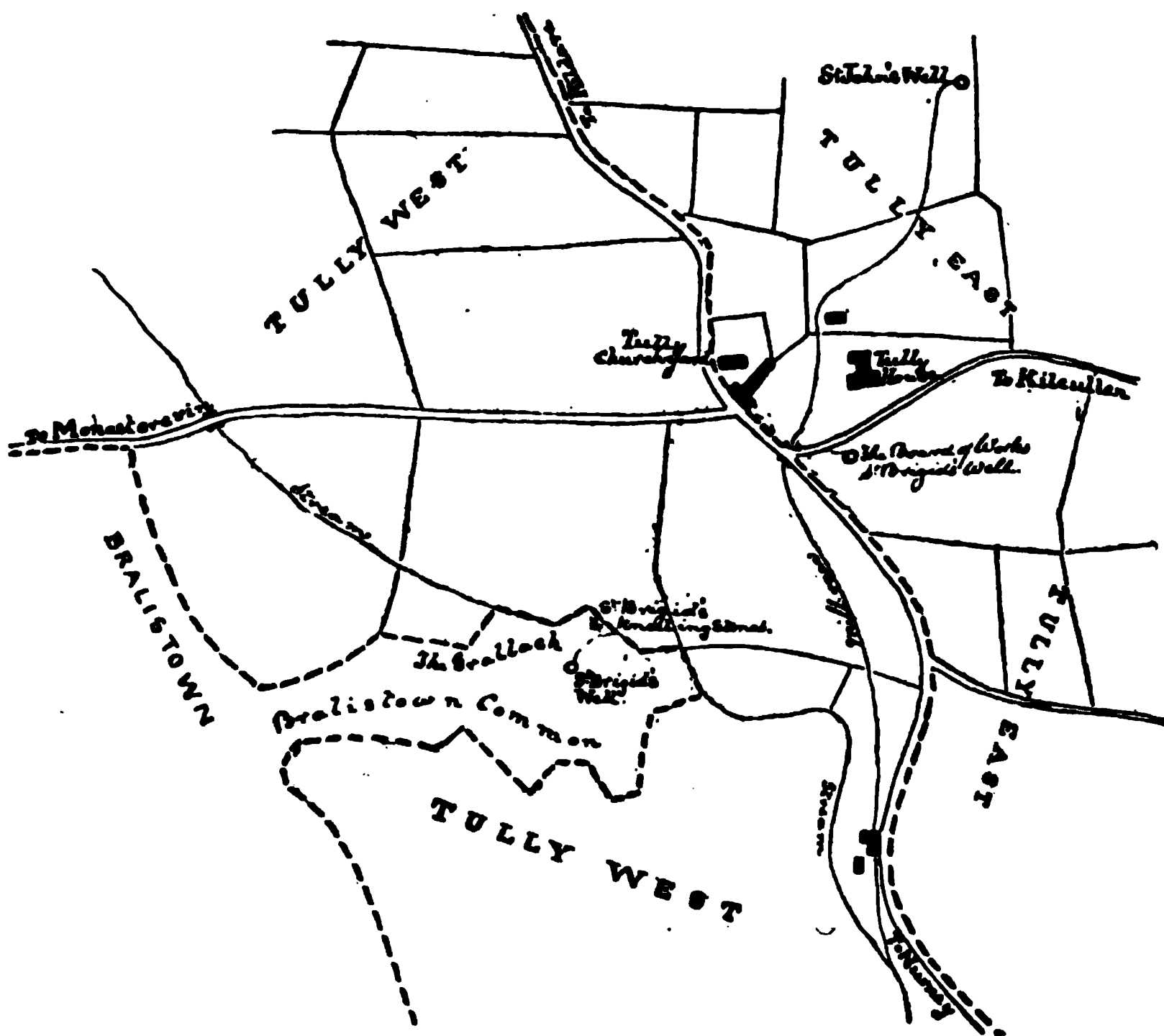
² Pages 43 and 44, 1815 Edition.

The "Lady FitzGarret" above-mentioned was the wife of Sir Luke FitzGerald, Knt., of Tecroghan, in the County Meath, who died in 1660, aged 72. She was Mary Netterville, daughter of Nicholas, 1st Viscount Netterville of Dowth, Co. Meath.

Among the names of persons outlawed for high treason in 1641, appears that of "Peter Sarsfield of Tully, County Kildare, Esqr."¹ In 1666, Peter's son, Patrick Sarsfield (father of the Earl of Lucan), was given back much of the forfeited family property, though some of it went to a Thomas Piggott.²

Of Tully Castle not one stone stands on another: the house lately occupied by Mr. James Fay probably was built out of the materials.

Of the Preceptory Church, too, little is now left standing, and that little is hid under ivy.



MAP OF TULLY TOWNLANDS, SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE BLESSED WELLS.

¹ Appendix to Gilbert's "History of the Confederation and War."

² "Book of Survey and Distribution" in the Record Office.

A quarter of a mile to the north-east of the churchyard is a Blessed Well dedicated to St. John ; but since a well in connection with the Town of Kildare Waterworks was sunk near it, the Blessed Well has dried up. Its site is still marked by an old whitethorn, with a large stone beside it.

By the roadside near Tully House is a well or basin built of cut stone, the work of the Board of Works, which by some people is called St. Brigid's Well; but this is an error, as the real St. Brigid's Well is situated, in a neglected state, on a bit of commons called "The Grallach" (*i.e.*, a miry-place), in the townland of Brallistown close by, to the south of the churchyard. A strong, clear flow of water issues from it, and flows into the gripe of the neighbouring ditch, in which, side by side, lie two stones known as "St. Brigid's kneeling-stones," through which the water passes. These stones are in reality a couple of water-shoot stones from either the top of the church-walls, or from the top of the former castle, and lay just below the battlements ; they measure 32 inches in length, 12 inches in breadth, with a groove or channel 3 inches wide running down their length, except for the last 10 inches, where it is bored through the stones.

The boggy ground lying round Tully is the source of the stream, which joins the Finnelly River at Boherbawn (famous for its coursing-matches in years gone by), which eventually joins the Barrow just above the ruins of Kilberry, which were visited by the Society during their Athy Excursion Meeting in 1892.

PATRICK SARSFIELD, EARL OF LUCAN.

*A Sketch of his Career.*¹

Patrick, 2nd son of Patrick Sarsfield, of Tully, was probably born at Tully about the middle of the seventeenth century—the exact year has not been recorded. His early military

¹ The sources from which the information was obtained :—

1. The Rev. George Story's "History of the Wars of Ireland" (1693).
2. Lord Macaulay's "History of England."
3. Joyce's "History of Ireland."
4. Lenihan's "History of Limerick."
5. Todhunter's "Life of Patrick Sarsfield."
6. MacDonnell's "Life of Patrick Sarsfield."
7. Webb's "Compendium of Irish Biography."
8. "Dictionary of National Biography" (Memoir of Sarsfield, by R. Bagwell).

GENERAL PATRICK SANSFIELD,
EARL OF LUCAN, VISCOUNT OF TULLY, AND BARON OF ROSEBERRY.
OB., 1693.

[For a description of this Plate, see p. 146.]

education was acquired at a French College; and his first commission as lieutenant was given in an English regiment, commanded by James, Duke of Monmouth (an illegitimate son of Charles II), under whom he served in the Netherlands. On his return to England, in 1678, he was given a Company in Sir Thomas Dongan's Regiment of Foot. About this time his elder brother, William Sarsfield, of Lucan, died without male issue; and he succeeded to the family estates, worth some £2,000 a year. Macaulay writes of him that "he had more personal influence than any man in Ireland; and he was a gentleman of eminent merit, brave, upright, honourable, careful of his men in quarters, and certain to be always found at their head in the day of battle. His intrepidity, his frankness, his boundless good nature, his stature, which far exceeded that of ordinary men, and the strength which he exerted in personal conflict, gained for him the affectionate admiration of the populace. It is remarkable that the Englishry generally respected him as a valiant, skilful, and generous enemy; and that, even in the most ribald farces, which were performed by mountebanks in Smithfield, he was always excepted from the disgraceful imputations which it was then the fashion to throw on the Irish nation" (vol. iii, p. 204).

Such a lover of his native country was Sarsfield that he was ever ready to resent any insult to his countrymen. On one occasion, at the St. Bartholomew Fair (the Donnybrook of London), in 1681, he overheard, or was told of, an insulting remark made by a Lord Grey to a countryman of his that was present, on which he promptly challenged him to a duel. Lord Grey, however, to prevent meeting him, took the cowardly course of getting him arrested for the time being. Another affair of honour, in which Sarsfield acted a part, took place not long afterwards. Two young College men, Lord Kinsale, an Irishman, and Lord Newburgh, fought a duel. Sarsfield acted as second to the former; and a Mr. Kirk was second to the latter. The duel between the principals ended without a scratch to either; but, as according to the times, the seconds fought too, their fight resulted in Sarsfield being badly wounded by a sword-thrust through the shoulder.

Sarsfield, in 1685, held a commission in the Life Guards, and was severely wounded at Sedgemoor on the 6th July, in which battle the Duke of Monmouth (under whom Sarsfield had formerly served abroad) was defeated, and his attempt to depose King James ended in failure.

When the latter King determined to have Irish troops introduced into the English army, he chose Sarsfield to fetch

them over and command them, and he served with them in several skirmishes against the forces of William Prince of Orange, who had landed in Devonshire on the 5th of November, 1688. When King James saw that he had been deserted by his ministers, and that England could tolerate him no longer, he fled to France accompanied by the faithful Sarsfield; and there they remained until March, 1689, when they came to Ireland, where King James had hopes he would be able to overcome William Prince of Orange with the assistance of a French army.

In a Parliament which assembled on the 7th July in Dublin, Sarsfield and Simon Luttrell, of Luttrellstown, represented the County Dublin. Sarsfield was also made a Privy Councillor and a Colonel of Horse. Two of King James's principal advisers, the Count D'Avaux and Richard Talbot,¹ Duke of Tyrconnell, pressed the King to make him a Brigadier; but the King refused, saying that Sarsfield had no brains. Later on, however, he made the appointment.

In May and June, Sarsfield was at Manorhamilton with about 2,000 men, mostly raised by himself, and at his own expense; but he could only act on the defensive. After the defeat of the Jacobites at Newtownbutler, and the Relief of Londonderry, on the 30th of July, Sarsfield withdrew to Athlone with two or three Regiments of Foot and a few Horse and Dragoons. At the end of October he was strong enough to take Sligo; and by his exertions, Galway was made defensible, and all Connaught for the time secured to King James.

The spring of 1690 saw both sides comparatively inactive. The forces of the Duke of Schomberg were in winter quarters around Belfast, recovering from disease and sickness, which had decimated them at Dundalk; and though King James was wasting away his time in Dublin, Sarsfield was hard at work arming and training the Irish army.

On the 14th June, William Prince of Orange landed with a large mixed force of British, Danes, Dutch, Huguenots, and Germans at Carrickfergus. The Battle of the Boyne was fought on the 1st of July; and though the Jacobites lost the day, the Irish Regiments, though badly disciplined, behaved with great courage, and retired in good order. During the day that old veteran, the Duke of Schomberg, the great Williamite General,

¹ He was the youngest son of Sir William Talbot, of Carton, Bart. In 1685 he was created Baron of Talbotstown (*alias* Ballymacleday), Viscount Baltinglass, and Earl of Tyrconnell. In 1689 he was created a Duke.

was shot dead by, it is said, Sir Cahal O'Toole, of the Irish Horse. His son, Meinhardt Schomberg, was, in the following year, created Duke of Leinster, but fortunately died without male issue in 1719. Sarsfield, in the meantime, though present at the battle, had his cavalry so badly posted by General Lawson, who was in chief command, that he could not act; and when King James took to flight, even before the day was decided, Sarsfield's cavalry formed his bodyguard as far as Dublin. On reaching the Castle, the first lady the King met was the Duchess of Tyrconnell, to whom he is said to have surlily remarked that her countrymen were very good at running away, at which she scornfully replied: "But it is your Majesty who has won the race." From Dublin the King hurried on to Kinsale, and deserting those who were risking all for his sake, he embarked for France. This cowardly conduct on his part earned him the name of "Shamus-a-Cocca," which it is best to leave untranslated.

After the Battle of the Boyne, the Jacobite forces concentrated at Limerick, Athlone, and Galway. Great jealousies and quarrels had in the meantime sprung up between the Irish and the French officers, which led to frequent disagreements. Sarsfield himself was now at Limerick; and there was no man in all Ireland more popular with his countrymen. He was the Lord Roberts of his day, as the troops, owing to his care and thoughtfulness of them both in camp and on the battlefield, were simply devoted to him. Consequently, at a Council of War held in Limerick, when General Lauzun was for evacuating the place, saying that the Williamites could batter down its weak defences with roasted apples, Sarsfield took an opposite view; and the Irish officers to a man (excepting the Duke of Tyrconnell) sided with him, so that General Lauzun was forced to give way, though he and the Duke, with the French regiments and guns, shortly after withdrew to Galway, leaving, however, General Boisseleau as Governor of Limerick.

Boisseleau had under him, besides Sarsfield, James, Duke of Berwick (a natural son of King James), General Dorrington, two Scotch Catholics, Generals Wauchope and Maxwell, and Colonel Henry Luttrell (brother of Simon, of Luttrellstown). These officers worked hard in strengthening the city's defences, preparatory to the arrival of the Williamites. On the evening of the 9th of August, the place was invested; but the besieging train had not yet arrived, though it was daily expected from Cashel. King William, knowing that the French regiments had left, expected but little resistance from the Irish, and thought the city would surrender as soon as he had appeared

before the walls ; however, he reckoned without his host. On the following day a French gunner deserted from the besieging force, and brought in valuable information as to the positions of the Williamite guns and camp. He also reported that the siege-train was on its way from Cashel, under an escort of two troops of Colonel Villier's Horse. Sarsfield, on hearing this, and knowing the straits they would be in when the siege-guns were in position, volunteered to try and intercept, and if possible destroy, them. It seemed a herculean undertaking ; but permission was granted ; and that very night (the 10th August), with a picked body of five hundred horse, he issued from the city, and crossed the Shannon by Thomond Bridge, into the County Clare. Under the guidance of a famous leader of Rapparees, called "The Galloping O'Hogan," he avoided recrossing the Shannon by O'Brien's Bridge, or the Bridge at Killaloe, as there were small Williamite garrisons at those places to which it would have been unwise to give the alarm. Consequently, Sarsfield passed through Bridgetown and Ballycorney, and finally crossed the Shannon by a ford at Ballyvalley, below Lough Derg. On reaching the Tipperary side, he proceeded across the country between Ballina and Boher, crossing a stream at Labbadiha Bridge, and so on through Killoscully till he reached Slievekimalta, or the Keeper Mountain, in the fastnesses of which he encamped for the night. During the following day Sarsfield's scouts brought in word that the siege-train would halt that night at a place called Ballyneety,¹ some six miles to the south of Limerick. Sarsfield accordingly made his arrangements for a descent on the guns that night.

In the meanwhile, a County Clare gentleman of Williamite sympathies, named Manus O'Brien, has noticed Sarsfield's cavalry crossing the Shannon at Ballyvalley ; and suspecting some design on the siege-train, he hurriedly made his way to the besiegers' camp, and informed some officers of his suspicions, but they only laughed at him, and told him he had dreamt it. However, when he persisted so strongly in his opinion, the matter was reported to a senior officer, who in turn informed King William. The latter took such a serious view of the news,

¹ There are two Ballyneetys, either of which may be the scene of the disaster to the siege-train. One lies, as the crow flies, sixteen miles to the south-east of Limerick, close to Cullen, and has the ruins of a small castle at it. The other Ballyneety is barely six miles to the south of Limerick, not far from Caherconlish, but there are no remains of a castle at it. So that the former, except for its distance, would answer the description given in Story's History of the Campaign. The name Ballyneety means "White's town."

that he immediately ordered five hundred horse under Sir John Lanier to start at nine o'clock that evening, so as to meet and form an extra escort to the siege-train. For some reason or other this force did not leave camp till two o'clock a.m., proving the fallacy of the proverb—"better late than never."

Story, the Williamite historian, now tells us what happened ; he writes that :—

"On Sunday night (the 10th August) our Guns lay at Cashell, and on Monday they marched beyond Cullen, to a little old ruinous Castle called Ballenedy, not seven miles from our camp and directly in the Rear of it, where they encamped on a small piece of plain green ground, there being several Earthern fences on one side, and the old Castle on the other ; if they had feared the least danger, it had been easy to draw the guns and everything else within the ruins of that old Castle, and then it had been difficult for an army, much more a party, to have touched them ; nay, it was easy to place them and the Carriages in such a figure upon the very spot where they stood, that it had been certain death to have come nigh them ; but thinking themselves at home, so nigh the Camp, and not fearing an enemy so nigh the place, especially since they had no notice sent them of it, they turned most of their horses out to grass, as being wearied with marching, and the guard they left was but a very slender one, the rest most of them going to sleep, but some of them awoke in the next World."

Sarsfield meanwhile, when night fell, came down from the mountain, and halted at Derk, near Ballyneety. To avoid prematurely disturbing the convoy (which consisted of six 24-pounders, two 18-pounders, five mortars, and many waggons of ammunition and provisions, together with pontoons), he was very anxious to discover the countersign and this he did by an accident. One of his troopers, who had lamed his horse, had fallen to the rear, and was overtaken on the road by the wife of one of the Williamites, who had lagged behind and lost her way. The Irishman good-naturedly acted as her guide, and on parting with her near Ballyneety, overheard her give the pass-word to the sentry who challenged her. By a curious coincidence it was "Sarsfield."

As Sarsfield's force approached the siege-train camp, a patrol challenged them, and they were allowed to pass on the correct word being given ; they were challenged again close to the camp by a sentry, and shouting "Sarsfield ! Sarsfield is the word, and Sarsfield is the man," they charged in on the camp and sabred all who opposed them ; the Williamite bugles sounded "the alarm" ; but it was too late then ; and those who did not run for their lives, were cut or shot down. Sarsfield quickly ordered all the cannons to be loaded to the muzzle with powder, and stuck breech up in the ground with all the waggons, pontoons, and baggage piled about them, a train of powder was laid ; and

when they had retired to a safe distance, it was fired, with the result that there was a fearful explosion which was heard far beyond Limerick, and the siege-train was utterly destroyed with the exception of two guns. This occurred on Monday night the 11th of August. The protecting force sent out by King William, under Colonel Sir John Lanier, had not long left their camp before they saw the glare and heard the roar of the explosion telling of Sarsfield's success; nothing was now left for them to do but to try and cut them off from the bridges over the Shannon; Sarsfield, however, rode to the head of Lough Derg and recrossed the river at Banagher, with most of the enemy's chargers along with him, and eventually reached Limerick in triumph, with the loss of a Major, a Captain James FitzGerald, and about fifteen troopers, killed principally in a skirmish with Sir Albert Cunningham's Dragoons; the enemy's loss was sixty, according to their own account. Though this feat of Sarsfield's did not prevent Limerick from being besieged, yet it delayed those operations till the unhealthy wet weather set in; it also nerved the defenders to greater determination to withstand it.

By the 17th of August, a fresh battering-train had arrived from Waterford, and the bombardment commenced in earnest. For ten days it had lasted now with varying success, when King William deemed it advisable to hold a council of War, as ammunition was running short, and his troops were beginning to suffer from dysentery owing to the autumnal rains. The council determined to make one great final effort to capture the city, and if that failed, to raise the siege.

On the afternoon of the 27th of August, the signal to advance to the attack was given. Five hundred Grenadiers led a rush from the English trenches to the counterscarp, fired their pieces, and threw their grenades. The Irish fled into the town, and were followed by the assailants. Then began a terrible street-fight. The Irish soon recovered themselves and gradually drove the enemy back to the counterscarp; there the struggle was long and desperate. The very women of Limerick mingled in the combat, stood firmly under the hottest fire, and flung with great effect stones and broken bottles at the enemy. The Irish cavalry now made a well-timed sally under Brigadier Talbot, and attacked the stormers at the breach in the rear, thus throwing them into confusion; at about the same time a mine was fired which hurled a fine German regiment into the air. General Boisseleau and Sarsfield seized the moment to make a charge with their whole force, and they drove the enemy with great loss back to their very camp. The victory was complete.

On the 30th of August, the first siege of Limerick came to

an end; King William withdrew his army, and marching to Waterford, he sailed for England.

When Tyrconnell went to France in September, 1690, Sarsfield was one of those put in commission to direct the inexperienced and youthful Duke of Berwick, who had been appointed to the supreme command of the Irish army; it is said that through jealousies he would not have been nominated at all but for the fear that there would have been a revolt amongst the soldiery if their favourite commander had been slighted. About the middle of September, Sarsfield crossed Banagher bridge and attacked the Castle of Birr; but was driven off by a superior force under General Douglas; however he managed to save Banagher bridge, which it was Douglas's chief object to destroy.

In November, Sarsfield was appointed Governor of Galway, and of Connaught generally.

In the month of January, 1691, the Duke of Tyrconnell returned from France, bearing a patent from James II, creating Sarsfield Earl of Lucan, Viscount of Tully, and Baron of Rosberry; he was also made Commander-in-Chief in Ireland; but in the following May, when Louis XIV sent over General St. Ruth to supersede him, it almost caused a mutiny among the Irish officers, and Sarsfield had great difficulty in pacifying them.

On the 8th of June, General Baron de Ginkel, who was the Commander-in-Chief of the Williamite army, took the fort of Ballymore-Loughseudy in Westmeath, which had been constructed by Sarsfield as an outpost to Athlone. After the fall of Athlone on the 30th of July, the Irish withdrew to Ballinasloe, where a council of war was held. Sarsfield, who was followed by most of the Irish officers, was strongly opposed to a pitched battle with De Ginkel's disciplined veterans; and his idea was to place the infantry in the cities of Limerick and Galway, while he harried Leinster and Munster with the cavalry in rear of the enemy; but St. Ruth felt that only a startling victory in the field could serve their cause and his damaged reputation; it was through his carelessness that Athlone fell; and carrying his point, the result was the battle of Aughrim on the 12th July. Sarsfield was in command of the reserve cavalry, which were posted by St. Ruth in rear of the hill and village of Aughrim, with strict orders to remain there till ordered to advance; owing to the fatal jealousy of the French General who was certain of victory, Sarsfield was kept so completely in ignorance of the plans of the battle, that when St. Ruth's head was taken off by a cannon ball, just as fortune was favouring them, he was unable

to avert the crushing defeat which ensued ; and all he could do was to organise and conduct the retreat, and take the road to Limerick.

Galway, which Sarsfield had so carefully fortified, surrendered on the 21st of July ; the garrison, which marched out with all the honours of war, proceeded straight to Limerick, which remained the last hope of the Jacobite party.

On the 25th of August, De Ginkel invested the city which was now to undergo a second siege. This time General D'Usson was Governor of the city. Sarsfield, as on the former occasion, was the soul of the defence ; he attended to the repairs of the fortifications, and to the supply of provisions, forage, and ammunition. His vigilance and activity admitted of no relaxation ; and his ardour inspired the troops with confidence. The siege lasted four weeks ; and the garrison and inhabitants made a gallant and vigorous defence. Attack after attack was repulsed ; but disaster after disaster occurred, too ; in addition to which, treachery was discovered at work, the two principal offenders being Colonels Clifford and Henry Luttrell,¹ in both of whom Sarsfield had had great faith.

The greatest disaster that occurred during the siege took place on the 22nd of September, in the attack on the defences of Thomond Bridge. Story, in his contemporary History of the War, gives the following account of it :—

“ The Granadeers were commanded to advance and attack the works that cover Thomond Bridge, being one Fort to the right above musket-shot from the Bridge, another to the left somewhat nearer, besides several natural Fortifications of stone-quarries and Gravel-pits in all of which the enemy had posted a Detachment of about 800 men. The dispute was pretty hot at first ; and their cannon played from the King's Castle and two or three more batteries, as also their small shot from the Walls. . . . However the Irish being now pressed upon by our Granadeers, they quitted their Posts, and then were reinforced by another Detachment from the Town, but all this could not do their business, for our Granadeers were so very forward, and despised all dangers to that

¹ Colonel Henry Luttrell was discovered in correspondence with the commander of the Williamite army—De Ginkel—for which he was tried by court-martial and condemned to death ; but his sentence was deferred, owing to a threat of De Ginkel that, if he was shot, retaliation would be the consequence. Eventually Henry Luttrell was rewarded by King William with a pension of £500, and was granted the estate of Luttrellstown, belonging to his elder brother Simon, who remained faithful to James II. On the 22nd Oct., 1717, he was assassinated in his sedan-chair in the streets of Dublin ; and even after he had lain in his grave for eighty years, in such abhorrence was he still held, that when the vault was reopened the people smashed in his skull with a pick-axe.

degree, that they put the whole body to flight in despite of their Forts, Cannon, and all other advantages, and pursued them so close, that a French Major who commanded at the Thomond Gate, fearing our Mens entering the Town with their own, ordered the Drawbridge to be plucked up, and left the whole party to the mercy of our souldiers; those that were behind pressing others forward and throwing them down over the fall of the Draw-Bridge; the the rest cried out for quarter, holding up their handkerchiefs and what else they could get; but before the killing was over, they were laid in heaps upon the Bridge higher than the ledges of it; so that they were either killed or taken, except about 120 who got into the town before the Bridge was drawn up. The number of dead is said to be 600, amongst whom we may reckon 154 that were drowned in being forced over the fall of the Draw-bridge, and reckoned afterwards cast up upon upon the shore." [The prisoners numbered 21 officers and 103 Rank and file.]

So enraged were the townspeople at this fearful conduct of the French officer, that if he had not been killed by an enemy's bullet, they would have torn him to pieces. This disaster, too, so disheartened the defenders, that, as no assistance arrived from France, General D'Usson and Sarsfield at last yielded to the demand for capitulation. On the evening of the 23rd a three-days' truce was agreed to; and this was followed by a cessation of hostilities and an exchange of hostages while waiting the arrival of the Lords Justices to sign the Treaty.

Burnet, in his "History of his own Time" (vol. ii, p. 81), records a saying of Sarsfield's which occurred during the truce. The officers of the opposing armies were now visiting each other's camps, and dining with one another. On one of these occasions, Sarsfield remarked to some English officers: "Has not this last campaign raised your opinion of Irish soldiers?" "To tell you the truth," replied one of them, "we still think of them much as we always did." On hearing this, Sarsfield answered: "However meanly you may think of us, change kings with us, and we will willingly try our luck with you again." In saying this he had doubtless in his mind's eye the Battle of the Boyne, in which one king at the head of a great army was foremost in leading it, while the other king was the foremost in the flight.

On the arrival of the Lords Justices, the Treaty of Limerick was signed on the 3rd of October; its articles were two-fold, military and civil; the former granted a pardon to all garrisons still holding out in the Jacobite cause, and gave permission to any person, without exception, to leave Ireland and go abroad¹ with their families and possessions, in transports to be provided for the purpose; the military articles were signed by Generals

¹ Scotland and England excepted.

D'Usson, Le Chevalier de Tessee, Latour Montfort, Mark Talbot, Patrick Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan, John Wauchope, Piers Butler, 3rd Viscount Galmoye, and Colonel Nicholas Purcell, Baron of Loughmoe.

The civil articles allowed the same freedom of religion to the Roman Catholics as they enjoyed under Charles II, with promise of further concessions; they also secured to those who took the

THE TREATY STONE OF LIMERICK,
1691.

[Placed on a Pedestal in 1865.]

oath of allegiance to William and Mary, their estates and professions. These articles were signed by De Ginkel, and the two Lords Justices, Sir Charles Porter, Kt., and Thomas Conyngesby, Esq.¹

¹ Tradition states that the Treaty was signed on a large boulder which lay on the ground in the Williamite camp. In 1865 it was set up on its present pedestal at the west end of Thomond bridge. It bears the following inscriptions:—

“This pedestal was erected May 1865, John Rickard Tinsley, Mayor.”

“The Treaty of Limerick, signed A.D. 1691.”

“Urbs antiqua fui studiisque asperima belli.”

Though King William wished to act honourably, his Protestant Parliaments in Ireland, which assembled in 1692 and 1695, simply ignored the Treaty of Limerick, and most dishonourably passed one penal law after another against their Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen.

The day fixed for the review of the Irish army, at which the soldiers were to decide whether they were for volunteering to serve in France, for taking service under King William, or for returning to their homes, was fixed for Tuesday, the 6th October. Both Sarsfield and De Ginkel did all in their power to persuade the regiments to be advised by them; the result was that, in rough numbers, out of 14,000 men, 11,000 volunteered for France, 1,000 chose to serve under De Ginkel, and 2,000 were for returning to their homes. Some time elapsed before the transports were in readiness; and during the interval many of those who had chosen service abroad changed their minds and returned to their native villages. Yet, even when the embarkation did take place at Cork, it was found that there was not accommodation for all the families. Macaulay describes, in his "History of England," how, after the soldiers had embarked, "there still remained at the water-side a great multitude clamouring piteously to be taken on board; as the last boats put off there was a rush into the surf; some of the women caught hold of the ropes, were dragged out of their depth, clung till their fingers were cut through, and perished in the waves. The ships began to move. A wild and terrible wail rose from the shore, and excited unwonted compassion in hearts steeled by hatred of the Irish race and of the Romish faith."

These exiles formed the nucleus of the famous Irish Brigade, which afterwards distinguished itself in the service of France on many a European battlefield, particularly in the defence of Cremona, and in the battle of Fontenoy, in May, 1745, when they turned the tide of the battle against the English and Dutch, and secured a brilliant victory for the French; on hearing of which George II exclaimed: "Cursed be the laws which deprive me of such subjects." The strength of the Brigade was kept up with men secretly enlisted in Ireland; these recruits were known as "The Wild Geese." It is reckoned that as many as 450,000 died in the service of France between 1691 and 1745.

Sarsfield, true to his religion and to his King, accompanied the exiles to France, where James gave him the command of the 2nd Regiment of Irish Life-Guards. In 1692 he was made *Maréchal de Camp*, and joined the French army in Flanders. He distinguished himself at the battle of Steenkirk on the 3rd August, and Marshal Luxemburg mentioned him in despatches

as a very able officer, whose deeds were worthy of his Irish reputation.

In April, 1693, Sarsfield received his Marshal's baton ; but he did not long enjoy his new honours, as he was mortally wounded in the Battle of Landen, on the 19th of August, 1693 ; while he was in the act of leading the flower of the French cavalry in a charge, a musket ball struck him in the chest, and he fell ; as he lay on the ground, he is said to have put his hand to his painful wound, and, on withdrawing it, he saw it was covered with blood ; "Would to God," he exclaimed, "that this was shed for Ireland !" He was carried from the battlefield to the village of Huy, where he lingered for a few days before he died ; there, too, he was probably buried ; but, like so many of his fellow-countrymen abroad, he sleeps in an unknown grave.

He left by his wife the Lady Honorah Bourke, second daughter of William, the 7th Earl of Clanricarde, two children :—

1. A son named James Francis Edward, 2nd Earl of Lucan, who served with distinction in the Spanish service ; in the French service, too, he held a commission as Colonel in the Irish regiment of Nugent. He had been made a Knight of the Golden Fleece, by King Philip V, in recognition of his gallantry at the siege of Barcelona. In 1715 he landed in Ireland, and endeavoured unsuccessfully to create a rising in favour of the Stuarts ; the British Government offered a reward of £1,000 for his apprehension ; but he was enabled to leave the country without being arrested, and he sailed for France from Kilcolgan, in the County Galway. On the 12th May, 1719, he died without issue at St. Omer, and with him the male line of the Sarsfields of Tully and Lucan became extinct.
2. A daughter, who married Theodore Baron de Neuberg, the phantom King of Corsica.

Sarsfield's mother survived him, as appears from the following extract from the Diary of Colonel Peter Drake, of Drakesrath, in the County Meath, under the date 1694 :—

"From Paris I went to St. Germain, where I met with Mrs. Sarsfield, mother of Lord Lucan, and her two daughters, Ladies Kilmallock and Mount Leinster ; the eldest of whom was my god-mother. These ladies, though supported by small pensions, received me with great generosity, and treated me with much good nature."

Sarsfield's widow married in 1695, James Duke of Berwick, who became guardian of Sarsfield's son, Charles. The Duchess of Berwick was outlawed by William III in 1696, and in 1698 she died. On the Duke's second marriage in the following year with Miss Bulkeley, the young Earl of Lucan was abandoned by him.

STATUE OF PATRICK SARSFIELD, EARL OF LUCAN,
ERECTED IN LIMERICK IN 1881.

In 1881 the City of Limerick honoured Patrick Sarsfield's memory by erecting a statue to him in bronze near the site of

St. John's Gate. The statue is by Lawlor ; and the pedestal bears the following inscription :—

To commemorate
The indomitable Energy
and stainless Honour of
GENERAL PATRICK
SARSFIELD
EARL OF LUCAN
The heroic defender of
Limerick
During the siege of
1690 and 1691

Died
From the Effects of Wounds
Received at the
Battle of Landen 1693
This Site was granted by the
Right Revd. George Butler,
Lord Bishop of Limerick, to the Trustees

Ambrose Hall, J.P.
Robert V. O'Brien
William Spillane, J.P.

Erected 1881.

NOTE.

PORTRAITS OF THE EARL OF LUCAN.

1. An oil painting of him in armour was brought to Ireland from St. Isidore's College in Rome, and deposited in the Franciscan Convent in Dublin.

2. An oil portrait by Charles le Brun, dated 1680 on the frame ; it is now in the possession of Lord Talbot de Malahide, and was exhibited in the Dublin Exhibition of 1872. [Head and shoulders.]

3. Another oil painting belonging to A. C. Palles, Esq., was also exhibited at the same Exhibition in 1872. [Head and shoulders.]

4. An oil painting in the possession of H. V. MacNamara, D.L., of Ennistymon House, County Clare.

5. Another is said to be in the possession of Lord Inchiquin at Dromoland, County Clare.

6. A miniature of him by Lady Bingham, in the possession of the Earl of Lucan, at Laleham House, in Middlesex.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE PORTRAIT OF SARSFIELD, WHICH APPEARS ON P. 132.

This portrait is reproduced from a line engraving by Angelica Bregeon, wife of J. B. Tilliard, after a picture by Margaret, wife of Sir Charles Bingham, Bart., of Castlebar (who was created Earl of Lucan in 1795) ; she was the daughter and heir of James Smith, M.P., of Cannons Leigh, in Devonshire, and died on the 27th February, 1814.

Above and below the circular frame are two sentences in Irish, which Dr. Joyce informs me are very incorrectly given, and in his opinion are intended to read :—

An Sairréalac tneun, i.e. The brave Sarsfield.
 Muine 7 [= ocu] bñem [ʔbñiɣiɾ] Cilleobana linn, i.e. Mary and Brigid
 of Kildare [be] with us.

Below Sarsfield's right arm is a verse from a Jacobite ballad, which in its entirety I have so far failed to come across.

The verse here given reads :—

Oh ! Patrick Sarsfield, Ireland's wonder,
 Who fought in the fields like any thunder.
 One of King James's chief Commanders,
 Now lies the food of crows in Flanders.
 Oh hone, oh hone.

The coat of arms between the two wolves (?) are : Per pale, argent and gules, a fleur-de-lis counterchanged.

The inscription on either side of the arms (which reads straight across) is legible enough not to require repetition here.

In the left-hand bottom corner is written : "My lady Bingham pinxit" ; and in the opposite corner : M. A. Bregeon,
 F^e Tilliard, sculpsit.

The two lines at the bottom of the engraving read as follows :—
 "After the original picture in the possession of Sir Charles Bingham, Bart., at Castlebar, in the County of Mayo, in the Kingdom of Ireland."

Where the original picture now is, I believe is not known.

*ARCHÆOLOGICAL JOTTINGS FROM THE
NEIGHBOURHOOD OF BALTINGLASS.*

BY CHARLES M. DRURY.

BRITTAS.

THERE are two old men, brothers, of the name of Case, living on the townland of Brittas, in the Glen of Imaal. I had heard that they were related to the well-known rebel leader, Michael Dwyer; and I had an opportunity lately of speaking to one of them. He told me that his mother was a Dwyer, a cousin of Michael Dwyer's. From her he heard that she was "a slip of a girl" in '98, and remembered a woman coming in to her father's house at Seskin to announce to Michael Dwyer and his men that the head of the Glen was full of soldiers, who had just come in from over the mountains. Dwyer at once determined to reconnoitre, and see if he could manage to attack them. He then left, telling his men they were to join him if he raised his hat on his firelock; but if he did not, they were to make their escape. In a few minutes they saw the hat raised, and immediately joined their leader on the high ground, where the Leitrim graveyard is situated. In the attack which followed they lost a man, but the soldiery were beaten off. During the conflict, the cows being in danger, the girl (afterwards Mrs. Case) was sent out to drive them into a place of safety. My informant, old John Case, stated that his maternal grandfather, Dwyer, was eventually captured, tied to another prisoner, and shot on the Fair-green of Dunlavin. His friends managed to remove his body during the night, and buried it inside the ruined walls of the chapel at Kilranelagh; but no tombstone records the exact spot.

CASTLERUDDERY.

At Castleruddery, which lies between Donard and Donoughmore, it is said that "King O'Toole" lived. In more modern times the Howards resided there. In one of the fields there is a curious trench, which I stepped, and found to measure 85 yards in length and 6 yards in breadth at the foot of the sloping sides. It is about 6 feet deep; but the earth removed from the trench was thrown up to each side, forming banks several feet above the level of the field. There are two stones, about four feet in height, at one end of the trench, outside the bank which was thrown up. I am quite unable to think of any purpose for which this trench could have been made.

Close by there are six oblong ponds, in two parallel rows of three each, connected with each other, which were probably fish-ponds in the times when the Howards were living at Castle-ruddery. Some terraces they made are still plainly seen. There is also a large pond, which the herd informed me was underlaid with lead.

CASTLE QUARTER.

There was a large ruin of a castle at a place called Castle Quarter; but enormous quantities of stones were removed from it within living memory, in order to build walls about the country. It would be difficult now to say whether any part of the walls of the farm-buildings belonged to the old castle; and it is now hard to form a correct idea of the dimensions of the castle from the little that is left standing. The site of the old church close by shows that it must have been very small, not more than 18 feet by 14 feet inside. I went there, accompanied by a fellow-member of our Society—Mr. Minchin—and his attention was attracted by a singular-looking granite stone, about 20 inches long, in which was a hollow and a groove from it cut about an inch deep. We heard that the farmer who has the land of Castle Quarter sets great store by this stone, as he allowed it to be removed on one occasion, but had no luck while it was gone; so he got it back again, and there it is to remain. Castle Quarter is a townland about a mile from Kilranelagh in the direction of Keadeen.

BLESSED WELLS.

Of "blessed wells," the only one I know of which keeps up a name for cures in my locality, is Tubber Cristamon, near Humewood, on the townland of Talbotstown. A bush beside it bears votive rags.

There used to be a chapel near St. Bernard's Well, close to the Rampere Cross-roads, the site of which was pointed out to me by an old farmer. The well, at which Patterns were formerly held, has now nothing striking about it.

Turnant, near Dunlavin, has a well dedicated to St. Nicholas: from it flows a fine large running stream. A Pattern was formerly held here, too, till it was suppressed by the clergy in consequence of abuses occurring at it.

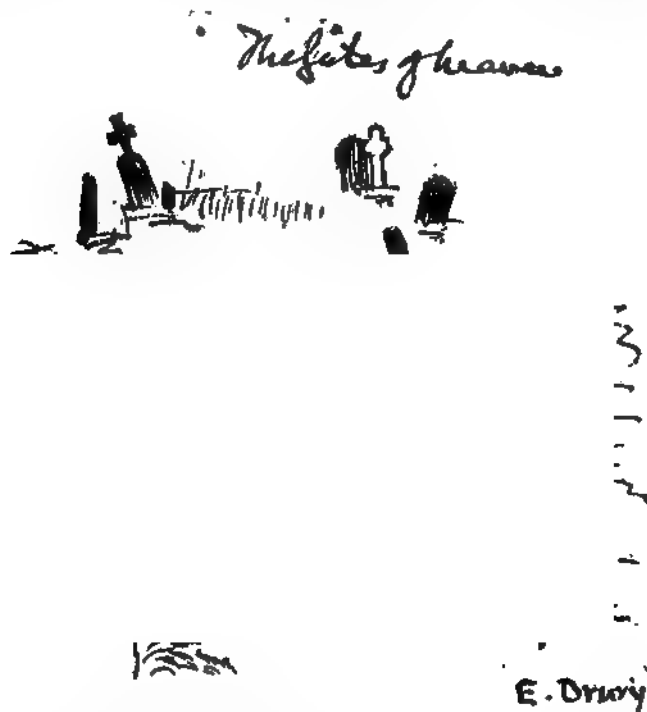
TALBOTSTOWN FORT.

This was a fort about 30 yards square, and must have been a place of great strength. It is surrounded by a fosse which has water in it. At two corners the walls project in such a way

that the defenders were able to enfilade all the walls. This ruin is in a very good state of preservation. A great hunting man, named Goodwin, who died in the eighteenth century, wishing to perpetuate his memory, had himself buried close by, 15 feet deep; in a leaden coffin. A large mound now marks the spot. A white horse is supposed to haunt the place; and its appearances have been most remarkable and unaccountable.

KILRANELAGH.

This churchyard contains the tombstone of a woman who died at the age of 112. At the churchyard are three large stones, two of them standing upright, and the third lies between them.



The upright stones are about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet and 4 feet in height; the stone which lies between them is about 4 feet long and 20 inches thick. They are very rough, and, so far as I could see, were unsculptured. They are called "The Gates of Heaven"; and on the occasion of a funeral in Kilranelagh, the coffin is carried between them. There is a rath here about 50 yards in diameter;

the rampart consists of a stone wall covered with earth, and now thick with brambles, &c. Inside the circle there is portion of a stone wall, the object of which I failed to discover. In the entrenchment there is a curious stone building, which looked something like a fireplace with a flue a yard across, going up through the centre; but the part which resembles the fireplace does not open freely to the chimney, and perhaps it was used for a totally different purpose. This building stands so close to the rath that it is partly cut away to make room for it.

There is also a druidical circle, composed of upright slabs, the tallest being about 6 feet high. This circle is not a large one. Here, too, are St. Brigid's Well, her "chair," and a stone called "the headstone." At the latter is a bush, to which rags are tied; there are also fragments of a stone bearing a cross and an inscription, which I was unable to decipher.

PERCY'S CASTLE.

The ruins of Percy's Castle lie between Knockanarrigan and Seskin Bridge. They are of considerable extent, and "the fish-pond," "the bowling-green," and "the orchard" are still shown; but of the walls not enough is left to form an idea of the size of the castle. I believe the last Percy there was a Colonel Percy, who was murdered.

Not far from Percy's Castle is a Long Stone, which is said to have been thrown from Lugnaculliagh by Finn MacCoole, to turn back some trespassing sheep. His finger-marks on it are still visible.

DONARD.

There is a picturesque old church in ruins here. In the burial-ground are two ancient crosses, each 6 feet long, and in one piece; one is pointed out as marking the grave of St. Silvester.

There is a fine rath here too. Between Donard and Tuckmill is a well-defined druidical circle of large blocks of stone.

MOUNT NEILL.

The illustration given on the next page is from a rubbing of a granite stone, now built over an archway of a coach-house, in the yard behind the shop of Mr. Douglas, the draper, in Baltinglass. The stone came from Mount Neill, where Lord Aldborough had a mansion which was burnt down. He had two other country places, Stratford Lodge, near Baltinglass, and Belan House, near Moone in the County Kildare.



THE O'NEAL COAT-OF-ARMS, ON A STONE NOW IN THE TOWN OF BALTINGLASS,
AND FORMERLY AT MOUNT NEILL.

[From a Rubbing by C. M. Drury.]

Mount Neill, which is just in the County Carlow, and two and a half miles to the south of Baltinglass, was inherited by Lord Aldborough through his wife Martha, daughter and co-heir to the Rev. Benjamin Neale or O'Neal, Archdeacon of Leighlin. Lord Aldborough died in 1777.

The Archdeacon was the son of Constantine Neale of New Ross. The wife of the Rev. Benjamin Neale was Hannah, daughter and heiress of Colonel Joshua Paul, of Paulville, County Carlow, ancestor of the family now Baronets. By this marriage he had two daughters, co-heiresses:

1. Martha who married, as mentioned above, John Stratford, 1st Earl of Aldborough; and—

2. Deborah who married first John Bayly, of Debsborough, in the County Tipperary; and secondly, in 1736, Henry Prittie, Esq., of Dunalley, M.P. for the County Tipperary, father of the 1st Baron Dunalley.

The coat-of-arms here figured are the O'Neal arms viz. :—

Argent, two lions rampant combatant gules, supporting a *dexter* hand couped at the wrist of the last; in chief three mullets of the second; the base representing the waves of the sea, in which is a salmon naiant proper.

They differ from the O'Neill of Clanaboy arms in one respect, viz., that the latter exhibit a *sinister* hand.

The English family of Neale, of Yate, in Gloucestershire, have the lions and hand, with other heraldic achievements; so I



Neale of Yate Co Gloucester

gather they are all the same family. A sept of the Hy Nialls of Ulster left the country and emigrated to Brittany long years ago, where they were known as the Nigelli. They resettled in England, where the name became Neale. Hence the arms of the Neales and O'Neills are practically the same. For the information on the Archdeacon's family I am indebted to Mr. J. A. M'Clure, of Sandymount, Dublin.

Miscellanea.

Notes on an Ogham-inscribed stone recently discovered in the Donaghmore Churchyard, near Maynooth, in the County Kildare, with a reading of its inscription by Professor John Rhys.

[By LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.]

THE Donaghmore Churchyard (locally known as that of Grange William, from the name of the farm it is situated on) lies just outside the demesne wall of Carton, and close beside the railway, between the stations of Leixlip and Maynooth.

I happened to revisit this burial-ground in August, 1902, in search of old tombstone inscriptions for Colonel Vigors's "Reports on the Memorials of the Dead," and while so occupied, some faint strokes along the edge of a boulder, lying under a bush, in front of Brian M'Bride's headstone (1754), in the north-eastern portion of the churchyard, caught my eye.

A close examination of the boulder revealed that it did bear an Ogham inscription along two edges of one of its faces, and that the scores were remarkably shallow, and no wider than a broad quill-pen stroke, in no way resembling the wide finger-like strokes on the Killeen-Cormac Ogham stone, near Colbinstown station, which the Society inspected during their Moone and Timolin Excursion in 1897.

This boulder measures 2½ feet in length, 15 inches in breadth, and 9 inches at the thickest part; it is of the stone of the locality—a bastard limestone. It formerly served as a head-stone to a grave owned by a family named O'Farrell; but on their replacing it with an iron cross fixed in a small granite block ("betther nor a twelvemonth ago," as Pat Boyd, the caretaker of the churchyard, afterwards informed me), it was thrown to one side under the bush where I saw it, and, as luck would have it, with the inscribed face upwards: hence the discovery. Except that there is no mortar attached to it, I would have said that it had been pulled out of the neighbouring church ruins to serve its late purpose; and judging by its present appearance, it was three-fourths of its length in the ground, as only a few inches at one end are weather-stained and lichened.

Having the materials with me, I made a careful "rubbing" of the inscribed face, and also took a photograph of the boulder as it lay. Later on I sent a proof of each to the great Ogham expert—Professor Rhys, of Jesus College, Oxford, who, happening to come

THE DONAGHMORE (Co. KILDARE) OCEAN STONE.
[From a Photograph by W. FISCH.]

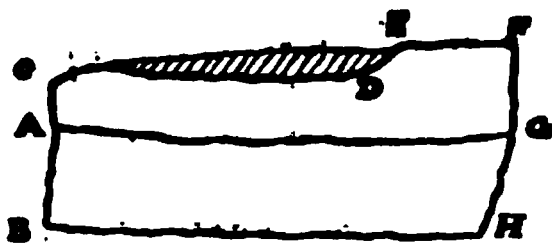
over to Ireland shortly afterwards, accompanied me to the churchyard on the 28rd of September ; and from the minute inspection of the stone which he made then, he has very kindly contributed to our JOURNAL the description, and translation of the inscription, which are given further on.

One unusual feature in the reading is that the inscription commences at the bottom of the left edge of the stone, runs up to the top of it, and then continues from the bottom of the right edge upwards. Usually these Ogham inscriptions commence from below on the left run upwards, round the top edge, and continue *down* the right edge (*vide* the JOURNAL, vol. III, p. 158).

Through the exertions of two of our members—Lord Frederick FitzGerald and Sir Gerald Dease—the necessary permission of the Celbridge Board of Guardians for the removal of the stone from the churchyard was obtained ; and, for its future safety and preservation, this ancient relic of a pre-Christian age was, on the 31st of October, safely conveyed to the house at Carton, where it can be seen by anyone who takes an interest in this puzzling and still little-understood¹ branch of archæology.

I will now give Professor Rhys's description and reading of the Ogham scores :—

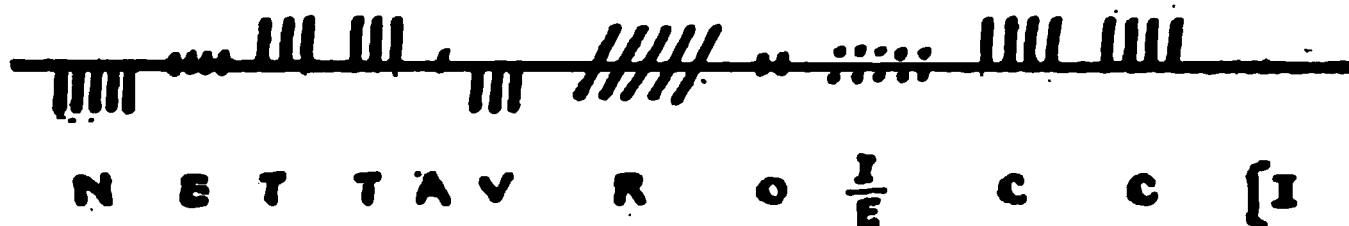
“ This stone measures along the edge with the second line of writing $80\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the widest face is 15 inches across near the bottom or the beginning of the writing, while it is about 2 inches narrower near the top. The thickness is about 9 inches near the top, but only $5\frac{1}{2}$ near the bottom, and it is the edges containing this narrower face that have the writing on them. The left-hand edge consists for the most part of a long spawl of ancient date. The relative positions may be roughly indicated as follows :—



“ The wider face is contained by the edges A and B, but it was not the one selected by the Ogamist. He chose the narrowed face contained by the edge A and the spawl C D. In fact, he began to write on the edge of the spawl, and near D he got to the original edge, and finished the first part of his writing towards F. The rest of the writing he cut on the edge A G, so that he was working practically from left to right.

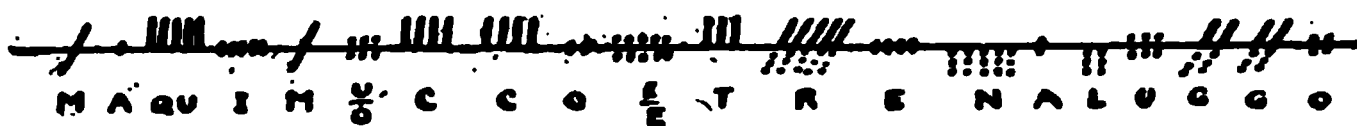
¹ Still so little understood because a knowledge of the ancient form of the Irish language is essential for deciphering these Ogham inscriptions.

“The first line of Ogams, consisting of C D, D E, and E F, reads as follows:—



“The scores mostly slope, especially those of the *n* and the *v*, whereas the *r* is not far from being perpendicular, while the two *ts* are of different lengths. The *o* is quite distinct, but the vowel notches on the transition line from C D to E F are gone, and it is impossible to say with certainty whether they were 5 or 4. In the next place, the two first scores of the first *c* are rather faint, but a little close attention convinced me that they are there. Lastly, the edge E F is rough and damaged, so that I could not exactly place the notches of the final vowel, which I take for granted to have been *i*. That would leave a space blank between it and the top of the stone, as one would expect. This is enough to show beyond doubt that we have to deal with an early form of the genitive of the attested Irish name *Nad fraich*, borne, for instance, by a King of Munster in the fifth century.

“The next line begins opposite the *e* of the other, and reads as follows:—



“Here the first *m* is almost perpendicular on the B side: the other slopes a little more: the *qu* and the *cc* tend to spread out somewhat like so many brooms. The first vowel of the *mucoi* is not to be traced; there is room for *u*, but it may have been *o*. The *i* is also gone, but the notches may have made only *e*. The first part of the *r* has to be looked for, as it comes where there is a step in the stone, and as for the continuations of the *r* on the B side, they have been lost by a flaking of the stone. That affects also the next consonant, of which one can only say that the space would do for *n*. The vowel *e* preceding it and the *a* following it are quite plain. Thus we seem to have to do with a name beginning with *trena*, like the *Trenacatus* occurring more than once in Ogams in Wales. In fact, I thought at first that this was actually the name here, but it will not fit. For according to the spelling of *Nettavoricci* it should perhaps be written *Trenacatto* [s]; and even without the doubling and the final *s*, it would have extended beyond the corner. That is improbable, as no trace of any such a continuation of the inscription is to be found beyond the corner in either direction,

RUBBING OF THE INSCRIPTION ON THE DONAGHMORE (CO. KILDARE) OGHAM STONE.

[Taken by W. FitzG., April, 1893.]

towards F or towards H. There is even a greater difficulty. The *cc* is out of the question : partly for lack of room, and partly because there is no trace of any writing there, it must have been on the B side. That is to say, the consonant or consonants must belong to the groups *b, l, v, s, n*, and the whole did not extend probably beyond the corner. We want accordingly a name of comparatively short spelling beginning with *trena*. Now, the number of compounds of *Trena* is very small, so far as I know, and the only other one which occurs to me is the *Trenalugos*, incorporated in the genitive *Netta-Ttrenalugos*, on one of the Monataggart (County Cork) stones in the Museum in Dublin. Now as to spaces, the *lu* could find just room enough between the *a* and the consonant scores which follow. These last incline like the *r*, and look like the left-hand halves of two *g*'s. The first two scores are longer and more sharply defined than the next two, which are not only shorter, but more ragged as the edge becomes worse. The stone shows no continuation now of any one of the four, and this I felt to be a difficulty, as I thought that the B side was undamaged, at least opposite the first two of the oblique scores ; but since then I have come to the conclusion that a bigger spawl is gone on that side than I imagined at the time. The vowel following should be *o*, of which no trace is to be expected ; and as to the final *s* of the genitive, there is plenty of analogy for conjecturing it not to have been there at all : I hardly think there would have been room for it, and this is one of the points which I should be glad to learn from others, now that the stone is easy of access at Carton.

"The sum of these last guesses is that the ancestor's name was written on this stone *Trenaluggo*. I should, however, have preferred to regard what I have here treated as traces of a second *g* as being the notches for the vowel *o*, but I am not convinced that it is possible to treat them so, on account of their inclining parallel to the scores for the *g* preceding them, and of their position on the H face of the stone, rather than right in the edge.

"The later form of this name occurs in Gorman's Martyrology, June 8rd, as *Trianlugo*, the genitive of *Trianlug*, and from it one sees that our *Trenaluggo* means *Trēnaluggo* ; and *Netta-vroicci* is composed of a genitive *netta*, which is supposed to mean a champion, and *Vroicci*, a genitive, which became later *Fraich* and *Fraoich*, from a nominative *F'raech* or *F'raoch*. The former occurs in one of the inscriptions at Rathcroghan (County Roscommon), where it is spelled *Vraicci*. In the present case, however, it will be observed that the orthography is inconsistent with itself. It should have been either *Vroicci* with *cc = ch*, and *mucoi* with *c = k*, or, *vice versa*, *vroici* and *muccoi*. The whole may be rendered : '[The place or the monument] of Nadfraech, son of the Kin of Trianlug.' "

Reviews.

CARMEL IN IRELAND: A NARRATIVE OF THE IRISH PROVINCE OF TERESIAN, OR DISCALCED CARMELITES, A.D. 1625-1896. By the REV. JAS. P. RUSHE. M. H. Gill & Son; Burns & Oates.

In this volume, after a brief sketch of the history of the Carmelites from the time of John, Patriarch of Jerusalem, who gave the order its first rule, A.D. 412, the author tells of the founding of the Reformed or Discalced Carmelites (so called because they wore sandals instead of boots) by St. Teresa in 1562. The first Province of this order was founded in Spain in 1580. The substance of the book of the history, however, deals with the Order in Ireland. The first Province of the Carmelites in Ireland was founded in 1808. It possessed an Abbey in Kildare, founded by Richard de Vesce, in which Ralph Kelly, Archbishop of Cashel, was educated. Another distinguished Friar of Kildare was David O'Bugy, sometimes called "the light and glory of Ireland."

The only other establishment of the Order in County Kildare was at Cloncurry, and was founded by John Roche in 1847, but destroyed by fire in a battle (in 1405) between the Anglo-Normans and the native Irish, and finally suppressed in 1544. Some of the ruins of the church may still be seen in the graveyard at Cloncurry.

The original houses of the Order in Ireland were never re-established; but the Order of Discalced Carmelites was introduced into Ireland in the reign of Charles I.

The principal part in doing so was taken by a County Kildare priest, Father John Sherlock, known in religion as "Edward of the Kings." He was a son of Christopher Sherlock and Elizabeth Long, and was born at Naas in 1597. Educated at Louvain, he came to Dublin with Father Paul of Ubaldus, another Irish priest, in 1625. In spite of many difficulties and some persecution, they succeeded in forming the Order, and their first house in Cook Street, Dublin, was even visited by the Viceroy, Lord Falkland. In 1627 John Sherlock was made Prior of the Teresian Community, but he died shortly after his return from a mission to Rome, in the year 1628. The names of several other Kildare men who were members of the Order are given in chapters xiv and xv.

The supplement to the volume is taken chiefly from the letters of Irish Missionaries of the Order in the seventeenth century. Each portion of the volume has its own index, which greatly facilitates reference.

A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY DUBLIN: THE PEOPLE, PARISHES, AND ANTIQUITIES, FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE CLOSE OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. By FRANCIS ELDRINGTON BALL. Part II. Donnybrook, Booterstown, St. Bartholomew, St. Mark, Taney, St. Peter, and Rathfarnham. Alexander Thom & Co. 5s.

This volume well maintains the interest of Mr. Elrington Ball's work, and is packed full of information. How recent has been the extension of building operations in the parishes whose history is here recorded, is shown by the author's introductory remarks. "This History," he says, "treats of these parishes when there were but eleven residences of any importance within their bounds, namely—the Castles of Merrion, Booterstown, Simmonscourt, Baggotrath, Donnybrook, Roebuck, Dundrum, Balally, Rathmines, Rathfarnham, and Terenure; and four places of worship, namely—the churches of Donnybrook, Dundrum, and Rathfarnham, and the small chapel of Merrion. The lands were entirely devoted to agriculture; and in the parishes of Rathfarnham and Taney the inhabitants suffered greatly from the incursions of the hillsmen, even to the close of the sixteenth century, when Rathfarnham is described as a waste village."

Very interesting is the account of the FitzWilliam family in connection with Merrion, which is illustrated with several portraits. The history of Rathfarnham and its Castle occupies a considerable space, and is also well illustrated. Archbishop Loftus built the present Castle, which his contemporaries considered a monument of great magnificence. The temptation to quote some of the multitudinous details given about families and localities is great; but we must content ourselves with recommending all who are interested in Dublin and its neighbourhood to lose no time in making themselves owners of this History.

Notes.

The Earl of Kildare's Standard-Bearers in the Sixteenth Century.—Among the accusations of misgovernment brought in 1540 by the King's Council of Ireland against Lord Leonard Grey (Viscount Graney, Co. Kildare), the late Deputy, was that of being partial to the Geraldines lately outlawed for rebellion.

Lord Leonard Grey was the King's Deputy in Ireland from 1535 to 1540. He was related by marriage with the 9th Earl of Kildare, as his sister, Lady Elizabeth, was the latter's second wife; consequently he was an uncle to Gerald, the Silken Thomas's half-brother, afterwards 11th Earl of Kildare.

The accusation alluded to is as follows :—

“Further the said Lord Leonard, long before his going into Ireland, had a servant called Robert Walshe, brother to the Prior Walshe, bothe sonnes to William Walshe, a man in grate trust with the Erle of Kildare, being his standerd berere; and the said Robert, after his dethe, being standered berer to the traitor Thomas FitzGerald, and the same Thomas, after his apprehension, being here in England committed to the Tower, the same Robert Walshe resorted hither to the said Lord Leonarde withe the said Thomas yuelles [jewels], which his Lordship secretlie receved, and conceiled from the King.

And my said Lord Leonard, then departing to Ireland, toke wyth hym the same Robert, whom he retayned as his servant, and had hym in soche trust, that he was not oonlie keper of his chamber doore, but also of the Counsell chamber doore, and of the Parliament House, notwithstanding that he was atteynted of highe treason by auctoritie of Parliament. Nevertheless, at length the said Robert departed from my said Lord (by what mean none of the Counsell did knowe) to my Lordes said nephewe (Gerald FitzGerald, then a minor). And within a while after his comyng to the said Gerott, the same Gerott, with his scole master (Dr. Thomas Leverous, afterwards Bishop of Kildare), and the same Robert departed into Mounster.”¹

From the Fiants we learn that the father, William Walsh belonged to Ticroghan (*alias* Killard), in the County Meath, situated close to the north-western borders of the County Kildare, and which was part of the possessions forfeited by Walter FitzGerald, one of the uncles of the Silken Thomas.

¹ State Papers of Henry VIII, vol. iii, p. 249.

We learn, too, from the same source, the names of three of William Walsh's sons:—

1. Richard, known as "Parson Walsh" and as "Prior Walsh." He was Parson of Loughsewdy and Prior of the Priory of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Clary, *alias* Loughsewdy, there. He was an active supporter of the Silken Thomas in his rebellion, and was, together with James Delahyde, deputed by him in 1534 to go to Spain and interview the Emperor, with a view of obtaining assistance from him.

In 1541 he obtained a pardon from the Crown.¹

2. Robert, who on his father's death succeeded to the office of Standard-Bearer to the Earl of Kildare. He, as mentioned above, was employed as a confidential servant to the Deputy, Lord Leonard Grey, and afterwards accompanied the young Gerald through Munster, Connaught, and Ulster, and saved him from the clutches of the Government.

He received a pardon in 1548².

3. Maurice of Kilmurry, in the County Meath, who was attainted also for rebellion, and pardoned in 1551.³

These Walshes were connected with Kilmore-Brannagh, in the Barony of Carbury, County Kildare⁴.

W. FITZG.

The Will of Sir John Alen, Knt., Lord Chancellor of Ireland, of Alen's Court, or St. Wolstan's, County Kildare.

Sir John's will is not now in existence; but the greater part (if not the whole) of it is given in the original of the County Dublin Exchequer Inquisition, No. 188 of Elizabeth, which was taken in Dublin Castle in 1561, a few months after Sir John's death. As there given, it reads as follows:—

"In the name of God Amen. The xxviiith daye of Maye the yere of o^r Lorde an thowsande fyve hundred thre score and one, and the thirde yere of the reigne of o^r Soverayne Lady Quene Elizabeth, I John Allen of Allenscorte, Knyght, late Lord Chauncellor of Irelande, in wholle minde and perfect memorie, declare this my last will concerninge all my mannores lands tenements, rents, services, advousons and patronages of churches and chappelles glebes manses tithes oblacions, and all other hereditaments spirituall and temporall w^hatsoever] w^{ch} I have in the realme of Irelande, in maner and forme as hereafter in these presents ensuithe; of w^{ch} mannores, tenements, and other premisses by these presents I do confesse that Cristofer Luttrell deceased, Edward Barnewall

¹ State Papers of Henry VIII.
Ed. VI, Fiant No. 670.

² Henry VIII, Fiant No. 372.
⁴ Eliz., Fiant No. 5564.

of Drinaghe, and others,¹ to be seised of by force of an enfeofment gifte and grante therof by me to them and their heires macle, to the use of me and myne heires, and to the performance of my last Will of the same. And I will that the said my feoffes, their heires and asseynees, and every other person or persons and their heires, therof seised to myne use, stand and be seised accordingly.

"ffirst. I will that my wif Ellen Allen shall have the lands messuages and tenements, lying and beinge in the felde and villadge of my principall place by the Newe-bridge in the countie of Kildare, called Allens corte otherwise St Wolstanes and my demayne landes meadowes and pastures nowe occupied as the demaynes of the same, and my thre milles upon the Lyffy nye or by the same, for the space and tearme of one yere to begin at Micaellmas next after my deathe, yf she so longe live, without doinge waste in the wodes or howses of my said landes, and doinge all necessarie reparacons upon my said milles and howses, and paying all owt rents, and bearinge all chardges thearto incident.

"And further I will that after my deathe all mannores, landes, tenements, rents, services, advousons and patronage of churches tithes porcions pensions and all my hereditaments bothe spirituall and temporall w^{ch} I had of Kinge Henry the eight of most noble memorie ys gifte upon the dissolucon of the said monasterie or priorie of S Wolstanes, shall remayne and be to my nephewe *John Allen sone to Thomas Allen* and his heires mascles lawfully begotton or to be begotton; and in default of suche heires mascles to *his brother Edward Allen the elder*, and his heires mascles lawfully begotton or to be begotton; and in default of such heires mascles to my nephewe *John Allen sone to Will^m Allen* and his heires mascles lawfully begotton or to be begotton; and in default of suche heires mascles to *his brother Mathewe Allen* and his heires malles lawfully begotton or to be begotton; and in default of such heires mascles to *his brother Xpofer Allen* and his heires malles lawfully begotton or to be begotton; and in default of suche heires to *Edward Allen the younger, sone to Thomas Allen* and his heires mascles lawfully begotton or to be begotton; and in default of suche heires malles to *his brother Thomas Allen* and his heires malles lawfully begotton or to be begotton; and in defalte of suche heires to *his yongest brother Nicholas Allen* and his heires malles lawfully begotton or to be begotton; and in defalte of suche heires malles to *Will^m Allen of Knockmarke* and his heires mascles lawfully begotton or to be begotton; and in defalte of suche heires mascles to my right heires for ever.

"Levinge to my wif holly suche porcons thereof as to her ys willed, she so to have yt.

"Item. I will that after my decease owte of this present lyf all my landes and tenements aforesaid, this w^{ch} I have purchased or this wh^t I have of the Kinge ys gifte by his letters patents in Simondeston, Galbegeston, Meyston, Laughlenston, Porterston, and Colfitch, with their members in the Countie of Kildare shall remayne and be to my nephewe John Allen son to Thomas Allen and his heires mascles lawfully begotton or to be begotton; and in defaulte of suche heires mascles . . . [then follows identically the same "remainder" as has already been given above]. . . .

"And further I will that whear Richard Mannerieng now of Castletowne of Kildrought in the Countie of Kildare, Gent., hath an interest, for tearme of lyf of my loving wif dame Ellen Allen, in the Mannor of Palmerston and in all her landes tenements and other hereditaments, in the townes and felde of

¹ According to a feoffment dated the 18th November, 1547, and given in the Inquisition, Sir John Alen granted his lands, for certain uses, to:—

Christopher Luttrell, son and heir of Sir Thomas Luttrell of Luttrellstown, Knight.

William Talbot, son and heir of Sir Thomas Talbot of Malahide, Knight.

Thomas Aylmer, son and heir of Richard Aylmer of Lyons, Gent.

Edward Barnewall, son and heir of Robert Barnewall of Drimnagh, Gent.

Robert Talbot son and heir of Reginald Talbot of Belgard, Gent., and Simon Walter, capellanus, Vicar of Tallaght ("Tavelaghe").

Palmerston and Irishton in the Countie of Dublin to her use and behoof, and to the person . . . wth certen remaynders (? to the heires) of my brother Will^m Allen.

"I do will that my said wif in stede of all recompence and lewe of all suche dowrie and thirde parte, as by the lawe she ought to have, of my mannores, landes, tenements, and hereditaments, w^{ch} be or were myne at eny tyme before these presents shall have the said Mannore of Palmerston and the towne of Irishton adioyninge to the same, wth all and singular the appertenences, for terme of her lyf."

This much of the Will is given in the Inquisition; there were probably other entries in the Will not inserted in the Inquisition, as they did not relate to the land.

W. FITZG.

Additional Note on the High Sheriffs of County Kildare.—The following letter, bearing the signatures of three Government officials, explains the circumstances in which the warrant for the appointment of Sir Thomas Atkins—a name happily associated in these days with the rank and file of the English army—came to be "given at our camp near Carlow, 1st August, 1690" (see JOURNAL, Vol. ii. p. 267):—

"Hon^{ble} Sr,

"Mr Hunt has offerr'd many petentions to us to signify that he is vnfitt to undertake the Shreivealty of the County of Kildare & has desired to bee excused & a more fitt person to be appointed, & since wee find him soe vnwilling to engage in his Majestyes service we have consider'd of some others and doe humbly propose that either S^r Thomas Atkyns or Mr Joseph ffish may be prickt: they are men of good repute in their country & I beleive either of them will zealously engage in his Ma'tyes Service, S^r Thomas haveing already been forward to serve the king: it is fitt that this matter were dispatcht out of hand ffor there is great want of a sheriff in that county. We are,

"Y^r most obedient humble Servt^s

"ROB. ROCHFORD, Rⁱ RYVES, R. PYNK.

"Dublin July y^e 30th 1690."

This letter is endorsed "ffor the Hon^{ble} S^r Robert Southwell, Knt. his Maj^{tyes} principall Secretary of State," and is copied from the original in the British Museum.—*Southwell Papers*, Add. 84776, fol. 85.

J. BUCKLEY.

Timolin.

On Sunday, the 18th of January, 1908, considerable excitement was caused to people attending Mass in the Chapel at Moone by the collapse of a portion of the public road entering Timolin from the Rathtoole direction. The cavity in the road was at Larry Moran's mill, close to the back gate into Timolin Churchyard, and is supposed to have been caused by a heavily-laden cart smashing a

flag over a previously unknown shore-like vault, which apparently ran from the direction of the mill towards the church. When I reached the spot a couple of days later, I found that the cavity had been filled up by the road contractor, M. Timmons, with a couple of loads of field-stones, as the hole was a danger to the public. From what I could gather from the miller, the shore, or vault, was of mason-work, some 8 feet deep by 2 in width, and flagged over. In it could be seen three or four skulls and human bones; but the place was not further investigated, as no one seemed to like to enter or meddle with the remains. I also heard from a man named Robert Shannon that he remembered a similar cavity, as if a continuation of the vault, near the east end of the church, in which gossoons used to hide to avoid attending the neighbouring school, but that the hole was now closed up. If it is one and the same passage, it must run under the present overflow from the mill-race.

On this occasion I made further inquiries as to the whereabouts of the site of the Monastery and of the Castle of Timolin. Shannon informed me that he had heard from the old people that in the field on the opposite side of the tail-race to the church extensive foundations of buildings exist below the sod; and Dan O'Shaughnessy, of Kilkea, tells me that he remembers seeing ancient thick walls with arches in them, some thirty years ago, standing at the back of the one-sided street of Timolin, not far from the mill, in a plot formerly held by a man named Darby Doolan. It is, however, impossible now to say which was the Monastery and which the Castle (if indeed either), as all tradition in connection with them has been forgotten.

W. FITZG.

Members of Parliament for the County Kildare in 1560 and 1585.¹

List of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the first Parliament of Queen Elizabeth held at Dublin.

A.D. 1560.

Thomas (Leverous), Darensis episcopus.

Geraldus comes Kildarie.

Rollandus Eustace, Vicecomes de Baltinglas.

Vicomes (i.e., Sheriff) Kildare, milites electi ibidem, Nicholas Eustace de Cradokeston, et Jacobus Flattisbury de Johnstown.

¹ Vol. ii of the Irish Archaeological Society's publications, 1848.

Superior Ville de Nase, burgenses electi ibidem, Henricus Draicot et Johannes Sherlocke.

Superior Ville de Kildare, burgenses electi ibidem, Johannes Abelles et Johannes More.

Prepositus Ville de Athie, burgenses electi ibidem [Ricardus] Mothill et Rolandus Cussyn.

A.D. 1585.

The Busshopp of Kildare

The Earle of Kildare

William Sutton &	}	County Members.
Thomas fitzMoric ¹		

James Sherloke	}	Members for Le Naas.
Walter Lewes		

John Wesly	}	Members for Kildare.
William Shirgold.		

[No returns made for Athy.]

W. FITZG.

Dame Jenet Sarsfield, sister of Sir William Sarsfield, K^t, of Lucan, whose 3rd husband was Robert Plunkett, 5th Baron of Dunsany.

In one of the volumes of Du Moyer's drawings of ruins, &c., in Ireland, deposited in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, are two sketches of slabs bearing inscriptions in raised letters which refer to this Jenet Sarsfield, Lady Dunsany.

On a slab let into a building attached to the Castle of Darlingstown, near Julianstown, in the County Meath, is the following inscription:—

THIS · CHAMBRE ·
WAS · MADE · AT ·
THE · CHARGES ·
OF · DAME · GENET ·
SARSFELDE ·
LADIE · OF ·
DONSANIE · AN^o ·
DOMINI · 1586.

This inscription is surmounted by the Sarsfield Arms—a fleur-de-lis, on a lozenge-shaped panel within an ornamental circular frame.

¹ ? Thomas fitzMaurice FitzGerald, of Lackagh.

The other slab is built into the old Church of Moortown, also near Julianstown, and the inscription on it reads:—

HERE · VNDER · LIETHE ·
THE · BODY · OF · DAME · IE
NET · SARSFELD · LADY ·
DOWAGER · OF · DONSANY ·
WHO · DIED · THE · XXII · OF
FEBRVARY · AN · DNI · 1597.

W. FRTZG.

Clergy of the Parish of Clane.

From my notes on the Clergy of the County of Kildare in the sixteenth century, I am able to add a few names to the list of them which Canon Sherlock has given on pages 44 to 46 of this volume of the JOURNAL; they are mostly taken from the Inquisitions.

Bodenstown.

- 1586. Edmond O'Doyne, Vicar.
- 1586. (circa) David Lang, Vicar.
- 1560. Patrick Nigrane, Vicar (of Bondonyston, Diocese of Kildare).
- 1570. Robert Comander, Vicar.

Clane.

- 1518. Walter Trott, Vicar.
- 1548. John Langane, Vicar.
- 1549. Richard Groyne, Vicar.

Clonshanbo.

- 1548. Richard Bermingham.

Killybegs.

- 1548. Malachi *alias* Melaghlen, Vicar of Kylbegge.

Mainham and Clongowes Wood.

- 1528. John Tirre, Vicar.
- 1586. James White, Vicar.
- 1547. { Dannes Stanton.
William O'Collynnan. } Clerics of Clongowes Wood.
- 1577. James Weslye, Vicar.
- 1641. Nicholas Eustace, Vicar of Clongowes Wood.

W. FRTZG.

Additions to the List of High Sheriffs of the County Kildare.

Colonel P. D. Vigors has supplied the following additional names to the Lists of our County High Sheriffs, which have appeared on pages 258-266 of Vol. II, and pages 68, 265, and 398 of Vol. III of the JOURNAL :—

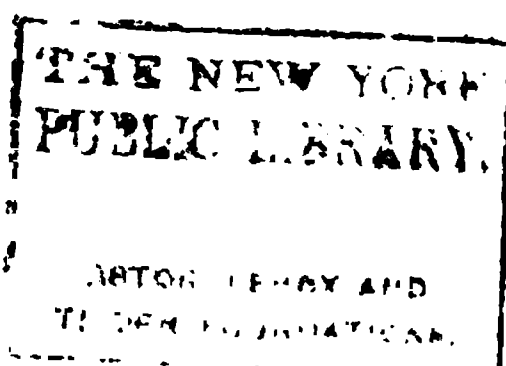
- 1806. Hugh Canon.
- 1810-1814. David le Maryner (or Mazener).
- 1868. William Wellesley.
- 1874. Walter fitz John le Faunt.
- 1875. John Creef.
- 1876. Adam de Lyt.
- 1414. Richard fitz Maurice Fitz Eustace.
- 1422. Richard Wellesley.
- 1446. Robert Flatisbury.
- 1452. Christopher Wellesley of Alasty, Gent.
- 1456. Robert Fitz Eustace of Ballycutland (Coghlanstown).
- 1484. Lawrence Sutton of Barbystown.
- 1496. Sir William Wellesley, K^t.

Ferdinand, alias Fergananim O'Kelly, of the Queen's County.

In the second volume of our Journal, and at page 449, is given the inscription on the tomb of Bernard (or Brian) O'Kelly of Cadamstown, in the County Kildare, grandson of Ferdinand O'Kelly, of Irry-O'Kelly in the Queen's County. The former died on 5th November, 1684.

It is not unlikely that the Ferdinand O'Kelly mentioned in the Queen's County Exchequer Inquisition (No. 5 of Eliz., A.D. 1578) quoted below, owing to the peculiarity of the Christian name, was, if not the man himself, at any rate a member of the family. The Inquisition found that "Fardinandus O'Kelly, *alias* Fargananym O'Kelly, late of Corballi, in the Queen's County, horseman," was attainted for high treason on the 25th of September, 1578, at Maryborough, owing to his joining in Rebellion with Rory oge O'More. At that time he was in possession of Corbally, Kilkefeld (Kilfeacle) and Tecolme, all in the Barony of Ballyadams, which had been granted to him by the Crown in 1562 (Eliz. Fiant. No. 490).

W. FITZG.



MANUFACTURED BY STONE AT CANTONMENT, CO. KILLBUCK

JOURNAL

OF THE

Archæological Society of the County of Kildare

AND

Surrounding Districts.

*ADDITIONAL NOTES ON JOHN LYE AND
CLONAUGH.*

BY THE REV. EDWARD O'LEARY, P.P., PORTARLINGTON.

IN a former Paper on John Lye, the Interpreter, it has been stated that in 1571, and afterwards, he got large grants of land, both in the County Kildare and elsewhere, and that amongst these was the site of a religious house at Clonaugh. The Ordnance Survey Papers give us the following information about his doings at Clonaugh:—"In the townland of Clonaugh is a piece of ground containing an acre, which is surrounded by a ditch. At the time of the general suppression there was here a religious house or chapel, dedicated to St. Finian, with the townlands adjoining. This was a burial-place of note, and in war time the circumjacent inhabitants were exempt from all the customary burdens of the country. In the centre of the circle were a stone cross and two yew-trees, from one of which hung a bell. . . . In an Inquisition held at Naas in the reign of James I—1608—we find that John Lye, of Rathbride, Gent., being seized of divers lands in the said townland of Clonaugh, levelled the tenements, bounds, and limits of the said religious house, threw down and destroyed the cross and trees, and erected a tower, or small castle, with other buildings."

In former Papers we have been tracing the various vicissitudes of Clonaugh Castle. We know that its ruins were in existence up to the middle of the last century, when its materials

were carted away by the people, to build the present Roman Catholic church at Kilshanroe. An attempt has been made to trace the whereabouts of the cross, and to identify a portion of it with the base of a cross which is elevated on a pedestal on the roadside to the west of the village of Johastownbridge. But what became of the cemetery? What became of the remains of the dead, who were buried there in large numbers? We are told that it was a burial-place of note, which we may interpret to mean that it was occupied by the bones, not of the neighbouring peasantry so much as of the distinguished inhabitants, both of Church and State, who lived in the surrounding districts. But what became of this noted cemetery of Clonaugh? At present there is not a single trace of it to be found at the site of Clonaugh Castle, nor any trace of human remains to be found in the surrounding fields. What did John Lye do with the graveyard, for he must have disposed of it by some means? Did he burn the bones of the dead, did he conceal them in a pit, dug wide and deep hard by, or, did he cart them away, and bury them elsewhere? In these far-off days he had not the assistance which chemistry could afford, had he lived in modern times, and been disposed to perpetrate such outrageous vandalism. The disappearance of this noted cemetery appears to be buried in mystery, and the present Paper is an effort to throw some light on the subject.

A few years ago my attention was called to a very peculiar stone in the garden of Pat Beatty, who lives at the extreme corner of the townland of Clonaugh, by the roadside, and opposite the post-office of Cadamstown. I was told by some that it marked the spot where a priest was buried in 1798, and I was told by others that priests were formerly buried there. Again, I was informed that up to very lately funerals had always halted there, whilst the Psalm *De profundis* was being recited for the dead. By the way, this old custom at funerals of halting at certain noted places to recite the *De profundis* is fast dying out. At all events, the stone I refer to stands in a small enclosure, surrounded by an untrimmed hedge, in the garden, which is also hedged in. It is a small square, about twenty feet across, in the corner of a larger square, which is Pat Beatty's garden. Its surface is raised above the surface of the garden, and the stone referred to stands in the centre of this raised mound. The accompanying illustration is from a photo of the stone. It is partly square in form, and appears to have been roughly hammered into shape. Its dimensions are about 2 feet 6 inches in every way. There is a socket in the upper surface about 1 foot every way. In this socket stands an upright

stone, with broken ends, and chamfered sides, so that its section would represent something between an oblong and an oval.

And now comes the interesting fact that in this little hedged enclosure, and under this memorial stone, are heaped a large quantity of human remains. And not alone within the precincts of the enclosure, but extending beyond its limits also, are quantities of bones. This fact I learned from Mrs. Killian, of the Royal Oak, Moyvalley, who was born and reared in the house now occupied by Pat Beatty, and is now past seventy years old. She told me that when a small child she saw her father building a barn near the enclosure, and saw quantities of human bones removed from the trench dug for the foundation. Now, how are we to account for this large heap of human remains, filling the enclosure, and extending beyond its limits? It is certain there was no priest buried there in 1798. We have no record in Irish history of any battle having been fought there. How then are we to account for this large mound of human dust, thrown there, for a certainty, by irreverent hands? It cannot have been a place of interments, carried out with the usual Irish reverence, and in the usual Christian manner, which places each body in its own narrow cell. Still, we have the old tradition that priests were buried there, and the old Irish custom of funerals halting there, to offer prayers for the dead, as at a hallowed spot. Again, how are we to account for the hedged enclosure within the garden, placed there apparently by loving hands, and the rude unsculptured stone, the mute witness of friends, apparently powerless to pay more befitting respect to the departed dead, or to place over their remains a memorial more expressive of their love and reverence?

The townland of Clonaugh runs out in an acute angle to the north, about half a mile from the castle, and the interesting spot where the bones are laid is at the apex of this acute angle. Now, I believe that we have here lying buried, in one undistinguished heap, the human remains of the Irish chiefs and the Irish clergy, who, 400 years ago and more, were laid to rest in St. Finian's Cemetery at Clonaugh. The monumental stone may have been a holy-water font, or the base of a cross, and the upright stone standing in the socket may have been a portion of the shaft of the cross. Imagination supplies the picture of the wily Interpreter removing the graves to make a clearing for his castle, and carting away the bones to a remote corner of his estate. But can we give him credit for having sufficient reverence remaining for the hallowed dead, or even a superstitious fear of ghosts, sufficient to impel him to plant the enclosing hedge, and place the monumental stone? I fear we cannot.

*ARCHÆOLOGICAL NOTES DEALING WITH THE
GRANGE CON NEIGHBOURHOOD.*

By C. M. DRURY.

ABOUT sixty years ago, on the farm of William Waters, of Knockrigg, the top of a stone appeared above the surface of the land, and it was known as "The Turk's Head." One morning it was noticed that the stone had been dug up during the night, and was lying on the grass. A report immediately spread that a crock of gold had been found beneath the stone and removed. The Waters declared that they had been robbed; but it was never known who had dug up "The Turk's Head" and taken the gold, or whether, indeed, anything of value had been discovered at all. The affair created the greatest excitement at the time, and everyone in the neighbourhood went to see the stone, amongst them the landlord, Captain Wall, who asked

The Turk's Head

permission to have "The Turk's Head" removed to Knockrigg House, where it has stood in the lawn ever since. The farm from which the stone came is still occupied by the Waters family, and the field is still known as "The Turk's Head Field." Two fine raths, and another not equally well defined, are

close to the spot from which the stone was brought; but it would be hard to say whether the stone had any connection with the raths in ancient times. "The Turk's Head" stands 4 feet in height, and is a block of conglomerate red granite with limestone, carried by an ice-flow from its original bed. The large hole through it seems to be a natural feature, and not to have been cut by any tool.

THE STORY OF "RYEGRASS."

About seventy-seven years ago a man was living in this neighbourhood who was known as "Ryegrass;" his own name, Ned Kelly, being one of the commonest in the country. He was a very small man, and his wife, too, was much below the average size. He used to do an odd day's work for Mr. Saunders, of Saunders' Grove, Captain Wall, of Knockrigg, and others. I have been told that he often took work by the job, and never had partners in his contracts. It is supposed he had supernatural powers, and that his scythe would mow, or his flail beat out corn, without any help from his arms; and he would sit under a hedge or in the barn while the work went on. I was told of a particular four-acre field, near Timolin, which he undertook to cut one evening, and the job was completed by breakfast-time next morning. One Sunday morning the poor man was found dead, with his back against the bank of a ditch, his throat cut, and his hand still holding the razor. This was on the road from Bomba Hall, now the Grange, to Rampere Cross-roads. The greatest opposition was offered to the interment of the body, and it was always dug up and thrown out wherever it was put, until two men were induced to bury it at a cross-roads,¹ at the urgent request of a sister, who was the only one who seemed to have any compassion left for the suicide.

KILRANELAGH CHURCHYARD.

In continuation of what I stated on page 148 (vol. iv), I should like to add that I asked a third brother of the Cases about his mother and grandfather, and their names were Jane and John Dwyer. I went to the old churchyard at Kilranelagh and found the site of the chapel. The ruined walls show that it was barely 12 feet wide (inside measurement), by about 40 in length. At the east end, in the centre, there is a flat stone, bearing two Dwyer names, and I was told John Dwyer was buried between that and the wall on the north side. There is a "Wishing Well" in

¹ Ballynure Cross-roads, close to the demesne wall.

the graveyard, and St. Bridget's Well (marked on the Ordnance Map) is just outside. The latter has a strong flow of water.

I heard lately that old Mrs. Neill, of Tinoran, who died last winter at a great age, remembered the pattern which used to be held at St. Bernard's Well, near Rampere Cross-roads. This is as near a guide as I have come across as to the date; men over seventy, but under eighty, do not remember it. I am afraid the little tower (*vide* vol. iv, p. 151, of THE JOURNAL), which puzzled me so much, was only a lime-kiln. When I saw the rampart of the rath, curved in such a way as it is, I thought it must have been a watch-tower. I did not understand the construction of a kiln at the time.

I have not been able to hear any story about the "Hangman's Rock" mentioned in accounts of hunting between Rath-sallagh and Grange Con.

I have some hope of finding out something about "Lawrence's Bed," on the road from Rampere to Rathtoole, *via* Hartstown.

THE AYLMEERS OF LYONS, COUNTY KILDARE,¹

By HANS HENDRICK AYLMEER.

THE senior branch of this family was seated at Lyons, in the County Kildare, and continued to live there till the end of the eighteenth century, when they sold that ancient demesne and their lands of Cloncurry to Sir Nicholas Lawless, who was shortly afterwards raised to the Peerage by the title of Lord Cloncurry. We have authentic record that Rudolph and William Aylmer were seated at Lyons in the year 1300. Where had their ancestors resided during the interval between this date and their arrival in Ireland "at the end of the twelfth century"? Though they may have been at Lyons for part of that time, I do not think they were there from the beginning; for we read that Waleran de Wellesley (son of a man of the same name, and an ancestor of the Duke of Wellington), who was a Justice itinerant in Ireland in 1261, of Brienstown, Meath, held "the new castle of Lyons, County Kildare," from the Crown in 1271, and was slain in 1303. It appears likely that the Aylmers, being already in the vicinity at Saggart, obtained Lyons between 1271 and 1300.²

I must now pass over about 120 years, during which I have not come across the name.

In the "*Liber Munerum*," in the Patent Rolls, dated August 14th, 1 Hen. VI (1422), and in the Close Rolls of October 18th, 1422, there are appointments of Richard Aylmer, of Lyons, to be "one of the keepers of the peace of the Counties of Dublin and Kildare": another appointment is dated 9 Hen. V (1421). This appointment was renewed in 1460 to Richard Aylmer, of Lyons (either the same man or his son), in company with Sir Richard Wellesley, and two of the noble house of Eustace.

Richard Aylmer was constituted in 1432 "*Sovereign*" (or

¹ For the general history of the Aylmer family, cf. vol. i of this JOURNAL. For that of the Aylmers of Donadea, cf. vol. iii. This Paper was read on the occasion of the visit of the County Kildare Archæological Society to Lyons in the autumn of 1902.

² In the "*Calendar of Documents*," vol. iv, in the year 1299, amongst the receipts at the Exchequer are those for several sums of money paid by Thomas Kyssoch and Walter Aylmer for the farm of Tassagard, which they held from the king.

The Castle of Lyons, destroyed in 1641, was erected on the site of one which the O'Tooles, the active native assailants of the Pale in this direction, had destroyed.

mayor) of Tassagard. From the Memoranda Rolls of the Exchequer it appears that he was seised of the Manor of Lyons and lands of Kill, and feoffed the same without licence: 3 Hen. VI (1425).

His son was also called Richard, and Richard the younger had a son Thomas, as it appears that the custody of the lands of Richard Aylmer, deceased, was granted to Thomas, his grandson, a son of Richard the younger, Thomas then being a minor, in 36 Hen. VI (1458). Two years later a writ of dower was issued in favour of Katharine, widow of Richard Aylmer, then the wife of Sir John Kerdiff. John is the next Aylmer of Lyons; he married Helen, daughter of John Tyrrell, by Sibylla, daughter of Sir Hugh de Ley, a nephew of that Sir Adam de Hereford who had grants of territory from Strongbow, including the Salmon Leap at Leixlip, Cloncurry, Kill, Oughterard, &c. Most of these lands afterwards constituted the Aylmer estates, and they were probably acquired through this marriage.

John's son, Richard Aylmer, of Lyons, was granted, with Barnewall and other chiefs of the Pale, the lands of the Fagans in Meath, confiscated for supporting Perkin Warbeck in his rebellion.¹ He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Bertram (or Bartholomew) Bathe, of Dollardstown, Meath.

His son, Bartholomew Aylmer, of Lyons, was High Sheriff of Kildare, in 10 Hen. VIII (1495). He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Walter Cheevers, of Macetown. He died 17 Hen. VIII. (1502).

The eldest son of Richard Aylmer and Margaret Cheevers was Richard Aylmer, of Lyons, whose eldest son was also Richard. Richard the elder was (June 1st, 1535) made "Chief Sergeant of Kildare." On April 19th, 1551, a fiat for letters patent issued licensing Anthony St. Leger, Knight of the Garter, and others (members of the Privy Council) to alienate to Richard Aylmer, of Lyons, the Manor of Kill, Artewell, Alasty, Arthurstown, and Nicholastown, to be held for ever.

At this time,² as it would seem, under some terror of Royal jealousy, he conveyed away to trustees his Manors of Lyons, Kill, and Donadea, with various other lands, chief rents, and services in the County Kildare, as well as the advowsons of the livings of Lyons and Donadea; and at the same time he made a gift in possession of all his chattel property to his family, while the Sheriff of Kildare made a return that he could not be

¹ Inquisition of 1494.

² Burke's "Visitation of Arms" (2nd series). Of these places Donadea, Clonshambo, and Clonfert still belong to the family.

found within his bailiwick. We are not informed what was the cause of his fear of the Royal jealousy; but it may possibly be explained by the Patent Rolls of 5 Edward VI, July 18th (1551), which granted a pardon to Richard Aylmer, of Lyons, and three others, for causing the death of Donoke O'Dempsie and two others.

Richard Aylmer had previously been taken prisoner by the O'Tooles in a border fray, an account of which is given in two letters to his uncle, Sir Gerald Aylmer, Lord Chief Justice.

The first letter (Carew MSS.), dated June 5th, 1538, from Sir William Brabazon, the Lord Treasurer, is as follows:—

“Your bedfellows are in health. As to occurrences they be nothing so fruitful as they were at your departure. . . . On Friday last Mr. Kelwey had parliament with Tirloch O'Thuyll and Art besides the Three Castles, who had assembled to him certain husbandmen and freeholders of Rathmore, Newtown, the parish of Kill, and others, and would needs chase Tirloch and Art up to the high mountains, who then had their Kerne ready, and turned back and set upon Kelwey and drove him to the Three Castles and others with him, and set fire on the top of the Castle, so that they yielded; wherein was taken Kelwey and your young kinsman, Mr. Justice Richard Aylmer, young Flattisbury, Lang, and others; and such husbandmen as the Kerne met they slew them, for they had no horses to flee, and, as I am informed, there was slain 60 householders. Thomas Lang is let forth, and Mr. Aylmer remaineth with them and some others; and after they had Mr. Kelwey within awhile they killed him, and such of the soldiers as was with him. . . . I was never in despair in Ireland until now.”

The second letter (“State Papers, Henry VIII, Ireland,” vol. iii, p. 19), from Luttrell to Chief Justice Aylmer, runs thus:—

“Brother Justice, I commend me unto you—your nevue Richard Aylmer, it fer (fears) me shall not come forth onles he pay his ransom; for this last day Tirloch said playnly to my Lord of Ossory is messenger, and also to my servant Dogherty, which chancyd to be at Glendelagh, when the discomfortur was made, and durst not cum from thens till this. All the defaut of the same mysadventur is put in Kelway, both by them of the Counte Kildare, that was then present, and also by the Tolis (Tooles) as Pluncket may schow you. Your son Bartholomew scope them hapy, for he was then with Aylmer.”

Richard Aylmer married Elinor, only daughter of George Flemming (second son of James, 12th Lord Slane), by Margaret, sister of Piers, Earl of Ormond. A stone still lies in the churchyard, at Lyons, inscribed with their names. Besides Thomas, the eldest son, their other children were: (1) George of Cloncurry and Trim; (2) Sir Gerald Aylmer, Knight, of Donadea; (3) Edward; (4) Margaret, *m.* James Hussey, Lord

Galtrim; (5) Elizabeth, *m.* Edward Cusack; (6) Catherine, *m.* Philip FitzGerald, of Allen; (7) Anne, *m.* James Aylmer, of Dollardstown. Thomas Aylmer brought four horsemen to the general hosting at the Hill of Tara, September, 1593. He was one of a Commission appointed by the Lord Deputy, March 3rd, 1563, to levy food for the army.

Robert Keating, in his examination at Kilmainham, May 23rd, 1575, testified that the Earl of Kildare caused Alen, of St. Wolstan's; Elmer, of Lyons; and Garrett Sutton, of Connell, to be spoiled, "because they did and might hinder him of the rule and government that he looked for." Thomas Aylmer, of Lyons, by his wife Alison, daughter of Sir Thomas Cusack, Lord Chancellor, had a large family. The second son was Richard Aylmer, of Hartwell. The third was John Aylmer, of Ballykenane, the founder of the branch of the Aylmers of Ballycannon and Courtown. The eldest son, Bartholomew, of Lyons, married Cicely, daughter of Robert Phiphoe, of Hollywood. He died about 1597, and was succeeded by his son, Thomas Aylmer, of Lyons, who by his wife Mabel, daughter of Sir Patrick Barnewall, Bart., of Turvey, had an only daughter, Ellen or Catherine. He died in 1639, when the property devolved upon his brother, George Aylmer, of Lyons, who died in 1648-9. He was succeeded by Thomas Aylmer, of Lyons (ob. 1681-2), who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Andrew Aylmer, of Donadea, to whom the Duke of Ormond was brother-in-law—a fact which may in part account for the Aylmer family recovering a good deal of their property which had been confiscated in the time of the Commonwealth.

George Aylmer, of Lyons, was son of the above Thomas Aylmer. He adhered to King James II, holding the Commission of Lieut.-Col. in King James' Guards, and fought in his cause. He sat together with John Wogan, of Rathcoffey, as M.P. for County Kildare, in King James' Parliament of 1689. It is probable that he took part in the battles of the Boyne and Aughrim, and in the siege of Limerick. He was comprehended in the Statutes of Limerick, in 1691, on the surrender of that place by the gallant Sarsfield. One article of that celebrated Treaty preserved to all officers and soldiers in arms under any Commission from James II such estates as belonged to them at any time during the reign of Charles II. Lyons was therefore saved from confiscation. He died, and was buried at Lyons, in 1729. His brothers, Richard and Gerald, were both attainted as Jacobites. Two sisters, Elizabeth and Cicely, died nuns in France. Almost the whole Lyons family may thus be said to have been expatriated by this disastrous Revolution. George

Aylmer's son, Sir Gerald Aylmer, Knight, served in King James' army during the siege of Derry, but was taken prisoner by the besieged in a sally, called the Battle of Windmill Hill, along with Lord Netterville and many others. In this engagement about 200 of the Irish were killed, including General Ramsay; Lord Netterville and Sir Gerald Aylmer were badly wounded. "They were treated with kindness, and the respect due to their rank, being confined in a private house."¹ Ultimately Aylmer was exchanged in 1691. He married Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Michael Moore, of Drogheda. He died in the same year as his father (1729), having been in possession of Lyons for only seven weeks. His eldest son George survived him only three years, whereupon the estates devolved on his second son Michael, while still a minor. This Michael, the last Aylmer, of Lyons, married three times, his wives being ladies of position and wealth. But the age of extravagance he lived in, and to which he became a victim, was instrumental in destroying a family which had survived the shocks of war and revolution. His first wife was Honora, daughter and co-heiress of Matthew Hore, of Shandon, Co. Waterford, and Aghrane, Co. Galway. She died six months after the marriage. In 1765 he married Margaret, only daughter of Thomas Butler, of Kilsash (of the noble house of Ormonde). This ought to have been a good match; but, unfortunately, the lady's father by his will settled his estates on a distant cousin. The surviving daughters of Michael Aylmer by his second wife were Mary, who married, in 1785, Valentine, 1st Earl of Kenmare, and Margaret, who married, in 1788, Robert French, of Rahasane, Co. Galway.

On the death of his second wife, being still without a son, he married Mary de Burgh, daughter of Thomas, brother of the 10th Earl of Clanricarde, by whom he had a son, who succeeded to the representation of the senior branch of the family, but not to its broad acres or its ancestral home. Michael Aylmer, pressed by his debts, sold Lyons, which had belonged to his family for 500 years; and the rest of his lands, including the townland of Cloncurry, in December, 1796, to Sir Michael Lawless, subsequently created Lord Cloncurry. He died at Brussels in 1808, aged 80. His son by his third wife, Gerald, had two sons, Michael Valentine, and Henry Aylmer, of Pains-town, County Kildare. Michael Valentine's son, Gerald Joseph Aylmer, is the present head of the Aylmer family.

¹ Graham's "History of the Siege of Derry," p. 144.

THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE QUEEN'S COUNTY BARONY OF PORTNAHINCH.

By LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.

PART I.

THE annual excursion of the County Kildare Archæological Society on the 2nd of September, 1903, lay principally in the Queen's County Barony of Portnahinch, when the following places were visited before crossing the county bounds into Kildare—Tinnakill, Emo, Portarlinton, and Lea; short Papers had been written on each of these localities, though time did not permit of their all being read.

When hunting up the history of these particular spots, the opportunity was taken, during the past summer, to visit all places of interest in the whole barony, and to collect information about them as far as could be gathered from the "Annals," "State Papers," and other sources. The result of these researches it is proposed to contribute to our JOURNAL in three sections, under the following headings :—

- I. A general description of the Barony.
Notes on the MacDonnells of Tinnakill Castle.
History of the Town of Portarlinton.
- II. History of Morett Castle.
An account of the Irry district, and of Coolbanagher and the Hartpoles.
- III. History of Lea Castle, and the territory of Magh Leigh.
The Sept of O'Dempsey of Clanmaliere.
Additional Notes.

A GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE QUEEN'S COUNTY BARONY OF PORTNAHINCH.

In 1556 a Commission was appointed by the Crown to divide the recently-formed King's and Queen's Counties into baronies and hundreds, and to select a place in each shire where a gaol should be built.¹

It is the popular idea that the present Queen's County was formed solely out of the O'More territory of Leix; but this is

¹ Philip and Mary, Fiant, No. 6786.



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quite a mistake, as portions of the territories of Ossory and Offaly were incorporated in its formation in the year 1555.

That part of the MacGilla Patrick (or FitzPatrick) territory now in the Queen's County is known as the District of Upper Ossory;¹ while to the O'Connor territory of Offaly belonged the two Baronies of Tinnahinch and Portnahinch—the former was known as Iregan, and belonged to the sub-sept of O'Dunne; while the latter, together with the King's County Barony of Upper Philipstown, formed the O'Dempsey territory of Clanmalier (a name at times wrongly changed to "Glenmalier").

The Barony of Portnahinch had also subdivisions—one was Irry, which will be referred to later on in the notes on Coolbanagher; and the other was Leighe or Lea, which is described in the account of Lea Castle.

This barony takes its name from some obliterated and now forgotten fort, which stood on or near the Barrow in the present townland of Portnahinch, on the north-western borders of the barony. The name means "the fort of the river meadows."

The River Barrow bounds the barony on the north and east sides, separating the Queen's County from the King's County on the north, and from the County Kildare on the east.² On the west the Owenass (i.e., a "river cataract"), which flows through the town of Mountmellick, forms the division between this barony and that of Tinnahinch. On the south side lie the two Baronies of Maryborough east and Stradbally; the latter separated from Portnahinch by a stream whose name appears now to be forgotten, though it is called in old documents "Glashe-varragh" or "Glash-Evarragh";³ it flows from Morrett to the Barrow, which it enters a short distance above Dunrally Bridge.

According to the Ordnance Survey Maps, the Barony of Portnahinch contains three parishes—Lea, Coolbanagher, and Ardea, which belong to the Diocese of Kildare.

In the Down Survey hand-painted Maps of 1657 (of which the Queen's County portion escaped in a very fair condition from the destructive fire of 1711, which destroyed most of those of the County Kildare), this Barony is shown as then containing only two parishes—Coolbanagher and Lea. There is no

¹ Which includes the Baronies of Upper Woods, Clandonagh, and Clarmallagh.

² Except that the three former Queen's County townlands of Coolnafeagh, Skirteen, and Clogheen, lying to the west of Monasterevin, and on the opposite side of the Barrow, are now a part of the County Kildare.

³ According to W. M. Hennessy, M.B.I.A., this name means, "the grassy stream."

mention on them of Ardea in any shape or form; and the present Ordnance Survey Maps, except as a parish name, have no townland or churchyard marked on them of the name, so that it is puzzling how to account for its existence. The name in 1888 appears even then to have been of unknown locality, as the Ordnance Survey Letters of that date state that "Ardea," or "Ardrea," was not identified as the name of any known place.

Lewis, in his "Topographical Dictionary of the Parishes in Ireland" (1837), makes no mention of Ardea Parish; but under the heading of Coolbanagher, he states that "the latter living is a Rectory in the Diocese of Kildare episcopally united, in 1804, to the Rectory of Ardea, or Ardrea, together forming the Union of Coolbanagher. . . . The Glebe House in Ardea is a handsome residence, built in 1790. The church also in Ardea is a handsome edifice, erected at the expense of the late Lord Portarlington (*circa* 1788) on the summit of an eminence not far from the southern extremity of the Union." From this clue I have come to the conclusion that "Ardea" is the name of the hill on which the modern Protestant Church of Coolbanagher stands. It is situated three-quarters of a mile to the south-west of Emo village, and the public road, which crosses over it, forms the mearing between the townlands of Morett and Coolbanagher, the church standing in the former. In 1545 one Patrick O'Becan, chaplain, was presented by the Crown to "the vicarage of Coolbanhir, otherwise Ardea, in the Diocese of Kildare."¹

A Queen's County Chancery Inquisition,² held at Maryborough in September, 1617 (among the jurors on which the name of "Thomas FitzGerald of Imoe, Gent.," appears), ascertained that the late Queen Elizabeth, by Letters Patent, dated at Dublin the 18th December, 1570, granted the under-mentioned manors, castles, towns, lands, rectories, &c., to Owen mac Hugh O'Dempsey, and his lawful male heirs, with remainder to his brothers Terence and Dermot and their heirs. The jurors found that the said Owen mac Hugh died without male issue about forty years previously (i.e., *circa* 1577); that his brother Terence was dead without male issue, and that, in consequence, the lands were now in the possession of Sir Terence O'Dempsey, Knight, of Ballybrittas, who was the son and heir of the above-mentioned Dermot, also deceased.

The Inquisition, which is in English, and not, as is almost

¹ Page 120, vol i, of Morrin's "Calendar of Patent and Close Rolls."

² No. 6 of James I.

invariably the case, in Latin, proceeds to give the names of the lands and their locality in the Portnahinch Barony thus.

The towns, lands, and hereditaments of:—

PRESENT NAME ON THE ORDNANCE
SURVEY MAPS.

Cooltedery (in which
Portarlington is situated).

“*Cooletodderee*, being a Plowland contain-
ing by estimacion fourescore acres,
more or less, of the countrie measure,
now in the occupacion of James
O'Dempsie, as tenant at will of Sir
Terence O'Dempsie, K^t; and lieth
south west of the River of the
Barough, and abutteth upon the
towne and land called Bracklone,
east.¹

Bracklone.

“*Bracklone*, a quarter plowland of 20
acres, now in the occupacion of Sir
Terence O'Dempsie; lieth eastward
next unto the towne and lands of
Cooletodderee aforesaid and upon
the said River of the Barough, north.

Ballymorris.

“*Ballemorish*, a half plowland, of 40 acres;
occupier, Rorie O'Donnagan; and
lieth from the towne and lands of
Cooletodderee, southwest.

Tierhogar.

“*Teirecoger*, a half plowland; occupier,
Sir Terence O'Dempsie; & lieth
from the said towne and land of
Cooletodderee & meareth north
upon the Earle of Kildare's land.

“*Kelloge*, a quarter plowland; occupier,
Robert Bath, Gent.; and lieth East
from the said town and land of
Teirecoger, and meareth north upon
the land of the Earle of Kildare.

Rathmiles.

“*Rathmolis*, a half plowland; occupier,
Robert Bath, Gent.; and lieth
between the lands of Kelloge and
the lands of the Earle of Kildare
called “*ffarronekelly*”² south.

¹ The wording of the descriptions of the townlands which follow is similar to that of Cooletodderee, but, for the sake of brevity, it has not been copied out in full.

² Farronekelly (or Farran O'Kelly) as a townland name is now obsolete. It formed a part of the present large townland of Lea, probably about where the hill of Mullachaleeg is situated. At all events it must have been on the western borders of the townland. There was a district also called Farran O'Kelly, which lay a long way to the south, and was situated in the southern part of the Barony of Stradbally. An Edward VI Fiant (No. 741) calls the latter “the lordship of Farryn O'Kalle;” and a Fiant of Elizabeth (No. 626) mentions it as “the vicaradge of Tymoke [now Timogue, and pronounced Timmock], alias Ferrynokelle.” The name means “O'Kelly's land.”

Rathleash.

“ *Rathlish*, a quarter plowland ; occupier, Redmond mac Donogh O'Dempsie, lying from the said towne and land of Rathmolis east, and meareth upon the lands of the Earle of Kildare north.

“ *Ballynowlord and Pollaugh*, a half plowland ; occupier, Owen O'Beghan ; lying east from the said land of Rathlish and Rathmolis ; and meareth south upon the land of Ballynowlorde.

Ballycarrol and Derrynafunshion.

“ *Ballecharrelle and Derrinifinsin*, half a plowland ; occupier, Owen O'Beghan ; lying north from the said towne of Pollaugh.

“ *Kilemoragh*, a half plowland ; occupier, Tibbott mac Edmond O'Dempsie ; lying north of the land of Ballecharroll.

Ballintogher.

“ *Coolebride, Mackerdowra, and Ballintogher*, one plowland ; occupier, Richard O'Mulrehan ; and lieth next to the said land of Kilemorragh, and meareth upon the River of the Barough, north-east.

Ballyteigeduff, or Jamestown.

“ *Balliteighduff*, half a plowland ; occupier, Dermott O'Dempsie ; & lieth from the foresaid lands south.

This name appears on the Down Survey Map as being where the present Townland of Belin is situated.

“ *Graigneskirry*, half a plowland ; occupiers, Henry Stockes & Moleronagh mac Teige ; and lieth from the foresaid lands of Balliteighduff east, and meareth upon the River of the Barough, north-east.

Courtwood, alias Kilnacourt.

“ *Kilenecourte, Kineskeraghmore, Kineskeraghbegg, Kilebrackan, and Kileteragh*, one plowland ; occupiers, Murtagh O'Dempsie, Shane O'Dalley, and Owen mac Hugh, & their assignes ; and lieth from the foresaid lands of Graigneskerri south west, and meareth upon the River of the Barough, east.

Kilbrackan.**Rathronshin.**

[Ballepoble is now Bellegrove, alias Rathdaire.]

“ *Rathronsy, Ballepoble, or Ballifoboyle, and Boretoban*, one plowland ; occupiers, Murtagh O'Dempsie, & Shane O'Healan, lying from the lands aforesaid westward, and meareth upon the River of Glassee-Evarragh, south.

Ballybrittas.

**Ballshaneduff, or
The Derries.**

Graigavern.

“*Ballibrittas, Killagarry, Garrycaddle, Balleshaneduff, and Gragevorne, one & a half plowland, containing a Mannor and Castle and seaven score acres, more or less, in the occupation of Sir Terence O'Dempsey, lying from the lands of Ballepoble north-west, and meareth upon the lands of Alexander Barrington, south.*

“*Clonekally, half a plowland; occupier, Teige O'Beaghan; lying from the said lands of Ballibrittas north, and meareth upon the land of Pollagh west.*

“*Kilemalaghine, a quarter plowland; occupier, Roger Palmer; and lieth between the lands of Ballibrittas aforesaid and the lands of Balliteighduff.*”

Sir Terence O'Dempsey held these lands at a rent of £13 15s. 2d. Irish, payable in equal portions at Michaelmas and Easter. He was also obliged to attend all “hostings,” or “risings out,” with the stipulated number of horsemen and bowmen; and he had to supply one custom plough yearly, for a day, from every plough in use on the lands named in the grant, to attend at such time and place as the Constable of Maryborough Castle should appoint, or in lieu of each plough the sum of 3s. 3d. was to be paid.

In the lands mentioned above, the Inquisition states that the Countess of Kildare claimed the following as belonging to the Earl's Manor of “Leagh” :—

“Ballycarroll, Ballyteigeduff, Ballyadin *alias* Boydonstown, Derrynafunshion, Balliolarde *alias* Orchardston, Ballinurcher, Clomany, and Kilmorishill.”

At the time of the grant of these lands to Sir Terence, a lease of some neighbouring land was made for twenty-one years to one John Harris, Gent., viz., those of:—*Imo (Emo), Tologhan, Irlyne, and Killeneyre.*¹

Eight years later, i.e. in 1577, these four townlands were granted, in reversion, to Richard FitzGerald, Gent., of Morett, to hold for ever, by the service of a twentieth part of a knight's fee.² This Richard was the father of the Thomas FitzGerald, of Imoe, the juror who sat on the O'Dempsey Inquisition. In the Down Survey maps of 1657, showing the forfeited estates,

¹ Elizabeth, Fiants, No. 1,629.

² *Ib.*, No. 3,315.

“Imoe” appears as having belonged to “Thomas ffitzGerrald, I[rish] P[apist].”

Three or four townlands in the present parish of Ardea belonged, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, to the Manor of Shaen (lying close to Coolbanagher), which was granted, in 1568, to an Englishman named John Whitney; his death took place on the 10th July, 1594, and his son Robert succeeded him. The townlands in question are:—

Balintegard, now Ballintaggart; *Killenlineigh*, now Killeen, or Killeenlynagh; *Britas*, now Brittas; *Killmanum*, now Kilmainham.

“The Book of Distribution and Survey, 1658,” shows the old proprietor to have been “Henry Whittney, English Protestant, slayne by the Irish,” his successor being his (?) son, Henry Whitney, Esq.

The Barony of Portnahinch is singularly uninteresting so far as pagan and ecclesiastical remains are concerned. It contains no moat, no cromlech, nor long stone; no abbey, nor monastery; no Celtic Cross nor Irish-inscribed slab; no church ruins of any particular interest; nor (with one imported exception)¹ any ancient tombs. Very few of the tombstones are of an earlier date than 1780; it was the usual custom throughout the western portion of this barony to place large slabs with deeply incised inscriptions upon the graves, and not to erect headstones, like in the eastern part of the barony. This was not a wise system, as many of the slabs have sunk and become covered with a light sod; the inscriptions are more exposed to weather-wear, and liable to become indistinct from being walked upon.

The only ancient font I could find in the whole barony was one of about the fifteenth century, which stands near the house in Emo Park, and is described in the notes on Emo.

So far as could be ascertained there is only one blessed well in the barony, St. Brigid’s Well at Morett. Ancient ecclesiastical foundations, such as Coolbanagher, Kilmainham, Kilmongan (or Ivy Chapel), &c., must have each had a well dedicated to the patron saint; but unfortunately they are not now remembered.

The existing Castles in the Barony are those of:—

Lea, Tinnakill, Morett, and Coolbanagher, each of which will be described under their respective headings. The Down Survey Maps of 1657 also show castles as then existing at Ballycullenbeg (now a part of Mountmellick on the Portnahinch side of the Owenass river), Emo, Ballyteigeduff, and Ballybrittas.

¹The Robert Hartpole effigy of 1594, which was brought to Portarlington from the town of Carlow.

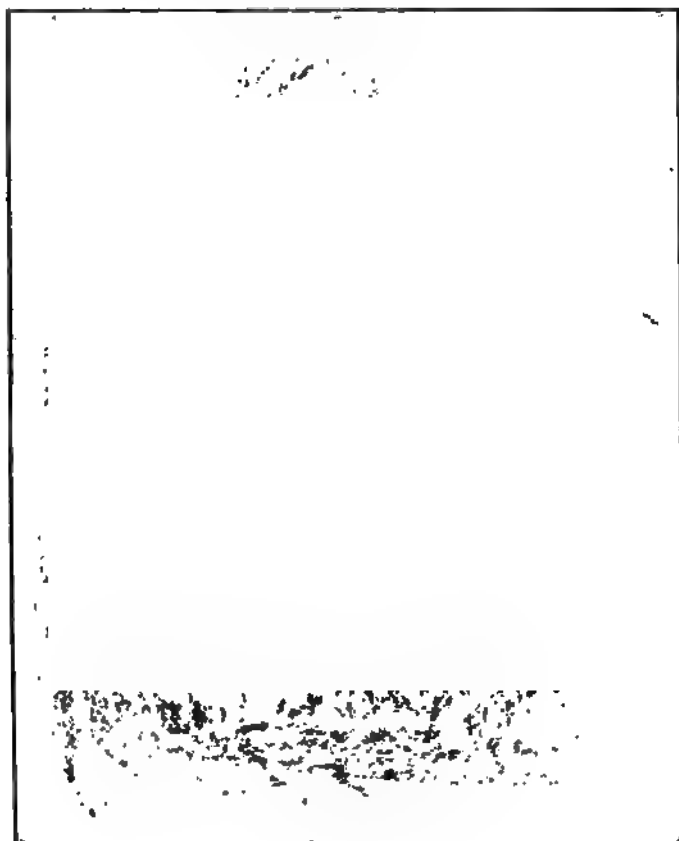
The ancient Burial-grounds still in use are those of:—

LEA, which is described in the article on that place.

TIERHOGAR.—Much of the walls of a long, narrow, featureless church still stand. In the graveyard, placed at the head of a grave, in the eastern portion, is the lintel of a round-headed window. A table-tomb, on the south side, was erected to the memory of the Rev. John Phelan, who died on the 16th of August, 1775, aged eighty years. Outside the east gable end lie three flat slabs, bearing the following inscriptions:—

1. "HERE LYETH THE BODY OF THE REVAREND
FRANCES [*sic*] BERGIN WHO DEPARTED THE 11TH
DAY OF MAY 1736 AGED 63."
2. "HERE · LYES · THE · BODY · OF · CONN · RORKE ·
WHO · DEPARTED · THIS · LIFE · THE · 22 · DAY ·
OF · AVGVST · 1732."

This inscription is in relief; and some of the letters are conjoined.



Below the inscription on this slab is a device in relief resembling a coat-of-arms; but if they are such, they are not recognisable. (See previous page.)

3. " of the Rever who was for the space of 6 years parish priest of the parishes of Lea & Coolbanagher, and departed this Life the 6 day of November 1741, and in the 41st year of his age."

[The top portion of this slab is broken off; but it is said the slab marks the grave of a Father Fox.]

The inscriptions on the graves of the priests face the west; that of Conn Rorke the east; the latter is known as "the Pilgrim's Grave." There appears to have been a family of the name of Roarke in the locality, as near the south wall of the church ruins is a headstone with the following inscription:—

"Here lieth the Body of John Roarke and Family, he depd. this life Jany. the 1st 1759 aged 69 years."

BALLYADDIN.—The walls of this church are standing, with the exception of most of the west end, in which was the entrance, as a portion of the left jamb in cutstone work is still standing. When the roof was on, this church must have been very dark, as it had only three narrow window-slits to light it, viz.—the east window (which is trefoil-headed, 3 feet high by 6 inches wide), and two nearly opposite one another at the eastern end of the north and south walls. These latter two are of a plain lancet shape. Externally they are of cut stone, with a wide splay inside.

The doorway has a receptacle, which goes far into the wall, for the wooden beam by which the door was barricaded.

There are no tombs of any age or interest in the burial-ground. In the east end of the ruins is said to be the grave of the famous Cahir O'Dempsey, known as "Cahir-na-Coppal," or Cahir of the Horses, who was a noted horse-stealer. No stone, however, marks the grave. A short account of him is given in the Paper on Lea Castle.

COOLBANAGHER, which is described in the article on that place.

THE COMMONS OF NEW CHURCH BURIAL-GROUND is situated in the townland of The Dangans. The name of this churchyard is inexplicable, as no church, old or new, now exists. The earliest dated stone visible (there are some flat slabs overgrown

with a sod, lying about) is a small headstone, on which is inscribed :—

“ HEARE LYETH THE BODY OF MARY STEWART
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE . . DAY OF
. . . IN THE YEAR OF OVR LORD 1704.”

No portion of the old church is left standing. This small churchyard is the burial-place of the Chetwoods of Woodbrook (1771), and the Adairs of Bellegrove¹ (renamed by them Rath-daire). The two box-tombs of the latter are in a disgraceful state, being demolished and the slabs broken. The late Mr. John George Adair, who died in 1885, was buried at New Lea. The Ordnance Survey six-inch map marks at this burial-ground “ Donagher’s grave,” of which I failed to get an explanation.

ACRAGAR CHURCHYARD, known as “ THE IVY CHAPEL” burial-ground. This churchyard is situated on a hillock, very closely resembling a circular pagan burial-moat, the top and sides of which are covered with flat tomb slabs, the earliest of which marks the grave of one “ Theady Dunn, who departed this life the 24th of October, in the year of our Lord God 1786, aged 70 years. The Lord have mercy on his soul.” The only trace of the chapel now visible is a portion of a limestone window-sill with a central mullion, the very foundations having disappeared. The only solution to the name is that the ruins must at one time have been clothed with ivy. Though the original name has for a long time been lost, yet from two sources, I believe, I have been able to recover it :—

1. On the facsimile of a hand-painted map of the territories of Leix and Offaly, drawn about the year 1563,² a churchyard, close beside the name “ Acargar,” is shown as “ Kilūngay.”

2. In a Queen’s County Chancery Inquisition³ of the year 1619, the townlands of “ Acregare, Derrykill, Killmolgan, *alias* Killmongan,” &c., are placed consecutively.

Thus it is apparent that the ancient name of “ The Ivy Chapel ” (and that portion of Acragar it stands in) was known as Kilmongan, a name meaning St. Mongan’s Church (or some very similar saint’s name).

Emo.—A handsome Roman Catholic Church, attached to a large burial-ground, is situated in the little village of Emo, just

¹ The ancient name of which was “ Ballyphoble.”

² “ Journal of the Kilkenny Archæological Society,” vol. vii, p. 345.

³ No. 15 of James I.

outside Lord Portarlington's Demesne. The former is quite modern, and the latter appears to contain no tombstones of any age. In Dr. Roche MacGeoghegan's list of churches and chapels in the Diocese of Kildare, in the first half of the seventeenth century, mention is made of the "Capella Sti Joannis Baptistæ de Imo." The townland in which this burial-ground lies is called Killimy.

PORTNAHINCH.—Considerable remains of walls are standing. The east end is nearly perfect, and contains a very narrow, square-headed window of uncut stone; near it in the south wall is a similar, though smaller, window. The entrance appears to have been in the west wall. The storm of February, 1903, did great damage to the trees in and around the churchyard, which, as far as could be seen, contains no tombstones of any interest.

KILLINARD¹ contains a cruciform chapel and a large burial-ground attached, but no tombstones older than the end of the eighteenth century. One monument is erected to the memory of the Rev. Thomas Dówling, Dean of Kildare, and parish priest of Lea and Coolbanagher for thirty years. He died on the 16th of December, 1804, aged 65 years.

There are extensive remains of a long, narrow church at KILMAINHAM, consisting of a nave (18 feet wide) and a chancel (12 feet wide), not bonded to it. The east end of the chancel is standing, and in it is a handsome little trefoil-headed window, 4 feet high and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, of cut stone. Attached, but not bonded, to the south side of the chancel is a vaulted building, with the remains of a circular stair-case in its north-eastern corner.

The six-inch Ordnance Survey Map marks these ruins a "Friary." As they are unenclosed, and stand out in a field, the vaulted chamber has become a cattle-shed. Strange to say, there are no appearances of any graves either in or outside the ruins.

Kilmainham means St. Maighnen's Church; a famous Saint of the name flourished in the seventh century, and was venerated on the 18th of December.

The Church ruins at MORETT are quite featureless, and, with the exception of the chancel, little else is standing. The Church was dedicated to St. Brigid. There are now no traces of any graves.

¹ This burial-ground is situated on the townland of Ballycarroll. The Ordnance Survey Maps have not inserted the name, though the chapel and graveyard are marked down.

Emo Park Demesne.

In all the early documents this name appears as Imoe.

The first mention I have come across of this place is in 1570, when the lands of "Imoe, Tolaghan, Irlyne, and Kyllen-ire," containing a castle at Imoe, and 80 acres great measure were granted to one John Harres, gentleman. Seven years later these same four townlands were granted by the Queen to Richard FitzGerald, of Morett, to hold for ever, by the service of a twentieth part of a Knight's fee, at a rent of 42s. 4d., and maintaining one English horseman.¹ On Richard's death on the 20th January, 1578, his son and heir was Thomas, then aged three years.² During his minority, the wardship marriage and custody of the lands of Thomas FitzGerald were granted to a John Knowles. He married Ann, daughter of Alexander Barrington, of Cullenagh, in the Queen's County; and, owing to his complicity in the Rebellion of 1641, forfeited his possessions, which passed to Alderman John Preston, and then into the possession of Sir Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington (see the account of Portarlinton).

As the present Emo Park demesne consists of close on 2,000 acres, the former townlands of "Irlyne, Tolaghan, and Kyllen-ire," and probably several others whose names are forgotten, were swallowed up in its formation. It is known that, when the demesne was enlarged in the last century, portions of the townlands of Kilnatochar, Cappakiel, Lough, and Kilbride, went to help in its enlargement.

In the early years of the eighteenth century the Dawson family settled at Emo, and named the residence they then built "Dawson's Court." When the present house was completed in 1796,³ Dawson's Court was levelled, and the place was given its old name of Emo. The old house stood a short distance to the south-east of the present mansion, in what was known as "the Old-town meadow."

The "Ordnance Survey Letters," written in 1838, state that there was an old church within Lord Portarlinton's demesne, for which I could get no name, and another called "Killeenatogher." Neither now exists; the former was probably the "Capella Sti. Johannis Baptistæ de Emo," mentioned in Dr. MacGeoghegan's list;⁴ the latter name is now known as

¹ The Fiants of Elizabeth, Nos. 1629 and 3315.

² Queen's County Exchequer Inquisition, No. 26 of Elizabeth.

³ The date appears in Roman numerals below the coat-of-arms in the pediment above the porch.

⁴ Dr. Comerford's "Diocese of Kildare," p. 148.

"Kilnatochar." "Loughlynah" and "Skibboon" are two other old Irish place-names in the demesne.

The castle of Emo stood in a clump of trees close to the house on the south-west; but there are now no remains of it.

There is a tradition¹ that a monastery existed at Emo in ancient times, but there appears to be no historical foundation for it. An interesting relic of pre-Reformation times is a large octagonal limestone head of a font, which has been placed on a base in a clump of yew-trees between the house and the garden. From whence it came is unknown, but it is said to have been lying neglected for a long time in the grounds till placed where it now stands by "Lord Henry" (? the third Earl of Portarlington).

THE FONT AT EMO PARK.

(From a Photograph by W. FitzG.)

Each panel of the eight sides of this font is richly carved in high relief with angels and foliage; it bears no date or inscription, but judging by the carving, belongs to the fifteenth century, if not earlier. In one panel is carved a mitred and bearded human head, from whose mouth issues a rope-like band which encircles the font-head. The other panels alternately contain an angel or foliage designs; in one of the latter is seen a pelican, or some bird which is pecking at its breast.

¹An old labourer employed under the gardener, named Dan Deeghan, is my authority for this and other items of information.

THE FONT AT EMO PARK.
(From a Photograph by W. FitzG.)

This font measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet across from panel to panel; the bowl, which is 28 inches in diameter, has the "water-escape" in the centre. Below the head are four sockets, showing that the font-head, in addition to the central pillar, was supported by four little columns which stood on the base. The total height of the font-head and its octagon tapering neck is 20 inches. The panels are each $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and $12\frac{1}{2}$ broad.

As to the meaning of the name Emo, Dr. Joyce is of the opinion that it is derived from the Irish word "iomdhaidh" or "iomaidh," meaning a bed or couch, and connected with some now forgotten local saint. The stone beds on which the Irish saints slept are, in some parts of Ireland, still held in great veneration by the peasantry, and resorted to for cures.

There is a small engraving of Emo Park House given in vol. v (2nd series) of Neale's "Views of Gentlemen's Seats in Great Britain and Ireland" (1820).

Between the Emo Park demesne and Portarlinton (and close to the railway station) is a wooded hill called "Corrig," but to some it is known as "the Spire Hill," from a pinnacle on its summit, built by William Henry Damer, Viscount Carlow (who died in 1779), to give employment during a hard winter. This unornamental building was originally a windmill, on the butt of which the high conical stone roof was built.

The Heath of Maryborough.

This open plain, or commons, consists of 425 acres, of which 151 lie in the Barony of Portnahinch, as the mearing between that barony and Maryborough East runs across it, passing through a rath near the centre called "Rathshane." On the old map¹ of the territories of Offaly and Leix, *circa* 1563, "the Heath" is marked down as "Frughmore." This name is intended for the Irish words "Fraech more," meaning the great heath. The townland of Morett borders "the Heath" on the north.² The Heath formed part of the ancient "Magh Rechet" (hence Morett).

The Pass of the Plumes.

At the village of Ballybrittas the Ordnance Survey Maps have inserted the words "The Pass of the Plumes," where the Irish under Owny mac Rory oge O'More slew 500 men of the army under the Earl of Essex in 1599. But placing the site of the battle at Ballybrittas is quite wrong, as the real scene of the conflict was at a place called "the Pass" (from which the townland it is in takes its name), which lies about half-way between Maryborough and Ballyroan. From the numbers of English helmet-plumes which remained strewn on the ground after the fight, the place became known as "Bearna na Clety," i.e., the Gap of the Feathers, or Pass of the Plumes. Its ancient name was "The Pass of Cashel."

Maps of the Barony of Portnahinch.

The earliest map including the present Barony of Portnahinch (not then formed) is one drawn by hand about the year 1563, roughly showing the native sub-districts in the territories of Offaly and Leix, with a few names of churches and castles marked in them; but the map shows these territories only partly surveyed and covered with woods and bogs, with double strokes here and there, showing passes through them; the names, as a rule, have the representation of either a church or castle beside them. The coloured original of this map is in the British Museum; it has been reproduced, uncoloured, at p. 345 of the 7th volume of the "Kilkenny Archæological Journal" (1862-63), now the "Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland." Two native sub-districts are shown where the present barony lies:

¹ *Vide* "Journal of the Kilkenny Archæological Society," vol. vii., 1862-63.

² Map number 13 of the Six-inch Ordnance Survey, Queen's Co.

A hand-drawn map of the Clannmalir region, showing various towns, rivers, and geographical features. The map is oriented with North at the top. Key locations include Aca Oan, Kilmay, Tenachello, Derryville, Clonnganne, and Mungfere urn. The River Baro f. is shown flowing through the region. The map is labeled 'ERI' and 'CLANMALIR'.

Showing the country forming the present Barony of Portmahinech.

[The whole Map is reproduced in vol. vii., p. 346, of the "Kilkenny Archaeological Journal," now the "Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland,"]

“Eri” (Irry) and “Clanmalir.” The place-names, which are given, are:—

Acargar,	now Acragar.
Kilūngay (church),	„ “Kilmongan,” now known as “The Ivy Chapel.”
Kilmaynan (church),	„ Kilmainham.
Tenachelle (castle),	„ Tinnakill.
Culvanche (church),	„ Coolbanagher.
Muret (a castle alongside of Frughmore),	now Morett, near the Heath of Maryborough.
C. Lee (a castle),	now Castle Lea.
Owen machugh } (a castle) Balybryttis,	i.e. Owen mac Hugh O'Dempsey's Castle of Ballybrittas.
Baro f,	i.e. the river Barrow.

The next oldest map was one by John Speed, published in 1610, but it hardly comes into our category, as it is a map of the whole of Leinster; however, the following names occur where the Barony of Portnahinch is situated:—

Carikok,	now probably Carrick Hill (Spire Hill).
Colmanhā,	„ Kilmainham.
Tenekell	„ Tinnakill.
Aggregare	„ Acragar.
Raymanogh	„ ?
Ihans	„ ?
B. Mores	„ Ballymorris.

On this map Maryborough is marked down as “Queens-towne”; the Barrow and the Boyne, too, appear as one continuous river. In the left bottom corner of the map, in an ornamental device, is inscribed:—

“ANNO DOMINI 1610. Performed by John Speed, and are to be sold by John Sudbury and George Humble in Popes-head Alley, against the exchange. Cum Privilegio. Iodocus Hondius cœlavit.”

It is not until we come to Sir William Petty's published maps of 1683 that we find the counties divided up into baronies. Sir William Petty's survey, known as “the Down Survey,” as far as the Queen's County was concerned, took place in 1657.

¹The designation “Down Survey” was applied to the maps by Sir William Petty himself, because the topographic details were “laid down by admeasurement,” in contradistinction to the “Civill Survey,” which was a list of the forfeited lands.

SIR WILLIAM PETTY'S DOWN SURVEY OF THE PARISH OF COOLBANAGHER, COMPRISING THE WESTERN HALF OF THE
QUEEN'S COUNTY BARONY OF PORTNAMINCH.
1657.

The original survey of the country was taken by his staff, in order to show what lands had become forfeited to the Crown through the 1641 rebellion of their Catholic proprietors; this work Sir William undertook on behalf of the Government. The unforfeited Protestant proprietors' lands were not surveyed; consequently this causes large portions of the County Maps to be shown blank, which is most unfortunate as far as identifying the situation of obsolete townland-names goes; and this, too, takes up much of the country, when one considers the large grants of lands made to Queen Elizabeth's soldiers of fortune.

The Barony of Portnahinch was surveyed and drawn by John Mason in 1657, one of Sir William Petty's staff. It consists of two maps, one of the Parish of Coolbanagher (see p. 201), and the other of the Parish of Lea. Fortunately the disastrous fire of 1711 only slightly damaged these two maps. Large blanks occur on them, across which is written—"Protestant Landes." Other portions are shown as "Red Bog," "arable and pasture;" "Boggy underwood," "Timber wood," "Turfe bog," &c., as well as the acreage to the townland-names given on them.¹ The latter are as follows (passing from left to right):—

The Parish of Coolebancher.—

Derrygill, Ballacollenbeg (with "Iron Mill" on the opposite side of the Owenass river), Shrahard, Akergare, Cloncosney, Derrydavey, Clonterry, Kilnecassagh, "Mance land," Church [of Kilmainham], 14a. 2r., Portnahinch (church), Tinnekill (castle and bawn), Dingins, Laraghy, Ballenredrey, Coolenavarnoge, Curhan, Cullaghy, Ballycollan, Coolebancher (castle, church, and 7a. 3r. 24p. church land), Imoe (castle and church, and 2 acres of church land).

The Parish of Lea :—

Cultudrey, Ballimorrish, Brackeloane, Tirechoger (church), Rathleise, Lea (castle), [Mance land (of Lea), 83a. 1r. 24p.], Ballibrittas (castle), Killmullin (? castle), Derrenefonin, Ballicarroll, Cloneene, Gragerrin, Ballintoher, Balliteigeduffe, Bally Adings (church), Ballefoboye, Rathronsin, Graignesker, Lower Cilnecourte, Upper Cilnecourte, The river Glashe-varagh.

The published Down Survey Maps of Ireland were issued in Provinces and Counties, the latter still showing the blank spaces occupied or owned by Protestants. The names on the hand-

¹ There are numbers in brackets here and there on the maps. They may refer to the "Civill Survey," the volume for the Queen's County of which is unfortunately lost or destroyed.

SIR WILLIAM PRATT'S DOWN SURVEY OF THE PARISH OF LEA, COMPRISING THE EASTERN HALF OF THE
QUEEN'S COUNTY BARONY OF PORTNAHINCH.
1657.

painted maps are reproduced on the printed maps, but in several cases they have been carelessly rewritten: for instance, Cultudery appears as Culludery, Ballintochoer as Ballintober, Tirechoger as Ferehoger, and so on. The printed maps were issued in London, and "Sold By William Berry at the sign of the Globe, between Charing Cross and White Hall."

Since the issue of the Petty Survey Maps, none were brought out until the **Ordnance Survey Maps of 1839 and 1859**. These were printed on sheets at a scale of six inches to a mile, showing the townlands divided up into fields, and marking on them roads, rivers, streams, raths, churchyards, castles, &c. County maps were also issued, each on one sheet, at a scale of half an inch to a mile.

In looking at the map of the Queen's County given in **Phillips's "Atlas of the Counties of Ireland"** (which shows the baronies in different colours), one is struck by the number of new names applied by the gentry to their demesnes, instead of retaining the name of the townland they are situated in. Apparently, like Sir Henry Bennet, Lord Arlington, who discarded "Cooltedery" for "Portarlinton," the new-comers found a difficulty in pronouncing the old Irish names, and substituted (as was sometimes the case) the name of their English home for their new residence. Hence, in the Barony of Portnahinch, were introduced such names as—

Bellegrove, changed to Rathdaire by the Adair family; the ancient name was Ballyfoboyle or Ballyphobble.

Huntingdon, on the townland of Rathleash.

Knightstown, which is a translation of the Irish name Ballinriddery.

Lawnsdowne, on the townland of Ballymorris.

Mount Henry (so called by the Skeffington-Smith family), on the townland of Ballycarroll.

Sally Park, on the townland of Ballintogher.

Woodbrook (so called by the Chetwood family), on the townland of Coolnavarnoge.

On the townland of Ballybrittas is "Glenmaliere House," so called from the O'Dempsey territory and title of Clanmaliere. The "Glen," however, in the present name is incorrect, and should be "Clan."

THE MACDONNELLS OF TINNAKILL CASTLE.

IN the year 1557 "The Annals of the Four Masters" state that:—

"Offaly was ravaged; and the O'Connors were again banished from it by the Lord Justice, and their hostages detained. These were the hostages: O'Connor Faly (i.e. Brian) and the son of his brother, i.e. Ross son of Murrough, with many others along with them. All these hostages were put to death by the English, except O'Connor only.

"O'More (Connell oge, of Leix) was taken by the English, and put to death by them at Leighlin. It was grievous to the Irish that their freeborn noble chieftains should be overtaken by such an evil destiny; but they could not afford them any assistance.

"Donnell, son of Laoighseach (Leashagh or Lewis) O'More, Lord of Slievemaragy, was hanged by the English.

"A great war between the English and all those Irish who had turned out against them, namely, the O'Connors (of Offaly), the O'Mores (of Leix), the O'Mulloys (of Fircall), and the O'Carrolls of Ely; so that it is impossible to enumerate the number of preys, slaughters, and plunders which were committed by them."

On the subjugation of these septs, the Crown took the opportunity of making grants of land, in the conquered territories, to those who had served under it in the late wars; among those so rewarded were three Constables of Galloglass, each a member of the Highland Scottish clan of MacDonnell, whose chiefs were styled "Lords of the Isles," i.e., those islands which lie off the west coast of Scotland, and which were known in Gaelic as "Insi-Gall," or the islands of the foreigners.

The grants to the MacDonnells took place in the months of February and March, 1562, and consisted of:—

1. Tinnakill and its surrounding townlands to Calvagh mac Turlough MacDonnell.
2. Rahin-Derry and its surroundings, formerly O'More possessions, to Maelmurry mac Edmund MacDonnell, this grant included Kilmorony, and lay in the present Barony of Ballyadam.
3. Castlenoe or Newcastle, and many adjacent townlands, in the present Barony of Slieve-maragy, to Turlough mac Alexander (or Alestran) MacDonnell, to whom was also granted Ballyboye, now Baltyboys, in the County Wicklow, near Ballymore-Eustace.

The families of these three MacDonnells, as far as they can be traced, are given in the annexed pedigree. A historical sketch of their forefathers in ancient times is to be found in the appendix to Sir Walter Scott's poem, entitled "The Lord of

TINNAKILL CASTLE IN 1903.
[From a Photograph by W. Fiske.]

the Isles ;” and in “The Annals of the Four Masters,” vol. vi., pp. 1892-7.

These grants stipulated that the lands should be held in tail male, by the service of a twentieth part of a knight’s fee, at a rent of 2d. an acre for the first seven years, and after that for ever at 3d. They provided also that the grantees should maintain from nine to twelve Galloglasses, for the service of the Crown ; that they should attend all “risings out,” or “hostings,” with their servants and tenants fully armed and victualled for three days ; that they should give one plough-day for each plough on their lands, to do such work as the Constable of the Fort of Maryborough may appoint ; that they should adopt the English language, dress, customs, and law, as far as they reasonably could ; that they must appear before the Constable or Sheriff on the 1st September, annually, with all men under their control between the ages of sixteen and sixty, who bear arms, to deliver their names and answer for their deeds during the year ; that they shall keep open all fords, and preserve all castles, bridges, “pavements” (? metalled roads), and toghers or causeways, on their lands ; that they must live on the premises, and not allow coyn, livery, or any other exactions to oppress their tenants ; that all women having dower or jointure out of the lands, shall be bound to the same conditions, and should she remarry with an Irishman not amenable to the laws, the jointure to cease ; that the grantees themselves should not marry with an Irishwoman living outside the Pale, unamenable to the laws ; and finally that the Lord Lieutenant should have the power to alter water-courses, and to take such timber on the lands as may be required for buildings in the County.¹

As already mentioned, Calvagh mac Turlough MacDonnell was granted the castle and lands surrounding Tinnakill in the month of February, 1562. O’Donovan, in his notes to his edition of “The Annals of the Four Masters,” vol. v., p. 1,641, gives the following remarks about the predecessors of this Calvagh MacDonnell. He writes :—

“The Pedigree of this [the Tinnakill] branch of the MacDonnells is given by O’Farrell in his ‘Linea Antiqua’ [a manuscript genealogical work in Ulster’s Office], and by Duald MacFirbis in his work entitled [in English] ‘the Clan-Donnell of Leinster, the posterity of Turlough oge.’ They descend from that most powerful of all the clans of the Highlands of Scotland, the Lords of the Isles, and through Marcus, according to these writers, a younger son of Aengus oge, the hero of Sir Walter Scott’s ‘Lord of the Isles,’ who had married a daughter of O’Kane. The eldest brother of this Marcus was John, who died in 1387,

¹ Fiants of Elizabeth, Nos. 474, 498, 507, and 538.

who, by a first alliance, is ancestor of the chieftains of Clann Raghnaill or Clanronald and Glengarry; and by his subsequent marriage with the Princess Margaret (Stewart) of Scotland, daughter of King Robert II, had issue :—

“1st. Donnell, or Donald, Lord of the Isles, who in 1411, at the head of ten thousand vassals, convulsed the Kingdom of Scotland, and fought the famous battle of Harlaw, in defence of his right to the Earldom of Ross, the heiress of which he had married.

“2nd. John More, who espoused the heiress of Bissett, or MacEoin Bissett of the Glinns of Antrim, and became the ancestor of the powerful family, which, in right of that marriage, on the partial subjugation of the Highland Clans in the time of James IV and V of Scotland, settled in the north of the County Antrim, in the sixteenth century, and founded the Earldom of Antrim.

“3rd. Alexander, said to be ancestor of Keppoch.

“Marcus, the ancestor of the Leinster Branch, was slain, according to ‘The Annals of Ulster,’ in the year 1397. The death of his son Turlough is recorded in the same ‘Annals’ at the year 1435. This Turlough had a son, Turlough oge, in whose time the family appears to have settled in Leinster. [?]

“‘The Annals’ of Duaid Mac Firbis state that, in 1466, John, son to MacDonnell, the best Captain of the English, was slain in a skirmish in Offally [? ‘The Annals of the Four Masters’ call him John mac Thomas]; and ‘The Annals of Kilronan’ record that a son of Turlough oge MacDonnell was slain in Leix in 1504.

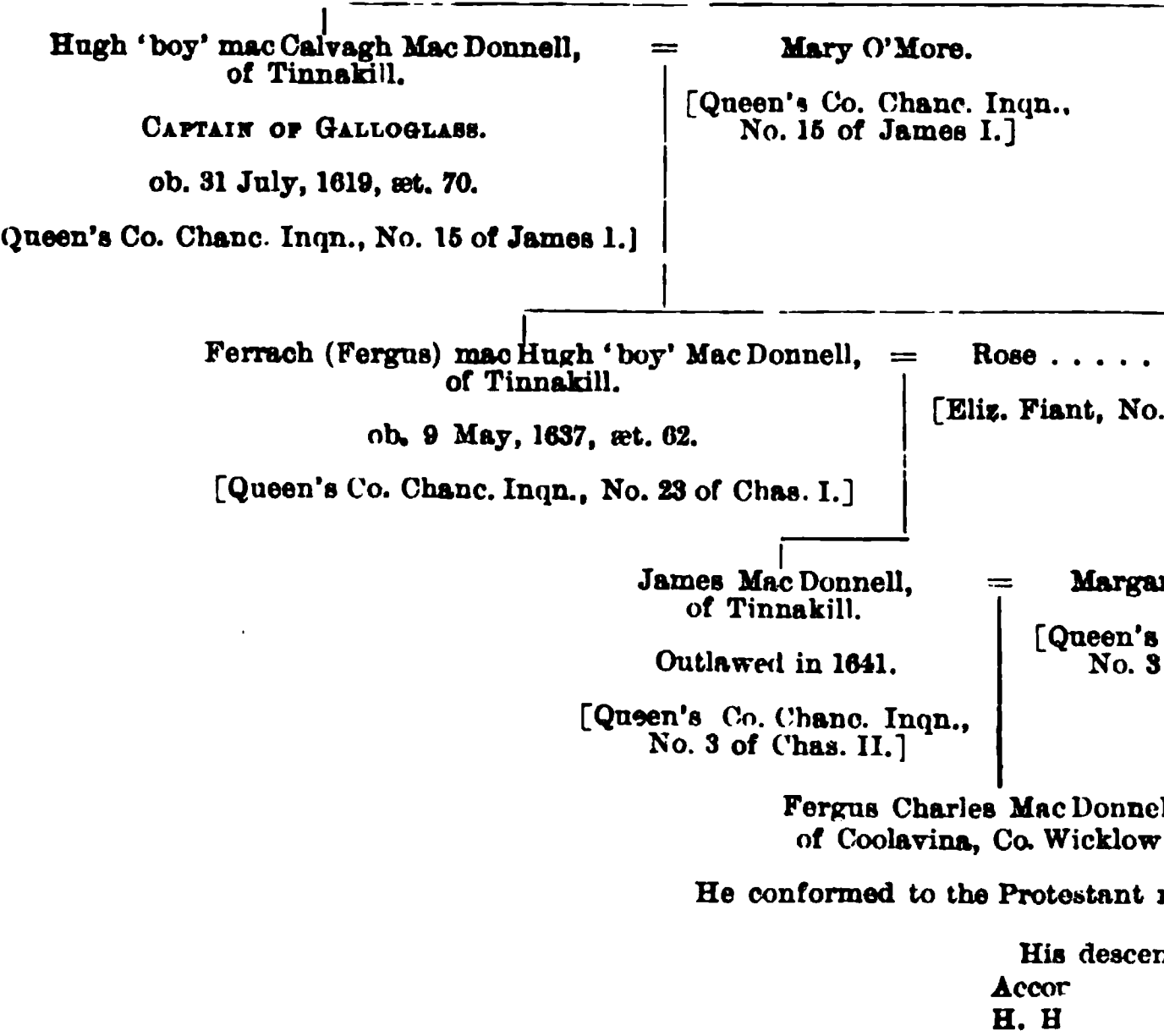
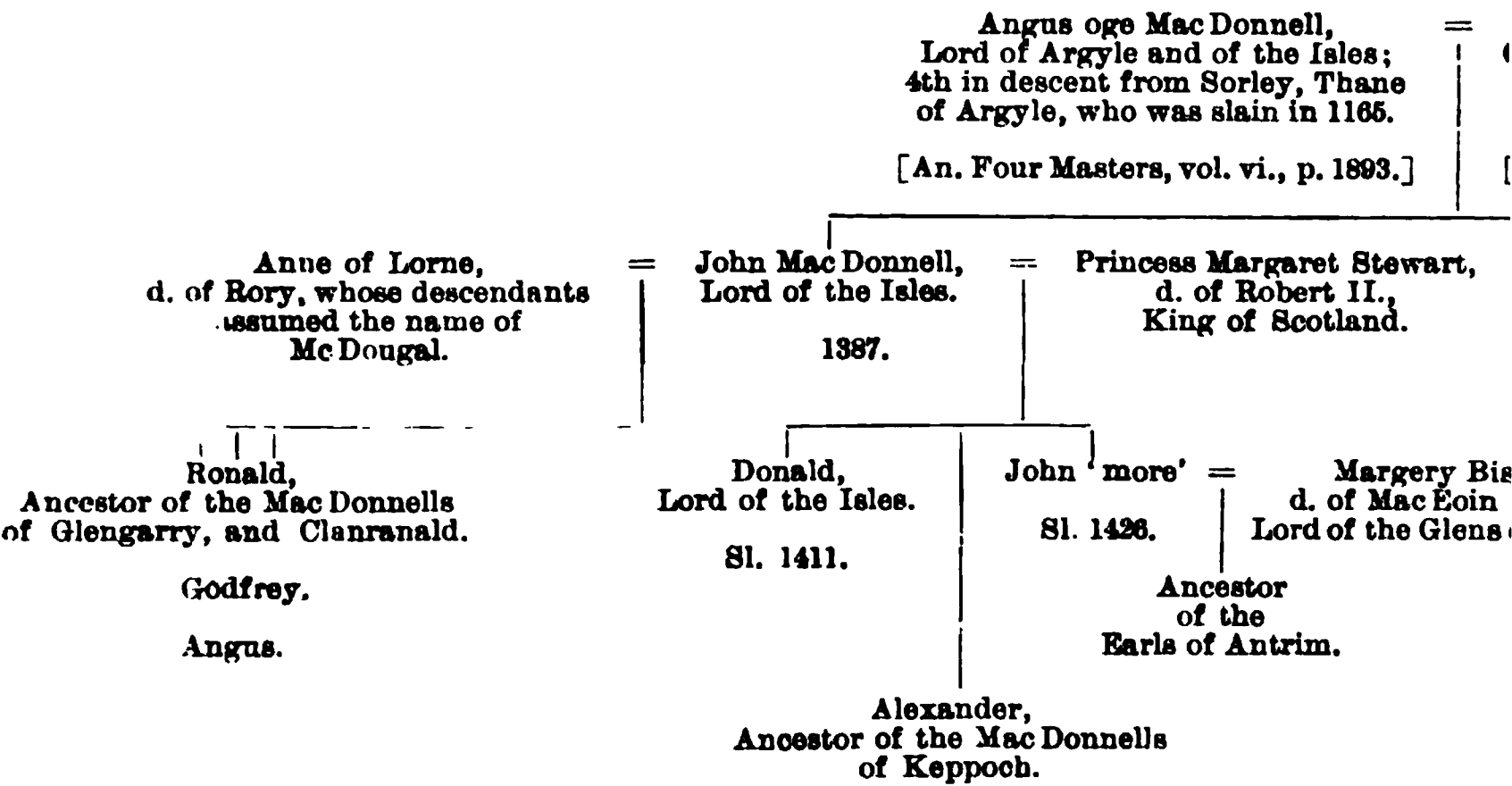
“About this period the MacDonnells of Leinster formed three septs, of whom two were seated in the now Queen’s County, and the third in the present Barony of Talbotstown, in the County Wicklow, where their possessions stretched along the foot of the mountain range, upon the Marches of the Pale, bore the name of ‘The Clandonnells’ country,’ as late at least at 1641. As early as 1524 ‘Alexander filius Terentii, filius Meilmore MacDonnell de Balliranan, Generosus,’ granted five townlands in this district to Gerald, Earl of Kildare, with an annual rent of three marks for ever. His son, Turlough oge mac Alexander, appears as chieftain of one of ‘the three septs of Gallowglasses of the Clandonnells,’ mentioned in an Indenture of Composition with the Lord Deputy, Sir Henry Sydney, in 1578. The other two chiefs at that time being Mulmurry mac Edmond MacDonnell of Rahen-Derry, and Hugh “boy” mac Calvagh MacDonnell of Tinnakill.”

In the Indenture here referred to, it was agreed to pay to these three Constables of Galloglass the annual sum of £300, during the Queen’s pleasure, in lieu of the customs of “Bonnaghts” and “Sorrens” charged on the Irish captains and country for the maintenance of the Queen’s Galloglass, which taxes it was now the Queen’s wish to abolish. The three Constables bound themselves to furnish ninety spears of Galloglass when required. These and their officers were to receive the ordinary pay, with the right of pressing victual, &c., over and above the £300. They bound themselves not to serve

THE M

I.

TINNAL



MACDONNELLS OF THE QUEEN

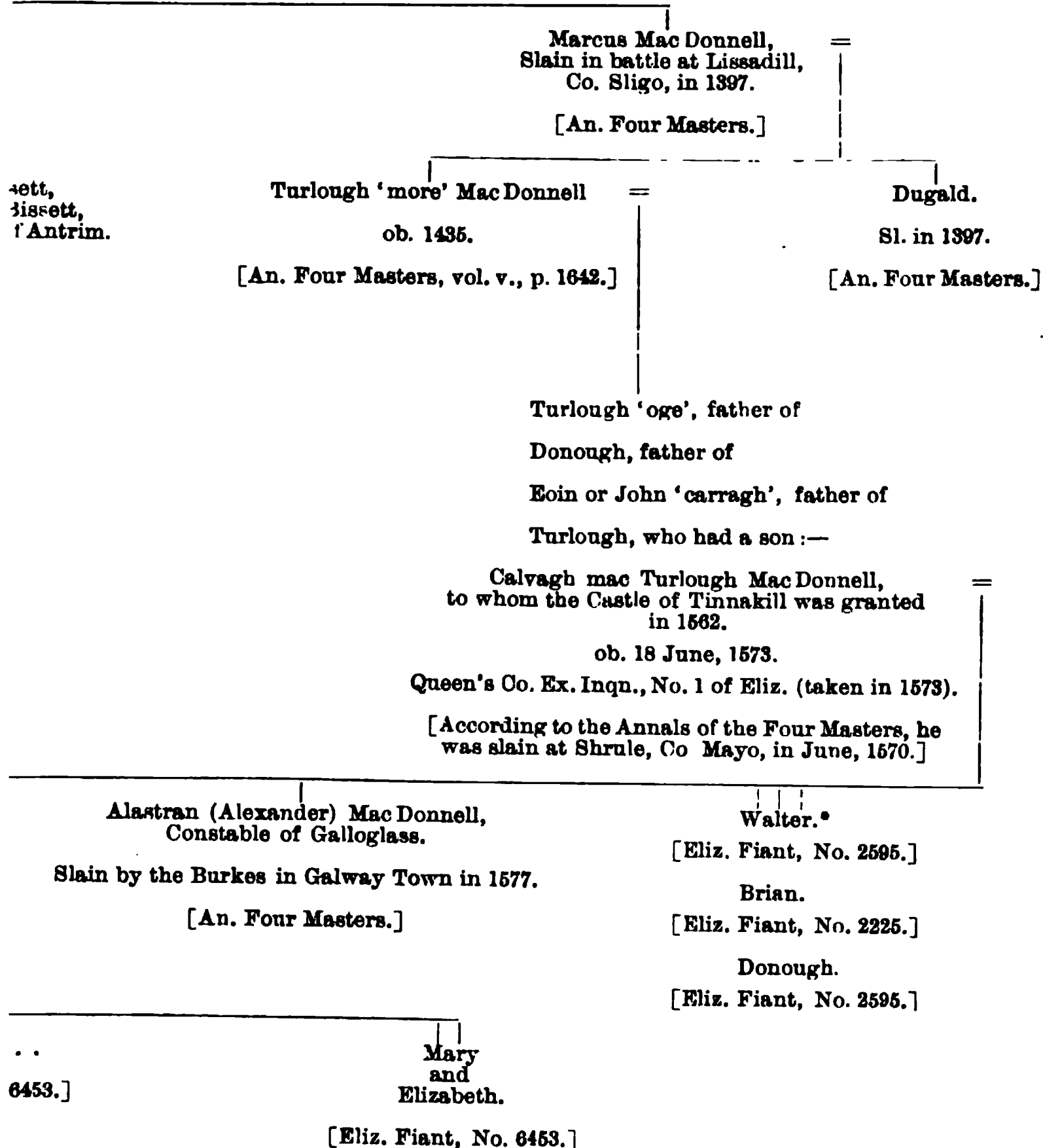
[COMPILED BY W. FITZG.]

KILL.

Agnes O'Cathain (O'Kane),
Chief of Oireacht-O'Cathain, in the
present County Derry.

vivens 1338.

An. Four Masters, vol. vi., p. 1893.]



at

Co. Chanc. Inqn.,
of Charles II.]

eligion.

ants are traced in the Historical
ne Mac Donnell family (1897) by
; Mac Donnell.

anyone but the Queen without license of the Lord Deputy, and they were bound to perform all duties connected with the marching of the army, and the assaulting of castles, and other services as ought to be done by the Queen's Galloglass. This agreement was mutually signed by the Lord Deputy and Council on the one part, and the three MacDonnells on the other part, on the 7th May, 1578.¹ In November of the following year, these three Captains of Galloglass were ordered to assemble, with ninety spears of Galloglass, at Carrig [? Carrick-on Suir] to serve under the Earl of Ormonde against the Earl of Desmond and his brethren.

In the sixteenth century the towns and lands forming the MacDonnell of Tinnakill property consisted of the following townlands,² which, as far as can be identified, are here given with the existing names as they appear on the Ordnance Survey Maps:—

TOWNLANDS.	NAMES ON THE ORDNANCE MAPS.
<i>Tenckille, and</i> ...	Tinnakill.
<i>Ballicrassell, a parcell thereof</i> ...	Ballycrossall.
<i>Carryne, alias Carhin</i> ...	Carn, or Curraghano.
<i>Derrechnanys, alias Derrechnan</i> ...	
<i>Portnehynch</i> ...	Portnahinch.
<i>Ballycale</i> ...	
<i>Colbane</i> ...	
<i>Ballicullane</i> ...	Ballykillane.
<i>Farrindonnaghfin</i> ...	
<i>Clonterry, alias Genterry, alias Clonterse</i> ...	Clonterry.
<i>Laragh</i> ...	Lauragh.
<i>Dinganmore and Dinganbeg</i> ...	The Dangan.
<i>Correngarrett</i> ...	
<i>Killnekessagh</i> ...	Kinnacash.
<i>Ballenredderry</i> ...	Knightstown or
	Ballinroddery.
<i>Killnefernock, alias Ballynefernoge</i> ...	Coolnavarnogue.
<i>Cullaghy</i> ...	Coolaghy.
<i>Balleneglasse</i> ...	
<i>Coolaghes, alias Ballyboggan</i> ...	
<i>Ballyneboddagh</i> ...	
<hr/>	
<i>Acregar, and</i> ...	Acregar.
<i>Strahard, alias Srahard, a parcell thereof</i> ...	Strahard.
<i>Olonvegare</i> ...	"Clontygar," a part of
	Acregar.
<i>Dirregill, alias Derrykill</i> ...	Derrygill.
<i>Dereclony</i> ...	Derrycloney.

¹ Elizabeth Fiant, No. 3,291.

² Queen's County Chancery Inquisition.

TOWNLANDS.				NAMES ON THE ORDNANCE MAPS.
<i>Killmolgan, alias Killmongan</i>	...	...	...	Now known only as the "Ivy Chapel."
<i>Ballecollin, and</i>	...	...	...	Ballycullenbeg.
<i>Dirrecappie</i>	...	...	...	"Derrycappa," a part of Ballycullenbeg.
<i>Clonecosny</i>	...	...	...	Cloncosny.
<i>Derrydavie</i>	...	...	...	Derrydavy.
<i>Shanballymurtagh</i>	...	...	...

The names not identified are now obsolete, unless, perhaps, some of them are in use as field-names. There are a couple of existing townland names which do not appear in the old list, as, for instance, Debicot and Sronagh.

The death of Calvagh mac Turlough MacDonnell took place in Connaught, where he was serving with his Galloglass under the Queen's President of that Province. "The Annals of the Four Masters" state that he was killed in the month of June, 1570, during an attack on Shrile Castle belonging to McWilliam Burke. Shrile is situated just on the borders of the Counties of Mayo and Galway.¹

Hugh "boy" (i.e., the yellow-haired), Calvagh's eldest surviving son, succeeded to the Tinnakill estate; his brother, Alexander, who was slain in 1577, was probably his senior.

In 1578 a pardon is recorded of Hugh boy's brothers—Alexander, Walter, Donough, and Brian, as well as of sixty-six other names, which may be either Galloglasses or husbandmen of Tinnakill, the commonest names amongst them being O'Kelly, O'Fullan, O'Dullany, MacDonnell *alias* MacConnell, and MacEvoy. Two bagpipers are also included—Alexander, piper, and Turlough, piper. The offence is not stated.²

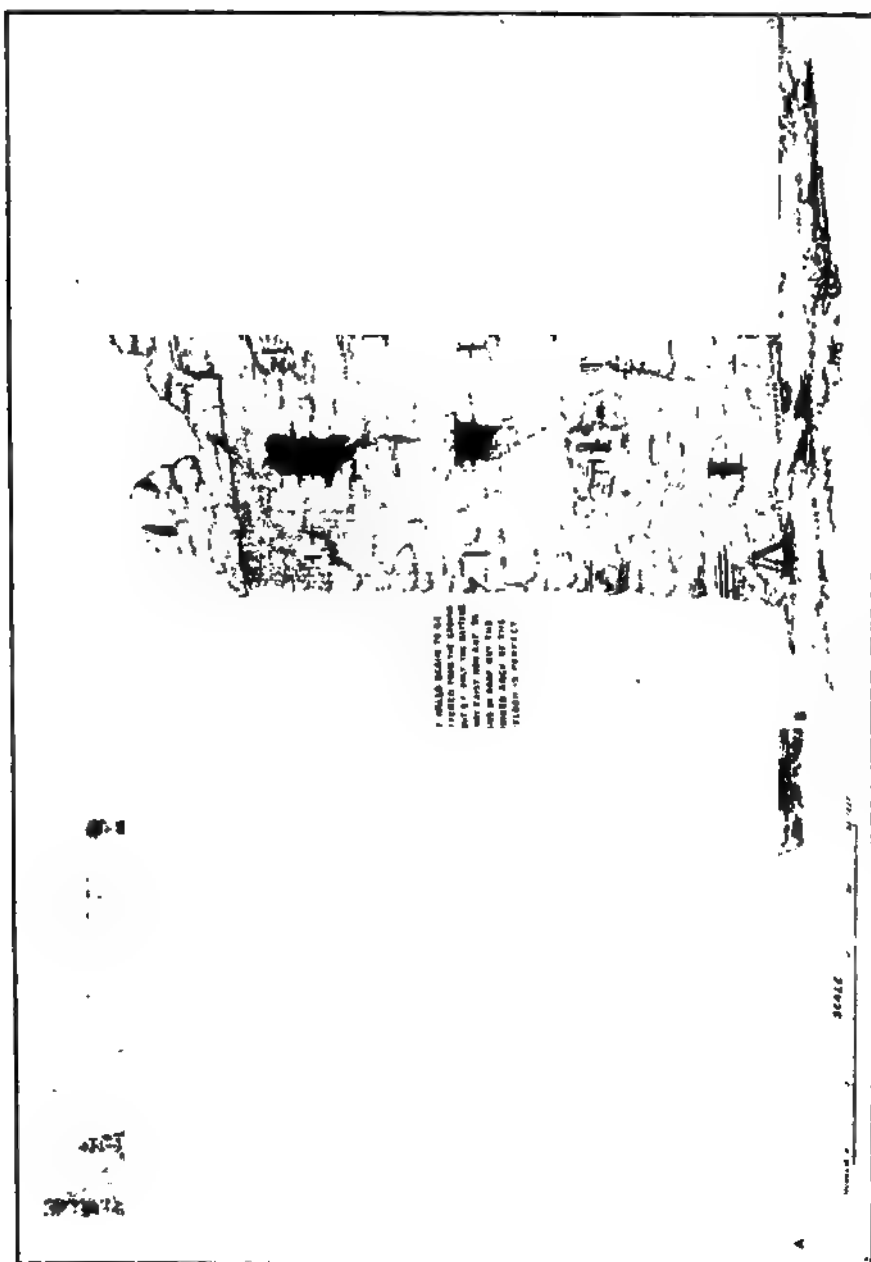
Four years later "The Annals of the Four Masters" thus record the death of Hugh boy's eldest (?) brother:—

"The age of Christ 1577. Alexander, son of Calvagh, son of Turlough, son of Shawn carragh [i.e., the scabbed] MacDonnell, was slain in a combat by Theobald boy Mac Seoinin [now Jennings, a branch of the Burkes] in the gateway of Galway; and there were not many sons of Galloglasses in Ireland at that time who were more wealthy, or who were more bountiful and munificent than he."

In 1600 there appears another pardon to the MacDonnells of Tinnakill and their retainers. This time it included Hugh

¹ A Queen's County Exchequer Inquisition, No. 1 of Elizabeth, gives the date of Calvagh MacDonnell's death as occurring on the 18th of June, 1573, at which time Hugh, his son and heir, was aged twenty-four years.

² Elizabeth Fiant, No. 2,225.



I WOULD HAVE TO BE
 VERY CAREFUL TO
 NOT GET INTO THE CASTLE
 AND I MUST NOT GET IN
 THE CASTLE AND I MUST
 NOT GET IN THE CASTLE
 AND I MUST NOT GET IN
 THE CASTLE AND I MUST
 NOT GET IN THE CASTLE

TINAKILL CASTLE, WITH A SECTION THROUGH THE ENTRANCE SIDE.
 Reproduced from the "Ulster Journal of Archaeology," 1854, Vol. II, p. 21.]

boy mac Calvagh and his wife Mary MacDonnell (*alias* Moore or O'More), their eldest son Fergus, and his wife Rose MacDonnell, and Hugh boy's daughters Mary and Elizabeth, with many other names.

In 1600 Sir George Carew, President of Munster, wrote as follows :—

"I know not any man called Sir Hugh Boy, but in the Queen's County there is a Galloglass of good livelihood called Hugh Boy M'Calloghe. His sons, as I understand, are in rebellion, but himself is an aged corpulent man, and lives in neutrality."²

On the 31st July, 1619, Hugh boy MacDonnell died. His widow survived him. His eldest son Ferragh or Fergus succeeded him, being then aged forty-four and married.³

Fergus MacDonnell's death took place on the 9th May, 1637. In the official inquiry or Inquisition into his land possessions, which was held in Maryborough at the end of May, all the lands enumerated above are now stated to form the Manor of Tinnakill. Attached to the Manor were certain rights, jurisdictions, franchises, liberties, and privileges, with powers to hold Courts Baron and Courts Leet. The Lord of the Manor was allowed to enclose a deer-park and a free warren, with the right of chasing all game, taking by springs or nets partridges and pheasants, &c. He could compel, too, his tenants to grind their grain at the mill of the manor, of which he received the profits. He was also granted a weekly market and an annual fair, which, in this instance, took place at Tinnakill on the 21st of September, and two following days.

The Inquisition also found that Fergus, in January, 1629, had granted a lease for forty-one years of the lands of Acragar, &c., to Edward Jacob, gent., late of Dollardstown, in the County of Kildare. One of the jurors on this Inquisition was Thomas FitzGerald, of Ballymullrony, gent.

James MacDonnell, when he succeeded his father in the Manor of Tinnakill, in May, 1637, was aged twenty years and three months, and married. He was a conspicuous figure in the Queen's County in 1641, when, at the age of twenty-four, he was a Colonel of the Confederate Catholics. On the 8th of February, in 1642, the Lords Justices proclaimed a reward of £400, and a free pardon, for his head.

¹ Eliz. Fiant, No. 6453.

² Atkinson's Cal. of State Papers, p. 470.

³ Queen's Co. Chanc. Inqn., No. 14 of J.I.

According to another Inquisition taken in 1679 at Maryborough, it was found that as James MacDonnell had joined in the late rebellion on the 23rd of October, 1641, his manor and lands became forfeited to the Crown, and that his widow, Margaret MacDonnell, was allowed her dower; but the estate was never restored to the MacDonnells. "The Book of Survey and Distribution," in the Dublin Record Office, shows to whom the various townlands of the manor were apportioned, some seven or eight different individuals, of whom a William Legatt obtained that of Tinnakill.

In 1897, Hercules Henry Graves MacDonnell, third son of the Rev. Richard MacDonnell,¹ published an account of the descendants of the MacDonnells of Tinnakill, who were brought up as Protestants since the time of the Confederate Catholic leader, who lost all in the cause of his country and its religion.

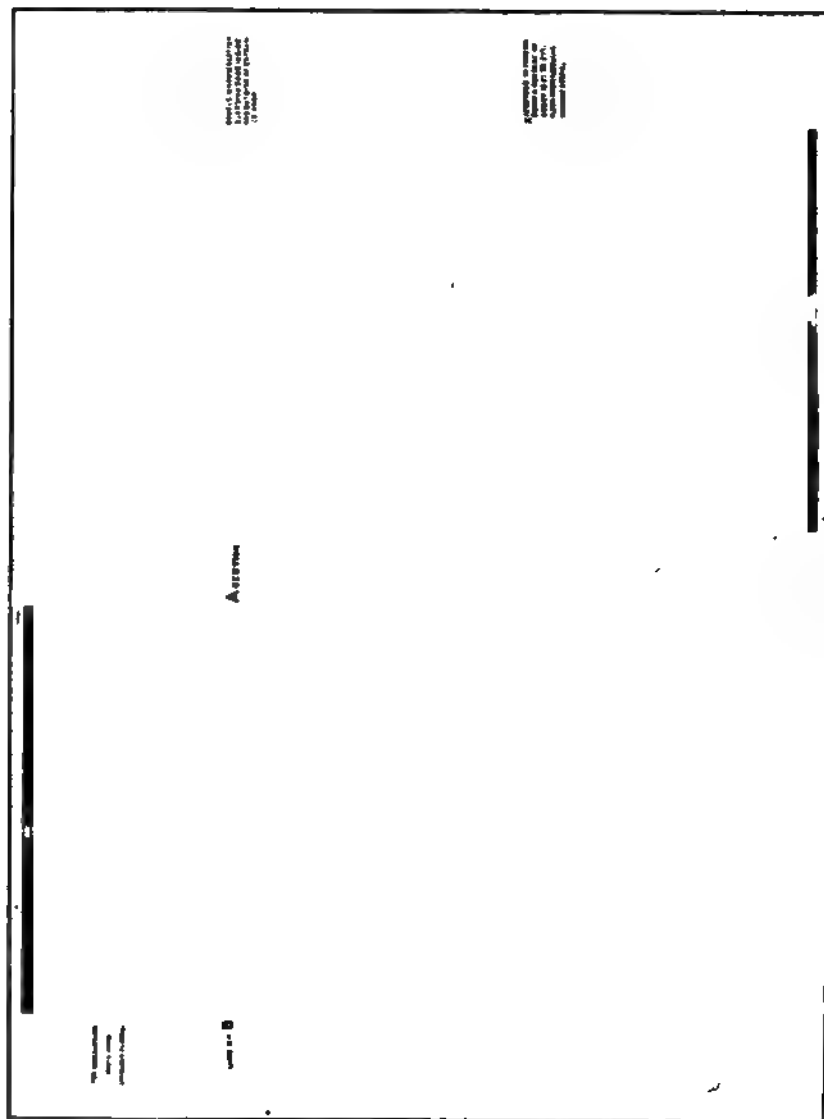
At the present time the Castle of Tinnakill stands in a field on the farm of a man named Thomas Conroy; there is now no bawn or courtyard existing, though portions of ancient walls remain on the south side. The walls of the Castle have an outside measurement of 38 feet one way, by 33 feet the other. The entrance is on the south side; the doorway has a pointed arch, which is recessed in the wall, enabling a "murder-hole" inside the wall overhead to rise straight above it to a recess on the second floor. A second "murder-hole" for the protection of the inner door and the approach to the staircase, which ascends to the left of the main entrance, rises to a niche on the first floor. As a rule, the outer "murder-hole" was formed by a machicolation, which projected from the wall over the entrance, either half-way up the Castle, or just below the battlements. A groove runs round the cut-stone work of the doorway, into which "the grate," or outer iron barred door, fitted. It swung on stanchions on the right-hand side, and was secured by chains which passed through the lintel and left jamb, and were fastened on the inside.

The staircase winds up the south-western corner to the battlements, and is still in good order.

There is no appearance of the usual vaulted stone floor above the ground-floor; but high up, over the second floor, is a vaulted ceiling, the groining of which springs from the four corners. Above it are another floor and a loft.

The cut-stone work of the larger windows on the various floors has been almost entirely destroyed. There is one

¹ Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, from 1852 till his death in 1867.



BEAM OF THE CHINESE-FLAME AND URM FLAME OF TINKARIL CATTLE.

window on the third floor on the east side, which consisted of two narrow lights with round heads; the right jamb of another window on the second floor on the west side still exists, and on the outside is ornamented with interlaced carvings. Two of the arrow-slits (one of them †-shaped) which light the staircase are provided with projecting sills, to act as water-shoots; and there is one arrow-slit in the very angle of the south-east corner. The existing windows, some narrow, some wider, are all of single lights and square-headed.

The Garde-robe or Cabinet is placed on the second and third floors in the north-east corner; while in the thickness of the wall, near the south-east corner on the second floor, is a dungeon, 10 feet by 5 feet, the only entry to which was through a 2-feet flue, which descends from a window-niche in the floor over the vault; it was unprovided with anything in the shape of windows.

During the big wind of February, 1903, a large amount of masonry fell inwards on to the groined floor (which was in the last century cemented over to throw off the rain) from the east wall. It included the chimney and the arch over the double round-headed window before mentioned.

Thomas Conroy, the tenant of the farm on which the castle stands, states that a "Sheela-na-gig," now built into the wall of one of his out-houses, was originally part of the missing jamb to the window on the second floor, which has already been described as having ornamental carvings on the existing jamb. These grotesque nude female figures, known as "Sheela-na-gigs," were intended in mediæval times to keep off the evil eye.

The late Sir Erasmus Borrowes, Bart., in 1854, wrote an article on the MacDonnells of Tinnakill, in the old issue of the "Ulster Journal of Archæology," which he illustrated with a view of the castle, as well as a section of the interior, and plans of the four floors."¹ It was probably he who had the cement laid over the groined upper floor, and who had the iron ties inserted in the castle walls.

The name "Tinnakill" means "the house of the wood"; at the time of its erection the country round was covered with forests, as is shown in the old map of 1563 (mentioned in the description of the barony). By whom the castle was built is uncertain, as the grant of 1562 to the MacDonnells included "*the castle and land of Tenekyll*," &c., so that it must have been then standing.

¹ Vol. ii (1854).

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF PORTARLINGTON.

THE history of the town of Portarlington commences with the year 1666. Previous to that period the land it stands on formed part of the ancient inheritance of the O'Dempseys of Clanmaliere.

The present town is built on the Barrow, and lies partly in the King's and partly in the Queen's County. The King's County portion is situated in the townland of Kilmalogue; but by far the larger portion is built on the Queen's County townland of Cooltedery, or "Cooletoodera" (i.e., Cuil-na-tsudaire), a name meaning "The Corner of the Tanner," and this should have been the name of the town if its English founder had not intentionally discarded the Irish name.

In 1563 "Cowletowdry" appears among the lands regranted to Owen mac Hugh O'Dempsey, of Clonygowan, in the King's County, ancestor to the Viscounts Clanmaliere.¹ In 1599 a pardon was granted to Felim mac Garrett O'Dempsey, of "Cooletodere, Gentleman," but for what misdemeanour is not stated.² In 1617 a James O'Dempsey was in possession of "Cooletodderree" as tenant at will of Sir Terence O'Dempsey, Knight.³

The Rebellion of 1641 found the O'Dempseys, heart and soul, on the side of the Confederate Catholics, and consequently, like thousands of their fellow-countrymen, they were outlawed, and their possessions were forfeited and passed into the hands of strangers, who often obtained a grant of territory in order to make money by parting with it again to the highest bidder. The O'Dempsey ancestral lands were no exception to this rule, as, on the 27th of July, 1666, over 10,000 of their acres were granted by Charles II to one of his English statesmen named Sir Henry Bennet.⁴

Sir Henry was the second son of Sir John Bennet, Knight, of Dawley in Middlesex, and uncle of Charles Bennet, who, in 1714, was created Earl of Tankerville. He was one of the five members of "The Cabal,"⁵ Secretary of State for twelve years, a Knight of the Garter, and Lord Chamberlain, until his death

¹ Fiant of Elizabeth, No. 596.

² *Ibid.*, No. 6,439.

³ Queen's Co. Chanc. Inqu., No. 6 of James I.

⁴ See Burke's "Peerage" under Grafton and Tankerville.

⁵ The five Cabinet Ministers of 1671 were known as "The Cabal," as the initial letters of their names made up that word. They were Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, and Lauderdale.

in 1685; and in his day he had seen his share of military service. In March, 1668, he was raised to the Peerage as Baron Thetford and Baron of Arlington, and in 1672 he was created Earl of Arlington (in Middlesex). By his wife Isabella, daughter of Louis de Nassau, Lord of Beverwaert and Count of Nassau, he had an only daughter, Isabella, who inherited the honours according to the provisions of the Patent. She married Henry FitzRoy, 1st Duke of Grafton, a natural son of Charles II, and her son, the 2nd Duke, inherited from her the Earldom of Arlington on her death in 1723.

In 1667, in consequence of a petition from Lord Arlington to the Privy Council, in which he stated, among other things, his intention to introduce English Protestant settlers on his new estate, Charles II granted him a Charter constituting 100 acres surrounding a spot then called "Belladrochill" on the Barrow into a Borough. As he intended to build a town there for his English Colonists, and as the Irish name would be inconvenient to them, he prayed that a new one might be substituted. His request was granted, and the name he gave the Borough was Portarlinton, or Arlington's Port, probably so called from a harbour constructed on the river. The Borough consisted of a Sovereign, two Portreeves, and twelve Burgesses, who might admit as many Freemen as they thought fit. The Borough, by its Charter, was empowered to return two members to the Irish Parliament, which it continued to do from the year 1692 till about the year 1884, when the Borough was disfranchised. [A list of the M.P.s for this Borough is given at the end of these Notes.]

Lord Arlington's death took place on the 28th July, 1685, in his 68th year, and he was buried at Euston. A short time previously he had sold all his King's and Queen's County property to Sir Patrick Trant,¹ who had been created a Baronet by

¹ Mr. G. D. Burtchaell, of Ulster's Office, has supplied me with the following information relative to Sir Patrick Trant:—

It is uncertain who his father was, but he may have been Dominick Trant, of Dingle. Sir Patrick had a brother, who was Governor of the Barbadoes, and by his wife, a Miss Steele, niece of the celebrated Sir Richard Steele, Knt., had a daughter Anne (or Margaret), who married Richard Lambart, 4th Earl of Cavan. Sir Patrick's wife was Helen ———, of Staines, Soho, Middlesex; her will is dated 1721, and was proved in 1728. Their sons were Sir John, 2nd Bart., slain in a duel in 1702; Sir Charles, 3rd Bart. (administration granted in 1711); Sir Lawrence, 4th Bart., living in 1728; and James Trant. Their daughters were Henrietta; Anne, married in 1684 to Christopher Fleming, 22nd Baron of Slane; Frances; and Olivia, who married Prince d'Auvergne, of France.

James II. Sir Patrick was a hot Jacobite, and belonged to a family long settled at Dingle, in the County Kerry. At the time a baronetcy was conferred on him, his residence was at Brannockstown, in the County Kildare. He was a Commissioner of the Revenue, and in 1689, together with Captain Edmond Morris, he represented the Queen's County in Parliament.

On the failure of the Jacobite cause in Ireland and the flight of James II, Sir Patrick Trant also left Ireland and retired to France, where he died. He had been outlawed on the 26th April, 1691, and his possessions, which had been forfeited to the Crown, were about to change hands for a third time in the space of a few years.

They now passed to a French military officer who had seen much service under William III, especially in Ireland; this was General Henri De Massue, Marquis De Ruvigny. He was created a Peer of Ireland in 1692, as Baron Portarlington and Viscount Galway, and in May, 1697, he was advanced to be Earl of Galway. He was sworn in a Lord Justice in 1697, 1698, and again in 1699. On the 26th June, 1696, in reward for his devotion and services, William III granted to Lord Galway all the lands around Portarlington which had been forfeited by Sir Patrick Trant. The new proprietor immediately set to work to found a colony of French refugees in Portarlington. It consisted of Huguenots and retired officers and men of the French regiments which were disbanded after the Peace of Limerick. Though about this time Huguenot colonies were established in Waterford, Carlow, Belfast, Dublin, Cork, Youghal, Inishannon, Kilkenny, Dundalk, and Lisburn, few seem to have thriven as well as that of Portarlington.

Besides founding schools in the borough, Lord Galway built two churches, one dedicated to St. Michael,¹ and the other to St. Paul.² The latter being appropriated to the Huguenots became known as the French Church, and services in that tongue were conducted in it up to the year 1817. The following list of its "Pasteurs" is given in the original register of births, deaths, and marriages, which is still in existence:—

FROM.		PASTEUR.		TO.
1694	...	Gillet	...	1696
1696	...	Bellaquier	...	1696
1696	...	Gillet	...	1698
1698	...	Darassus	...	1698
		Ducasse	...	

Calvinists.

¹ The Parochial Records for St. Michael's of Portarlington are not in existence prior to 1816.

² The Parochial Records of the French Church at Portarlington exist, and commence with the year 1694.

FROM.		PASTEUR.		TO.
1698	...	Daillon	...	1702
1702	...	Bonneval	...	1729
1729	...	Desvories	...	1739
1740	...	Calliard	...	1767
1767	...	Des Voceux	...	1793
1793	...	Vignoles	...	1817

} Anglicans.

It may be in connection with the same Daillon, mentioned as being "Pasteur" of the French Church between the years 1698 and 1702, that the following inscription, which I copied from a slab in St. Mary's Churchyard, in Carlow, about 1896, refers ; it reads :—

HIC SITUS EST

BENIAMINUS DAILLON GALLUS BRITANU

GENEROSA^A FAMILIA ORTUS ~ ~ ~ ~

ECCLESIAE REFORMATÆ PRESBYTER ERUDITUS

DIU OB RELIGIONEM INCARCERATUS

ET DEMUM RELEGATUS

QUI POST LXXIX ANNOS.

STUDIO PIETATE ET LABORE EVANGELICO

MAGNA EX PARTE DIMENSOS

QUATRIDUO POST OBITUM

PAULINÆ UXORIS HIC INHUMATÆ

ANIMAM PURAM EXHALAVIT.

ACCIPE DOCTE CINIS MUSARUM PIGNUS AMORIS

ACCIPE SI FAMAM MORTE PERIRE VETENT

SI CHRISTI CASTRIS PUGNANS CAPTIVUS & EXUL

URBEM HANC FUNERIBUS CONDECORARE VELIT

CUR TEGERENTUR HUMO SIMUL OMNIA & IN-

-CLYTA VIRTUS

ET GENUS AC ARTES & PIETATIS HONOS ?

IMMEMOR URBS FUERIT TAMEN HAUD MARCES-

-CET OLYMPO

CLAMABITQUE LAPIS VIVET HIC ARTE MEA^A

OBIIT ILLE VIR JAN iii ANO DOM

MDCCIX.

This inscription has been translated by the Very Rev. John Finlay, Dean of Leighlin, thus:—

“ Here is placed Benjamin Daillon, a Gaul sprung from a noble family in Brittany: A learned priest of the Reformed Church, who had been for a long time imprisoned on account of his religion, and was at length expatriated ; who after seventy-nine years, in great part spent in pious studies and Gospel work, breathed out his pure soul four days after the death of his wife, Pauline, not buried here.

“ Tell me, learned spirit of the muses, the pledge of love, tell me if they forbid fame to perish with death, if a captive contending in the fort of Christ, and an exile, desires to adorn this city with his remains—why should unconquerable honour, and genius, and arts, and the honour of piety, be at the same time entirely covered in the dust ?

“ Although the city shall have been forgetful, yet shall he not fade from Olympus ; he shall live here by my art, and the stone shall proclaim it.

“ This man died on the 3rd of January, in the year of our Lord 1709.”

In 1715 Communion Plate and a Bell were presented to the French Church by the Princess of Wales. The former consists of two large Flagons, one Chalice, one Paten, and one large Alms-dish, all of solid silver. They bear the motto and arms of the Prince of Wales, with the following inscription:—

“ *Donné par Son Altesse Royale, Madame Wilhelmina Carolina,¹ Princesse de Galle, en faveur de l'Eglise Francoise Comformiste de Portarlington, le 1 Mar., 1714.*”

On the Bell is inscribed in raised letters:—

“ *In usum Ecclesiæ Gallicæ Portarlingtonensis campanam hanc dono dedit Serenissima et Piissima Principessa Wilhelmina Carolina Serenissimi Georgii Whaliæ Principis uxor dilectissima, Serenissimi ac Potentissimi Georgii, Magnæ Britann. Fran. Hib. Regis. nurus meritissima, promovente Illustrissimo Comite Henrico de Galloway qui—dum pro Rege res in Hib. administrarat—hoc templum sumptibus suis ædificari curavit, 1715.*”

And now to return to Lord Galway, whom we last spoke of as having been granted, in 1696, the O'Dempsey territory on which he planted the Huguenots, having Portarlington as their headquarters.

Lord Galway's after career was one of great distinction in the wars of Great Britain on the Continent ; he died on the

¹ The Princess was the daughter of John Frederick, Margrave of Brandenburg-Anspach, and was married in 1705. The Prince in 1727 ascended the throne as King George II.

2nd of September, 1720, when the honours with which he had been rewarded became extinct.

Long previous, however, to his death, the English Parliament brought in a Statute, called the Act of Re-assumption, which revoked the lavish grants of the forfeited lands made by William III to his favourites and officers, as great discontent arose from these gifts; this Act provided for the sale of the re-assumed estates, the proceeds of which went to the Government.

In consequence, the year 1703 saw the purchase of Lord Galway's property by an English manufacturing Company, called "the Hollow Sword-blade Company." It obtained this name from the fact that the swords it manufactured were made with a hollow down the back, in which quicksilver was placed, so that when a cut was given it added great impetus to the blow. This purchase by "the Hollow Blades Company" was purely a money-making transaction, and before long they sold most of it to Ephraim Dawson, the son of William Dawson, a Collector of Revenue for the Port of Carrickfergus, and for the Counties of Down and Antrim, in the reign of Charles II, and the first of his family to settle in Ireland; the English home of the family was Spaldington, in Yorkshire. Thus within some fifty years Portarlington and its neighbouring lands changed hands no less than five times.¹

Ephraim Dawson, of Emo, was M.P. for the Borough of Portarlington in the year 1713. He, or his son, changed the name of their residence from Emo to Dawson's Grove or Dawson's Court; it is now, and for many years has been, called Emo Park.

Upon the accession of George I, Ephraim Dawson was chosen representative of the Queen's County in Parliament, and continued so till his death on the 27th August, 1746. By his wife Anne, daughter and heiress of Samuel Preston, second son of John Preston, of Ardsallagh, in the County Meath, he had two sons—Samuel, who died unmarried during his father's lifetime, and William Henry, M.P., for the Borough of Portarlington, and later on for the Queen's County. In 1770 he was raised to the Peerage by the title of Baron Dawson, of Dawson's Court; and in 1776 he was created Viscount Carlow. His death took place on the 22nd August, 1779. His wife was

¹ For a fuller account of the early proprietors of Portarlington, our readers are referred to the old issue of the "Ulster Journal of Archæology," vol. vi, published in 1858, from which much of the information here given was obtained.

Mary, daughter of Joseph Damer, of Came, in Dorsetshire, and sister of Lord Milton; their children consisted of five sons and three daughters. The eldest son—John—in 1785, was created Earl of Portarlington; and his successors to the title assumed the additional surname of Damer in 1829.

The present holder of the title is the sixth Earl, and comes of age in 1904.

The town of Portarlington consists of one long street, terminating at one end in a square, from which it turns, and crosses into the King's County; the latter portion is known as "Kilmaloge"; in it stands a handsome modern Roman Catholic Church. At the opposite end of Portarlington is a continuation towards Lea; this row of houses is called "Bracklon." There are two bridges over the Barrow in the town—the Kil-ma-loge and the Spa bridges. Several of the houses in the town, of which the Imperial Hotel is one, stand back from the street, and are reached by a wide semi-circular approach leading to a flight of steps up to the entrance; these houses were built by the Huguenots, and have extensive gardens at the back.

The French Church was rebuilt in 1857; it is the only one now in use, as the present Protestant congregation of Portarlington is not large enough to support two churches, consequently the English Church is used as a Parochial Hall; the latter has no burial-ground attached to it, as old Lea churchyard (in the church of which service was held up to the nineteenth century; but of which no portion of the walls are now above ground) was the burial-place of the parish, till superseded by the new Lea Church, built some distance off on Windmill Hill. A long narrow burial-ground extends away to the back of the French Church (which when rebuilt lay north and south, owing to lack of space); but, strange to say, the earliest slab only dates from the year 1737, and, with one exception (and that of a late date), not a single inscription is in French, though, as mentioned above, services in that tongue were conducted up to the year 1817. The single exception reads as here given:—

" Cy Git
Antoine Fleury pasteur
de la paroisse de Coolba
nagher pendant plus de
40 ans decede^e 6 eavrel 1801
Cy Git aussi
Richard Dowdall Ecuier
decedete huitieme juillet
1804."

Among the French names to be read on the Huguenot tombs are those of:—Des Voeux, De la Cour, Bourdon,

Cornelle, D'Anipe, Caillard, Mercier, Dumoulin, Champagné, Burjeaud, Grueber, Fleury, Blanc, Franquefort, D'Aulnis De Lalande, Beauchant, Bonafous, &c.

The Rector, Rev. J. F. Cole, informs me that very few of the Huguenot family names now exist in the parish ; those he called to mind were Blanc, Tabuteau, La Combre, Grange (formerly Le Grand), Des Voeux, Champs, and Tibodeau. All had remained Protestants, as far as he knew, except some of the Blancs, who, marrying Roman Catholic wives, changed their religion, and also their name to White, so that some of the Whites around there were originally of Huguenot extraction.

Besides the slab with the French inscription, there is one other whose inscription is worth giving here ; it reads :—

“ Here lies David D'Anipe, Esq^r, born in France which he left young on Account of Religion. He serv'd long as an Officer in the English Force with credit to Himself and Usefully for the State ; being Reduced at the Peace of Utrecht, he retired on Captain's half pay, and died 22nd November 1737, aged 66. Here also lies Mary Caillard, relict of the above David D'Anipe, born in Portarlington June 30th 1705. Her second Husband was the Reverend Gas : Caillard, Minister of the French Church, well known in the Literary World by his excellent Productions, Greatly tending to advance the Cause of true Religion. She was a dutiful daughter, an Affectionate Wife, and a tender Mother. Her exemplary piety and benevolent Disposition Gain'd her the applause of the Wise and Good, as did a highly improv'd polished Understanding, that form'd her the pleasing Companion and Sincere Friend, and secur'd her the affections of those who knew her. She died regretted by all her Acquaintances Aug^t 12th 1772 Aged 67.”

There is at present resting in a grove of trees at the back of Kilnacourt House, in Portarlington, an object of great antiquarian interest, that was over seventy years old before the name Portarlington was substituted for that of Cooltedery ; it is the effigy of Robert Hartpole, Constable of Carlow Castle, and Lord of the Manors of Shrute and Monksgrange, in the Queen's County, who died in 1594. The vicissitudes undergone by this effigy are very strange. Originally it formed the top of an altar-tomb erected in the Parish Church of St. Mary, in Carlow. Many years afterwards, through neglect, it fell, became buried under debris, and was completely forgotten. During the last century a portion of the burial-ground was encroached upon

for street building; during the excavations the tomb was discovered. After being exposed to view for some weeks, the inscription was deciphered, and the effigy identified as that of Robert Hartpole. Finding that the knight was not an Irish King, as was supposed, a labourer gave the head a contemptuous lick with a pickaxe, and broke it off, after which it was thrown into the Barrow. To prevent further mutilation to the effigy, the present Mr. Bruen's father had it conveyed to his residence at Oak Park, and a reward which he offered for the head led to its recovery. For years it remained there, till a descendant of Robert Hartpole's, in the female line, one of the Bowens, obtained the custody of the monument from Mr. Bruen, and had it conveyed to the family house at Kilnacourt, where it has remained ever since, with the exception of the head, which has been lost since its arrival there.

The slab measures 7 feet 2 inches in length, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in breadth; it is bevelled underneath along one side and the two ends. The effigy is clad in complete plain plate-armour; at the breastplate it rises 20 inches above the slab.

The head did not rest on the usual cushion, but on a round, plain, helmet-like object. The feet are supported by a recumbent dog-like animal, of which the head is broken off.

The hands rest on the chest, in the attitude of prayer, with the finger-tips joined; they are badly broken. The legs, too, have met with bad treatment. The effigy slab itself is in two parts, caused by a clean break just above the knees.

The sword, attached by a belt round the waist, lies close to the left side; it has a straight cross-guard and a round-guard, like the present cavalry sword.

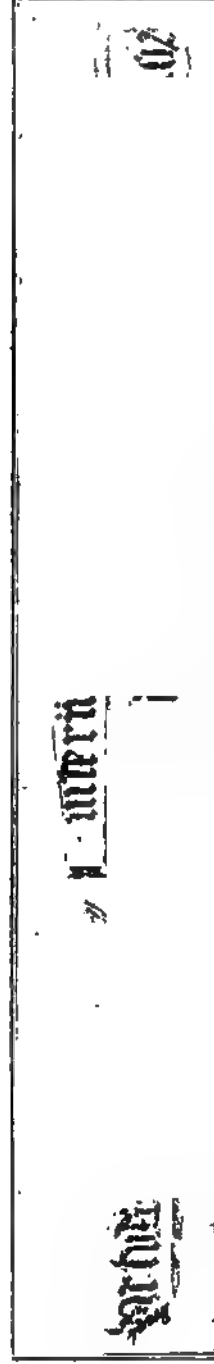
A short inscription consisting of a line and a half is carved by the right side of the effigy; it is a curious example of a partial transition from "the black" or Gothic letters to Roman letters. This is seen in the capital H, Cs, and S. The date, too, is in Arabic numerals. The first two words of the inscription are broken off; the upper line, it will be noticed, in the accompanying illustration, is a continuation of the lower; it reads:—

"[Hic jacet Ro]bartus Hartpoole Conestabularius de
Catherlagh Septuagenario maior interit iii die octobris
1594."

That is:—

"Here lies Robert Hartpoole, Constable of Carlow: he died on the 3rd day of October 1594, being more than a septuagenarian (i.e., being eighty years of age and over)."

The effigy is at present placed on a base of mason-work, built



THE HEADLESS EFFIGY OF ROBERT HARTFORD, CONSTABLE OF CARLOW CASTLE; AND THE INSCRIPTION ON THE SLAB, 1594.
[From a Photograph and "rubbing" by W. Flagg.]

on a little hillock, under the trees near the lough, at the back of Kilnacourt, now occupied by Mr. Vesey FitzGerald, R.M. A very inaccurate engraving of this tomb appears in a now scarce work called "Memoirs of the Family of Grace," by Sheffield Grace, published in 1823; it is reproduced at p. 134, vol iii., of the "Reports on the Memorials of the Dead, Ireland," the latter a very valuable work, which is edited by Colonel P. D. Vigors, one of our members, who issues two numbers annually.¹

The Parish Priests of Portarlington.

The town of Portarlington lay in the Parish of Lea; in time the name was changed to the Parish of Portarlington, and included most of the Barony of Portnahinch; in 1875 this extensive parish was divided into the two Parishes of Portarlington and of Emo.

The first Parish Priest named by Dr. Comerford in the list given in his "Diocese of Kildare" is—

John Donnelly, who at the latter end of the seventeenth century was P.P., and resided at "Imoe" (Emo).

Francis Bergin appears to have succeeded him; he died on the 11th May, 1736, aged 63, and was buried in the churchyard of Tierhogar.

. . . Fox, who for six years was P.P. of Coolbanagher and Lea; he died on the 6th November, 1741, in the 41st year of his age, and was also buried at Tierhogar.

John Phelan succeeded. His tomb is also in the churchyard of Tierhogar, whereon it is stated that he died on the 16th of August, 1775, aged 80 years. [Dr. Comerford has not correctly given the name, nor the age, of this P.P. in his "Diocese of Kildare."]

Thomas Dowling was for thirty years P.P. of Coolbanagher and Lea; he died on the 16th December, 1804, aged 65, and was buried in the graveyard attached to the chapel of Killinard.

James Murray succeeded. He died on the 18th May, 1823, aged 80, and was buried in the Emo graveyard.

¹ The 5th volume is just completed; the "Reports" were first issued in 1888; they contain information of the greatest value to a compiler of a pedigree.

John Dunne was the next P.P. His death took place on the 14th August, 1832, aged 53, and he was interred in the chapel of Killinard.

Terence O'Connell came next. During his pastorate the churches of Portarlington (Kilmaloge), Emo, and Killinard were erected. He died on the 7th of March, 1875, and was interred in the parish church. After his death the parish was divided, as mentioned above.

The Rev. Hugh Mahon succeeded as P.P. of Portarlington; he died 28th August, 1889, aged 64, and then came the Rev. Richard Burke, who, dying on the 10th June, 1903, aged 58, was succeeded by the Rev. Edward O'Leary, formerly P.P. of Balyna, in the County Kildare.

Unfortunately a list of the rectors of Lea (the parish in which Portarlington stands) cannot be compiled, as the parish registers do not exist prior to the year 1801.

Members of Parliament for the Borough of Portarlington.

1692. Sir Daniel Gahan, Knight.
Richard Warburton, jun., of Garryhinch, King's County, Esq.
- 1695-1699. Sir Joseph Williamson, Knight.
Richard Warburton, jun., of Garryhinch, Esq.
George Warburton, Esq., *vice* Williamson, for Limerick.
- 1703-1713 Richard Warburton, of Portnahinch, Esq.
Thomas Carter, of Robertstown, County Meath, Esq.
Ephraim Dawson, of Emo, Esq., *vice* Carter.
1714. John Short, of Grange, Esq., *vice* R. Warburton, of Portnahinch, deceased.
Lancelot Sandys, of Kilcavan, Queen's County, Esq., *vice* Short, deceased.
- 1715-1727. Lancelot Sandys, Esq.
Richard Warburton,¹ of Rathronshin, Queen's County, Esq.

¹ Son of George, uncle of Richard Warburton, jun.

- 1727-1760. William Flower, of Durrow, Co. Kilkenny, Esq.
George Johnston, of Dublin, Esq.
(1730) William Stannus, of Carlingford, Esq., *vice*
Johnston, deceased.
(1733) Lord George Sackville, *vice* Flower, created Lord
Castle Durrow.
,, William Henry Dawson, of Dawson's Court, Esq.,
vice Stannus, deceased.
- 1761-1768 George Hartpole, of Shrute, Queen's County, Esq.
William Henry Dawson, of Dawson's Court.
John Damer, of Dublin, Esq., *vice* Dawson, for the
Queen's County.
(1766) John Dawson, of Dawson's Court, *vice* Hartpole,
deceased.
- 1769-1776. John Dawson, of Dawson's Court, Esq.
Roger Palmer, of Ballyshannon, Co. Kildare, Esq.
W. H. Dawson, of Dawson's Court, Esq., *vice* John
Dawson, for the Queen's County.
(1771). Joseph Dawson, Esq., *vice* W. H. Dawson, created
Baron Dawson.
- 1776-1783. The Honourable Joseph Dawson.
Roger Palmer, Esq.
- 1783-1790. The Right Hon. John Scott.
Thomas Kelly, Esq., of Kellyville.
Sir Boyle Roche, Bart., *vice* Kelly, made Justice of
the Common Pleas.
Robert Hobart, Esq., *vice* Scott, created Baron
Earlsfort.
- 1790-1797. Richard Cavendish, Esq., Sackville Street.
William Browne, Esq., Browne's Hill, Carlow.
- 1798-1800. The Right Hon. Sir John Parnell, Bart., of
Rathleague.
John Stewart, of Aghinure, Co. Tyrone, Esq.
Frederick Trench, *vice* Sir John Parnell, for the
Queen's County.
Thomas Stannus, *vice* Stewart, for Bangor.
William Gregory, Esq., *vice* Stannus, Escheator of
Leinster.
1801. Frederick Trench, Esq.
William Elliott, of London, Esq., *vice* Trench,
created Baron Ashtown.
1802. Henry Parnell, of Rathleague, Queen's Co., Esq.
Thomas Tyrwhitt, of Westminster, Esq., *vice*
Parnell, appointed Escheator of Munster.
John Langston, of Clifford Street, London, Esq.,
vice Tyrwhitt, retired.

- 1806. Sir Oswald Mozley, Bart., of Bruton Street,
London.
- 1807. William Lambe, of Whitehall, London, Esq.
Arthur Shakespeare, Albemarle Street, London,
Esq.
- 1812. Richard Sharp, of Mark Lane, London, Esq.
- 1819. David Ricardo, of Galcomb Park, Gloucester, Esq.
- 1824. James Farquhar, of Johnstown, and Inverbervie,
Co. Kincardine, *vice* Ricardo, deceased.
- 1830. Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, Bart.
- 1831. Sir William Rae, Bart., St. Catherine's, Edinburgh.
- 1833. Thomas Gladstone, of Westminster, Esq.
- 1835. Colonel George Lionel Dawson-Damer, of Iron Mills,
Queen's County.
- 1847. Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Plunket Dunne, Brittas,
Queen's County.
- 1857. Lionel Seymour William Dawson-Damer, of Emo,
and Iron Mills, Queen's County, Esq.
- 1865. James Anthony Lawson, Esq., Attorney-General
for Ireland.
- 1868. L. S. W. Dawson-Damer, of 2 Chapel Street,
Grosvenor Square, London, Esq.
- 1880. The Honourable Bernard FitzPatrick.

On the latter succeeding his father as Baron Castletown of Upper Ossory, in 1883, a Mr. Brewster became M.P. for the Borough, which was disfranchised in 1884.

(To be continued with Part II.)

MOORE ANNEY IN 1770.
(From man in Illustration by Ashford, at Moore's Abbey.)

MONASTEREVIN.

BY THE COUNTESS OF DROGHEDA.

THE town of Monasterevin derives its name from the monastery founded there by St. Evin or Emhin in the sixth century. It is said that St. Abban had preceded St. Evin in remote times, and had founded a monastic house; but it was St. Evin who brought a number of monks from his native province of Munster, and the place which had previously been called Ros-Glas, which means the Green Wood, now came to be called Ros-Glas-na-Muimneach, or Ros-Glas of the Munster men.

Colgan thus writes of St. Evin—

“Saint Evin betook himself to Leinster, and at the bank of the River Barrow he raised a noble monastery, called in that age Ros-Glas, and which, from the number of monks who followed the man of God from his own country of Munster, was called Ros-Glas of the Munster men. This holy man was famous for many and great miracles, and the monastery, on account of the reverence paid to its first founder, stood in so great honour with posterity, that it was held a most safe sanctuary, and no one presumed to offer violence or injury to the holy place, who did not soon afterwards suffer the severity of the Divine vengeance.”

It was also said that after his death there was a bell belonging to St. Evin “which was held in so great veneration that posterity were accustomed to swear on it as a kind of inviolable oath, and to conclude controversies by the virtue of this oath.”

St. Molua of Clonfert (4th Aug.) speaks of “having visited the Abbot of St. Evin in his monastery not far from the Barrow, which that most holy man, St. Abban, had originally founded.”

The year of St. Evin's death is not recorded anywhere; but his festival was held on the 22nd of December, and his death probably occurred in the sixth century. St. Evin wrote a Life of St. Patrick, partly in Latin and partly in Irish; and it is said to contain many more details of St. Patrick's life and mission than there are in any other Life of the Saint. In the Calendar of Angus he is called “Pure Emhin from the brink of the dumb Barrow.” The well that springs at a little distance from the present mansion was in all probability originally St. Evin's well.

The precise period at which the original Monastery of St. Evin fell into decay is not known; probably it was amongst the many religious houses that suffered from the depredations of the Danes in the ninth and tenth centuries. The “Annals of Clonmacnoise,” at the paragraph chronicling the year 1002,

well describes the work of destruction perpetrated by these infidel hordes in these words—

“The whole realme was overrunn by the Danes. The Churches, Abbeys, and other religious places were by them quite razed and destroyed, or otherwise turned to base and servile purposes.

“Almost all the gentlemen of any account were turned out of their Lands. Yea, some of the best sort were compelled to servitude and bounden slavery. Indeed it was strange how men of any fashion could use other men as the Danes did use the Irish men at that time. But King Bryan Borua was a Salve to cure such sores : all the physick in the world could not help it elsewhere : in a short time he banished the Danes ; made up the Churches and Religious houses ; restored the people to their antient possessions, and, in fine, brought all to a notable reformation.”

Some years later the monastery having again become ruined, it was refounded towards the close of the twelfth century by Dermot O'Dempsey, Lord of Offaly, as a Cistercian Monastery, and called Ros-Glas or de Rosea Valle.

The Charter of Foundation of the monastery was as follows :—

“Dermot O'Dempsey, King of Offaly, to all his nobles, clergy, and laity, both present and to come, Greeting, I make known to you all, that I, Dermot O'Dempsey, King of Offaly, by the consent of Murdoch O'Conor have given and confirmed to God and the Monks of the B.V.M. of Rosglas, land on which to build a Monastery in honour of the Blessed Mary ever Virgin, and of St. Benedict the Abbot, as a perpetual eleemosynary. These are the lands which I Dermot O'Dempsey have given and confirmed to the aforesaid Monks of Rosglas in remission of my Sins and of the Sins of my Parents, the site of the Monastery of Rosglas, and all the lands with their appurtenances, and with the men belonging to the same lands. All these I give and confirm to the aforesaid Monks, to be held as a free, pure, and perpetual eleemosynary for the health of my soul, and the souls of my predecessors. Wherefore I will and command that the aforesaid Church of Rosglas and the Monks and brethren serving God therein, may have and hold the aforesaid lands, with all their liberties, viz., in woods and plains, meadows and pastures, and morasses in waters and fisheries, in roads and paths, in ponds and mills, in turbaries, and all mountains and valleys, and in all other places and things appertaining to the same lands, free quit and solutias from any customs and exactions, and from all secular duty.

Witnesses.

“ NEHEMIAH, Bishop of Kildare.
DONATUS, Bishop of Leighlin.
FILAN, the son of Filan.
FLAN O'DEMESI.
HEKINECH O'DEMESI.
DONCHAD O'DEMESI.
FIN O'DEMESI.
AED O'DEMESI.
CULBALLINUS O'DUIN [O'Dunne].
CONGAL O'KELLY.
ROCNUR DENGULLA.
KELACH MAC AULAF.”

et aliis multis.

"The Annals of the Four Masters" record the death of this Dermot O'Dempsey in the year 1198, and in 1199 it was mentioned that the Abbot of Ros-Glas "was at his request allowed by the General Chapter of the order to celebrate in his own house the Feast of St. Evin," which shows that the original founder was still held in high veneration.

During the next four hundred years the monastery is occasionally mentioned in "The Annals of the Four Masters," in the "Annals of Clonmacnoise," and in State Papers, for the country was in such a disturbed state that the Abbot was often summoned for receiving into his house suspected felons and robbers of the country of Offaly, being suspected of sheltering them, though often without cause.

In the list of the monasteries surrendered to King Henry VIII in 1539, that of Ros-Glas is mentioned, and in the year 1548, in a letter to the Lord Deputy in Ireland from the Lord Protector Somerset, he writes—"We are contented that ye do grant and appoint a pension to the late Abbot of the Monastery of Evine as ye demand."

At the Reformation the Abbey and Manor were granted to Lord Audley, who assigned them to Sir Adam Loftus, created afterwards Viscount Loftus of Elye.

MONASTEREVIN ABBEY. CO. KILDARE

MOORE ABBEY IN 1794.

(From Grasse's "Antiquities of Ireland.")

The present building, which was until about 1780 called "The House of Monasterevin," was built on the site of the ancient abbey, of which probably the only remains are the cellars and some sculptured ornaments inserted here and there in the walls. It was probably built early in the seventeenth century, as there is the date 1607 on the east wall beyond the present billiard-room. The house was repaired in 1661, and again in 1767, and 1823; and in 1846, on the coming of age of the late Lord Drogheda, it was much altered and modernized. In the hall of the present building the Lord Chancellor Loftus held the Court of Chancery of Ireland in 1641.

The "Anthologia Hibernica Magazine," vol. iii., p. 114, anno 1794, says that—

MOORE ABBEY.

(From "The Anthologia Hibernica Magazine, 1794," vol. iii, p. 113.)

"Charles, the 6th Earl of Drogheda, in 1767 beautifully repaired the ancient abbey by enlarging the windows, placing a new roof, and re-compartitioning the whole, preserving, however, the external walls and original form, except somewhat lengthening the eastern front. The Great Hall and the ancient door of the southern front still retain their pristine state, and the whole has still the venerable appearance of the original Gothic structure. His lordship also pulled down the old church which stood near the monastery on the right of the east front, and rebuilt it in a neat Gothic style at the other end of the town. He also walled in the demesne with a high wall, except on the side next the river. This demesne contains near 1,000 acres, nearly in the centre of which rises a large conical hill of 200 acres, well planted, and commanding an extensive and beautiful view of the country. Near the deerpark, on the north

side of the hill, are some remains of the ancient wood, in former times the retreat of felons, plunderers, and robbers ; and last occupied, towards the close of the seventeenth century, by one James O'Dempsey, commonly called Shamas-a-Coppuil, from his dexterity in horse-stealing."

The old graveyard of the monastery probably stood where the sunk garden and pleasure ground now are, for when they were being laid out in 1846, many bones were found and were buried again ; and in 1899, when making some alterations in the shrubbery, where it was necessary to remove some decayed trees, a great number of skeletons were discovered, and in every instance these had a holly-tree planted above them, not at the head, but in the centre of the body. No vestiges of coffins were found, which showed that they were the bones of Cistercian monks, who were always buried without coffins, simply in the habit of their order, and with the cowl drawn over the face.

Bishop Comerford, in his annals of the parish, records that at the beginning of the nineteenth century a tomb was discovered containing a skeleton, which the workmen who were employed recognized as that of an ecclesiastic, from the presence of a wooden chalice placed on the breast. They at once notified the discovery to the Parish Priest, who procured a coffin, intending to remove the remains, but they crumbled to dust before this could be effected. A fine walk of yew-trees, which winds through the garden, is an undoubted relic of the olden time, and is called "The Monk's Walk," and there is another path near the old walls still called "The Friar's Walk."

The town of Monasterevin might be called the town of bridges, as there are twenty-six bridges within half a mile. The oldest and most interesting is "Ballagh," or the Pass Bridge, which Essex crossed in 1599, on his way northwards, and Cromwell's army also crossed on their way to destroy the fine old Castle of Lea.

A short distance beyond this bridge is the old Yew Tree Cemetery, where there was once a branch of St. Evin's Monastery, and here was kept for long afterwards St. Evin's bell as a swearing relic. It now lies in a particular spot in the river Barrow, called "The Bell Hole," where it is said to have been thrown for safety during one of the Danish incursions, and no one has ever been able to recover it. The bog adjoining is called "Derrymanagh," or "The Oak Wood of the Monks."

In 1798 a battle took place close to the town of Monasterevin, between the rebels and a party of Yeomanry, which terminated in the defeat of the rebels and the consequent interruption of their progress into Queen's County.

The Loftus family, to whom the abbey had been assigned,

came from Yorkshire, where they had been settled from the reign of King Alfred, as appears from the archives of York Minster, in which are registered many donations of lands given to the Church in the name of Lofthouse, and it appears from the same records that Christopher Lofthouse was Prior of Helagh, in Yorkshire, in 1460.

Edward Loftus, of Swinshead, was living in the reign of Elizabeth, and had two sons, Robert and Adam. Robert was ancestor of the Viscounts Loftus of Elye, which title expired in 1725; and Adam was ancestor of the Viscounts Lisburne, which title is now merged in that of Marquess of Ely. The two brothers came to Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth, and were both knighted.

Adam, the younger of the two, was Chaplain to the Earl of Essex, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In 1563 he was made Archbishop of Armagh, and afterwards, in 1567, Archbishop of Dublin, and Dean of St. Patrick's, and in 1578 he was made Lord Chancellor of Ireland, which office he held till he died in 1605. He married Jane, daughter of Adam Purdon, of Lurgan Race, County Louth, and had a family of twenty children, twelve of whom survived him. His fifth daughter, Dorothy, married, in 1598, Sir John Moore, of Croghan, nephew of Sir Edward Moore, the founder of the Moore family in Ireland, this being the first of the many marriages between the families of Moore and Loftus, which took place within the next hundred years.

Sir Adam Loftus died in 1605, and was buried in St. Patrick's Cathedral, "within the rails of the altar."

The second Sir Adam Loftus, who was the nephew of the Lord Chancellor, being the son of his elder brother Robert, was in 1619 also made Lord Chancellor of Ireland by James I. He was one of those who fell foul of Strafford, then Lord Deputy in Ireland; and Strafford was not scrupulous as to the mode of humbling his opponents. The principal charge laid against the Lord Chancellor Loftus appears to have been his failure to carry out a promised settlement of the Monasterevin estates on his eldest son, whose wife had great influence with Strafford; but there were also charges of misconduct in his office of Lord Chancellor, and of contempt shown towards the Lord Deputy and Council. He was imprisoned for a long time in Dublin Castle; afterwards, owing to ill health, he was allowed to retire to his residence in St. Mary's Abbey (in 1639), though he was still kept under strict surveillance. A full account of the accusations against him is to be found in Sir John's Gilbert's Ninth Report of Historical Manuscripts Commission, part ii,

MOORE ABNEY IN 1903.

page 293 ; and Strafford's treatment of the Lord Chancellor Loftus was one of the matters brought against him at his own trial. When released the Lord Chancellor returned to Monasterevin ; but, owing to the disturbed state of the surrounding country, his house was constantly subjected to attacks from the Irish rebels, and many of the neighbours and country people having fled to it for protection, the Chancellor was forced to petition Parliament to send him assistance.

The petition ran thus :—

“ 1642, Monaster Evin.

“ To the Honourable Ye Commissioners of Irish Affairs, the humble petition of Adam Lord Viscount Loftus of Elye in ye Kingdome of Irelande.

“ Humbling sheweth that ye Petitioner's House of Monaster Evin situated and being in the County of Kildare in ye said Kingdom of Irelande, contiguous to a mayne river which runs from ye Queen's County along ye said County of Kildare, divided by it and not passable above or below it, but only in this place near where you Petitioner's House stands, that on ye other side of ye river, towards ye Queen's County, are inhabiting ye rebellious Irish septs of ye O'Dempsey's, O'More's, O'Connors, O'Duns, O'Mulloyes, O'Donnells, and ye Gerraldens, his neighbours, and in all this tyme in actual Rebellion : that since ye Rebellion begun, ye Rebels have dispoyled your Petitioner of a great personal Estate (£2,106 a year) and rents to ye value of £8,500 odd, as by certificate upon oath : appertaining whereunto manie English families had planted, who for safety of their lives did flye into your Petitioner's House, where from tyranny of ye Rebellion they have continued, and been fed and maintained at ye Petitioner's charge to the number of eighty, besides his own familie, who have been preserved from ye fury of ye enemies, tho' several tymes desperately assaulted, whereby they are lately driven to great distresse for want of provisions, of men and ammunition.

“ Which place, in former tymes of Warr, was concluded by ye state to be a fitt place for a strong ward of men to man that passage, and to defend that part of ye country, and for that purpose had soldiers placed there accordingly—and it is ye same place still, if not of greater consequence and consideration at ye present tyme. Now therefore your Petitioner intends (God Willing) to repaire thither to preserve what is yet left. That for ye reasons before mentioned, you would be pleased to grant unto him commission for a sufficient number of Warders with Horse he is contented to raise upon his owne charges, and to have pay and entertainment allowed for them out of ye common Exchequer of ye Army, for safety and security of that House and country—a passage into which this Ford is a comun Inlett. And he shall ever pray,” &c., &c.

The request does not seem to have been immediately granted, and it was, therefore, followed by a letter from the Lord Justice of Ireland :—

“ To the Right Honourable our Very good Lord Robert Earl of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant Generall and Governor Generall of the Kingdome of Irelande.

“ Our very heartie commendacions to y^r Lord^{sh}.”

“ On your Lord^{sh} being here last wee recommended to your consideration the petition of the L. Viscount Loftus of Elye, and the reasons allowed by him for the setting of a competent Muster of Wardours with some Horse for the Guard of his House of Monaster Evin in the Co. of Kildare which as it seems stands in a place of great importance, and hath been much assaulted by the rebels and strongly defended by his servants, friends, and neighbours, that at his charge have for a long time preserved themselves therein—and though y^r Lordship seemed then forward enough to propound and direct that which might be for his satisfaction, yet we have now thought fitt to accompanie him and his desires with this our recommendation, that when your Lordship shall arrive at Dublin, and receive further information of the place, and the consequence thereof you will afford him fitt and speedy succour, and guards, (which we consider may be paid out of the Cheques of the Armie) as may best stand with the service of the Kingdome, and sute with a person of his qualitie and meritt; and so, not doubting of your Lordship's favour towards him, we bid your Lordship very hartily farewell. Given at oure Chamber the second day of August, 1642.

“ Your Lordship very loveing friends

“ PEMBROKE

“ J. EVELYN DENNIS HOLLES

“ RICHARD COKE

“ Northumberland

“ Mondeville

“ Rd. Harley

“ Robt. Parkhurst.”

The Petition was in due course granted, and the Commission for “relieving the House of Monaster Evin” was put into the hands of Lord Moore, the son-in-law of Lord Loftus, and he forthwith despatched a letter to two of the retainers at Monaster Evin, giving directions as to how they were to receive the Commanding Officer and the men who were to be sent to take part in defence of the place. Lord Moore's letter is addressed to “Thomas Vaughan and William Parsons at Monaster Evin House.”

“ You shall receive by the bearer, salt and ammunition for the relief of Monaster Evin, which had been sent in a more plentiful manner, if carriage could have been more conveniently gotten, and withal ye shall receive an officer and some men who is to command in cheife that place; therefor you must give him a due respect, and bee obedient to his command and doe such duties as he shall appoint without contention; also you are to clear the place of all men women and children which are not soldiers wives, nor usefull for the garrison.

“ William Parsons is to come away with ye two horses, and to take an inventory of all my Lord's goods and bringe it with him, and put those which are of ye most value into a roome, and locke them up very safe.

“ Thomas Vaughan is to take charge of them; and for ye care which ye smith hath in ye kippinge of the armes I shall find a convenient time to requite him for his paines.

“ I have suits for all ye men which could not be sent now for want of carriage, but which shall be sent with Sir Thomas Meredith when he goes there—and for ye ordinary beddes which are there, lett the officer and soldiers have ye use of them, who I presume will be very carefull they suffer noe hurt ; and by all means lett the women and children bee removed which are not needfull and ye smithe to continue there.

“ Signed MOORE.

“ From Dublin ye 2nd of December 1642.”

The Rebellion quickly spread, and Lord Loftus, being obliged to leave the kingdom, was never able to return to Ireland, and died at Midlam, in Yorkshire.

His son Edward, 2nd Viscount Elye, succeeded him, and lived at Monasterevin. He died there in 1680, and was buried in the church, which it is recorded he had in his lifetime rebuilt. He was succeeded by his son Arthur, 3rd Viscount Elye, who had a son and a daughter.

The daughter married Lord Moore, son of Henry III, Earl of Drogheda ; and, on the death of her brother, she became the heiress of the Loftus estates. She had two sons, and the Monasterevin property was settled on her second son Edward, who eventually, on the death of his brother Henry, became the 5th Earl of Drogheda. He married Lady Sarah Ponsonby, daughter of the Earl of Bessborough, and the present Lord Drogheda is their great-great-grandson. The migration of the Drogheda family from Melifont in County Louth to County Kildare was caused by the unfortunate extravagance of Henry IV, Earl of Drogheda, who, though only living to the age of twenty-seven, left behind him such enormous debts through gambling and horse-racing, that on his death it was found necessary to sell the property in County Louth to pay off these debts ; and his brother was thus obliged to move entirely to Monasterevin House, which has since then been the family residence, and Mellifont, so interesting and so beautiful, gradually fell into a ruinous state.

The ancestor of the Drogheda family was Sir Edward Moore, who came of an old Norman family, settled in Kent for many generations at Moore Court, near Benenden. Edward Moore, with his brothers Owen and Thomas, came to Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth, and both Edward and Thomas were knighted on the field of battle in 1579 and 1593, respectively.¹

¹ Sir Thomas Moore's great-great-grandson, Sir John Moore, was created Baron Moore, of Tullamore, in 1715, and in 1758, Charles, the 2nd Baron, was further created Earl of Charleville ; but the titles became extinct in 1764.

SIR EDWARD MOORE, KNT.

Died 1607.

(From an Oil Painting at Moore Abbey.)

Sir Edward Moore married, in 1563, Elizabeth Clifford, daughter and co-heiress of Nicholas Clifford, of Chord, Kent.¹

Queen Elizabeth about the same time bestowed upon him the surrendered Abbey of Mellifont, in Co. Louth, for his distinguished services in the war against the Earl of Tyrone. In a history of "Mellifont Abbey; its rise and downfall," by K. F. Balfour, it is said that "Sir Edward Moore and his son, Sir Garrett, held at that time a position between unconquered Ulster, with its great Sovereign Lords, and the tamed and broken-in gentry of the Pale.

"They understood the exigencies, requirements, and purposes of the State on the one hand; and being very hospitable, and dwelling on the highway between Ulster and Dublin, they knew all the northern Lords personally, having frequently entertained them, and they found it hard not to sympathize with them too, for the northern Lords had many griefs and wrongs against the State."

So much were Sir Edward and his son beloved on all sides, that it is recorded that in one of the rebellions, "not a hoof nor a horn belonging to them was ever touched." Sir Garrett Moore was in 1616 created Baron Moore, of Mellifont, and in 1621 he was further created Viscount Moore, of Drogheda.

His son Charles, 2nd Viscount Moore, defended the town of Drogheda during the siege which lasted for more than six months (ending in March, 1642), and shortly afterwards he was killed at the battle of Portlester, in Co. Meath. His son Henry was created Earl of Drogheda in 1661. The Lordship of St. Mary's Abbey, in Dublin, at the dissolution of the Religious Houses (temp. Elizabeth), had passed into the possession of one Matthew King, "Clerk of the Cheque of the Armie and Garrisons of Ireland" in 1561; and his son sold his interest in St. Mary's Abbey to Sir Garrett Moore in 1619. The Abbot's house was the residence of the family till after the Restoration of Charles II, when Henry, 1st Earl of Drogheda, finding it to be in a ruinous condition, determined to build a new house on some other part of the abbey lands. He accordingly laid out for building a considerable portion of the estate in streets, to which he gave his own and his wife's names and titles, viz., Henry Street, Moore Street, Mary Street, Earl Street, Countess Street, Off Lane, Drogheda Street, and Mellifont Lane. The three last names have been since changed: Off Lane to that of Henry Place,

¹ She was the widow, 1st of Sir William Brabazon, Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, who died 1552; 2nd, of Captain Christopher Blunte; 3rd, of Captain Humphrey Warren, who died 1561.

CHARLES, 2ND VISCOUNT MOORE OF DROGHEDA.
Slain in the Battle of Portlester, Co. Meath, 1643.
(From an Oil Painting at Moore Abbey.)

Drogheda Street to Sackville Street, and Mellifont Lane, first corrupted into Elephant Lane, secondly to Tyrone Place, and thirdly to Cathedral Street (1900). In Drogheda Street, which was the principal thoroughfare, he built a fine residence at the corner of Mellifont Lane, which was known as Drogheda House, and which continued to be the town residence of the family till 1822, when, on the death of the 1st Marquis of Drogheda, it was sold, and it is now much altered and rebuilt for business purposes.

Miscellanea.

The Mullaghmast Sculptured Boulder.—On pages 246 and 247 are shown Celtic patterns carved on the sides of a boulder recently removed from the Prospect Farm on the east side of the Hill of Mullaghmast, near Narraghmore, in the County of Kildare. One of the faces of the boulder is so much worn away that the carving which was on it is entirely gone; the ends of the stone, too, are both fractured, so that its present length is three feet, though originally it may have been a foot or so longer. The material is limestone. It will be noticed in the illustrations that some of the ornament is carved in relief and some incised. Part of the design has been cut into in places (not reproduced, however, in the rubbings) by deep scores, as if a pointed weapon had been sharpened there.

All that I could gather from Murray, the herd on the farm, was that this stone was originally built into a castle which formerly stood in a field called "the old town," and that when the ruins were thrown down, the stone was removed to the present dwelling-house. The late Mr. S. Wilfred Haughton, of Greenbank, Carlow, informed me in 1897 (he died recently at a good old age) that his great-grandfather owned the place, and demolished the ruins of the FitzGerald Castle there to build the present dwelling-house with the materials (in this house Cardinal Cullen was born), and that the sculptured stone was then discovered, being used as a sill in the doorway.

THE MULLAGHMAST (Co. KILDARE) SCULPTURED STONE.
[From a Photograph and "rubbing" by W. FISCH.]

In 1902 the sanction for the removal of the boulder to the Dublin Museum was obtained from Mrs. Jameson, and her sister, Mrs. Murphy, the daughters and heirs of Mr. S. W. Haughton. In November of that year it was conveyed to Kilkea Castle, from whence in July, 1908, it was transferred to the Dublin Science and Art Museum, to be added to the Royal Irish Academy's collection of Irish Antiquities.

Mr. George Coffey, the Keeper of the Irish Antiquities, has kindly supplied me with the following note with regard to the probable age of the designs:—

"The Mullaghmast stone is very interesting. The ornament carved on it is, in my opinion, pre-Christian. The stone evidently stood upright. This is shown by the bands of ornament at the base on the four sides of the stone. The incised patterns have a late look, and closely resemble the Trumpet patterns of the Christian period. But there is nothing Christian about the stone. It may therefore be placed at the end of the Pagan period. As a transitional piece, helping to carry over the pre-Christian style into the Christian period, it is an important example for the history of ornament in Ireland."

As to the purpose of the boulder, its use is purely conjectural. It might have been a sepulchral monument; it might have been an object of worship, or a boundary mark. There is at present no clue as to its original object and use.

CARVING ON THE MULLAGHMAST BOULDER.

Two other sculptured boulders in Ireland of the Pagan period have within the last year or two been brought to public notice. They both consist of huge egg-shaped granite boulders, covered with bold Celtic ornamentation. One stands at Turoe, in the Parish of Kiltullagh and County of Galway; and the other at a place called Castlestrange, in the Parish of Fuerty and County of Roscommon. Casts of both are on view in the Dublin Science and Art Museum (Irish Antiquarian Section). The sculpture on these three boulders formed the subject of a Paper read by Mr. George Coffey on the 8th of November, 1908, before the Royal Irish Academy.

W. FRIZG.

The Shaft of the O'Toole Cross at Knockarigg House, County Wicklow.

Placed in the porch of Knockarigg House (which lies a mile south of the Grange Con Railway Station) is a portion of a limestone shaft of a cross. It belongs to the seventeenth century, so far as can be judged by others very similar to it at Tipper (1616), Kilkea Castle (1620) though formerly at Castledermot, and at Glassey (1615), all in the County Kildare.

This fragment is 2 feet 8 inches long, 10 inches wide, and 6 inches thick. The back and front of it bear inscriptions in raised Roman capitals. One side is plain, and on the other are carved the emblems of our Lord's Passion and Crucifixion. What remain include three dice, a three-thonged scourge, a faced half-moon, a hammer, a ladder, a pair of pincers holding three nails, a full-faced sun, the purple robe, and a sword.

The inscriptions (p. 250) read as follows :—

1. LL . O'TOOLE . OF . CNOCKIRGG . AND . HIS . WIFE . IOANE .
CVLLEN . PRA S
2. O . BOTH . OVRE . SOVLES . FOR . AS . YOU . ARE . SOE .
WEARE . WEE . AND . AS . [*the next two words WEE . AR have been
accidentally omitted*] E . SOE . SHALL . YOV . (BEE).

The Christian name ending with two LS was either FERALL (not an uncommon name among the O'Tooles formerly), or, more probably, DONNELL. The latter is almost a certainty, as in the list of those outlawed for treason in 1641 appears the name of *Edmond macDonnell of Knockericke, County Wicklow, Gent.*,¹ a son, apparently, whose parents' names are recorded on the cross-shaft.

The other inscription very likely commenced :—"The Lord grant mercy to both our souls," &c. The remainder of the inscription was a common formula on tombs of this period (*vide* THE JOURNAL, vol. ii, p. 381). The earliest instance I have so far come across of this pious request and reminder of death, occurs on the tomb of William Cantwell, Lord of Ballintogher, in the County Tipperary, who was buried in Kilcooley Abbey in that county. The inscription is dated 1528, and cut in the Gothic lettering in Latin. It finishes up with the words (translated) :—

"Whoe'er thou art that passest by, stand, read, and lament. I am what you will be, I was what you are. Pray for me, I beseech you."²

It is not known where this cross-shaft came from, or where the remainder is. But as there is a small burial-ground on the townland of Knockarigg, a quarter of a mile to the north-west of the house, called Kylemahook, it may have been discovered there and brought up to the house for safety by the former residents of Knockarigg—the Wall family.

The rubbing, from which the accompanying illustration (see p. 250) was made, was taken by Mr. C. Drury, now of Knockarigg.
W. FITZG.

¹ Gilbert's "Confederation," vol. iii., p. 357.

² *Vide* Colonel Vigors's "Memorials of the Dead," end of vol. v.



LL·O
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INSCRIPTION AND EMBLEMS OF THE PASSION AND CRUCIFIXION ON THE
 O'TOOLE CROSS-SHAFT AT KNOCKARIGG, CO. WICKLOW.

[From a rubbing by Mr. C. M. Drury.]

Queries.

The Cheney Family.—Any information in connection with this family, who held possessions in the County Kildare in the eighteenth century, would be gratefully received by Lieut.-Colonel G. H. Johnston, of Markethill, Co. Armagh.

Colonel Johnston states that:—

John Cheney, of Collinstown, Co. Kildare, who died in 1754, held the lands of Ballymount, Tornant,¹ Kilcullen, Milltown,¹ and Englishtown.¹

His son Henry, of Collinstown, who was buried at Hollywood, Co. Wicklow, held the above lands, as also Dunlavin.¹

Joseph, another son, owned Gilbinstown, in Kildare, and received from his brother Henry, Collinstown, Englishtown, and Kilcullen.

The fourth son, John Cheney, owned the Red Gap and part of Ballymount, as well as Kilgowan.

Henry, grandson of John Cheney, Senior, died in 1887, and left directions that he was to be buried in Donard.¹ He held Gilbinstown for lives renewable for ever, and Milltown on short lease, and Woodenboley¹ in like manner.

Aylmer Humphrey was son-in-law of John Cheney, Senior.

Henry Cheney, Junior, married, 1st, Mrs. Humphrey, of Donard, and 2nd, Isabella Johnson, of the family of Johnson, of Kilternan, Co. Dublin.

Musgrave in his "Irish Rebellion," p. 261, states that on the 24th of May, 1798, after General Dundas retired from Kilcullen, the rebels assassinated Mr. John Cheney, of Donard.

James Ware, eldest son of Sir James Ware the historian, had two daughters, viz.:—

Jane, married, in 1692, Sir John Sandes, Bart., son of Sir William Sandes, Bart., of Blackhall, Co. Kildare.

Elizabeth, married Andrew Francis Cheney, of Macetown, Co. Meath.

Military Wooden Towers in the Thirteenth Century.

In Sweetman's "Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland" occur the following entries:—

"25th Jan., 1245.—Mandate to Maurice FitzGerald (2nd Baron of Offaly), Justiciary of Ireland, to cause to be made in that country, as near the sea as possible, four good wooden towers (*bretachix*), to

¹ Co. Wicklow.

be finished at latest by the feast of St. John the Baptist (June 24), and conveyed by sea whither the King shall order."

[In the following month four more *bretachia* were ordered to be made.]

"7th Oct., 1245.—Mandate to Maurice FitzGerald, Justiciary of Ireland, to cause the Wooden Towers which came from Ireland, and are now in the Island of Anglesey, to be shipped to Wales, and handed over to certain persons to be conveyed to the Camp at Gannoc, in that country."

These wooden structures were evidently for some military purpose; but can any of our readers explain their use?

W. FITZG.

Answer to a Query.

On p. 66, vol. iv of the JOURNAL, a "query" was asked in connection with the site of "Lord Kildare's great Castle of Naas." In reply to it, Colonel de Burgh refers us to vol. i, p. 320, of the JOURNAL, where it is identified with the Black Castle of Naas. A modern map of this town, marked with the sites of its numerous "castles" (or more correctly, perhaps, "fortified houses"), would be of great interest if reproduced in the JOURNAL.

"Moat Lane," Colonel de Burgh adds, is probably the "Mass Lane" or "Chapel Lane," which runs from the Main Street to the North Moat.

Book Notices.

A Social History of Ancient Ireland.

A WORK ON Ireland of the highest interest has recently been issued from the Dublin University Press, in two volumes, entitled "A Social History of Ancient Ireland." It is written by Dr. P. W. Joyce, the well-known author of "Irish Names of Places Explained," "Old Celtic Romances," "Ancient Irish Music," "A Short History of Ireland," and other equally valuable works.

To anyone interested in the social and domestic life of the Irish people, before the arrival of the Anglo-Normans, this work will be invaluable. It could not have been undertaken by a more experienced hand, as Dr. Joyce, in addition to being a fluent Irish speaker, is well acquainted with the old form of the Irish language, in which the ancient Irish manuscripts were written; and it is mainly from this source that Dr. Joyce has collected the information contained in his "Social History": in addition to that, the great works of O'Donovan, Hennessy, O'Curry, Reeves, Todd, S. H. O'Grady, Whitley Stokes, &c., have been largely consulted.

The "Social History" will prove a godsend to those who wish to study any particular phase of Irish life in ancient times, whether civil, military, religious, domestic, or artistic. Condensed in its pages is full information on every occupation of daily country life, which it would give the ordinary student a great amount of trouble to collect for himself; and much of which, too, would be unattainable to him.

An idea of the magnitude and scope of this work can be formed by scanning the contents of the volumes, the principal items in which are as follows:—

VOL. I.—Monarchical government; inauguration of kings, their retinue, and territorial divisions; military ranks, and weapons of war; how land was held, and grades of society; the Brehon laws; Pagan mythology and Druids; the early Christian saints, their monasteries and schools; language and literature; art; musical instruments; medicine, diseases, and cures; divisions of the seasons.

VOL. II.—Domestic life, dwellings, food and liquor; dress and ornaments; agriculture and flocks; artificers; corn-mills; manufactures and trades; locomotion; public assemblies, sports and games; manners and customs; death and burial.

A very wise and convenient plan adopted by Dr. Joyce in this, and his other works, is that of giving the pronunciation of Irish words introduced into the text, whether the names of persons, places, or things; if other writers followed his example, it would prevent the

disastrous attempts by those ignorant of the Irish language to pronounce Gaelic words as if the letters had the same sound as they have in English.

The "Social History" contains many excellent illustrations, a long list of the authorities consulted, and a capital index; its moderate price of one guinea places it within reach of all, who should take a pride in knowing something about the mode of life in this country in the olden time, and which continued, outside the Pale, almost unchanged well into the Tudor period of our country's history.

REPORTS AND PAPERS READ AT THE MEETINGS OF THE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETIES OF THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN, COUNTY OF YORK, ARCHDEACONRIES OF NORTHAMPTON AND OAKHAM, COUNTY OF BEDFORD, DIOCESE OF WORCESTER AND COUNTY OF LEICESTER, DURING THE YEAR 1902.

Some of the Papers contained in this collection may well make Irish Archæologists somewhat envious. We have, for instance, Charters of Lincoln Cathedral going back to A.D. 1200; a Parochial History going back to Domesday Book; and finally a Paper on Ancient Fonts on the wolds of the East Riding of Yorkshire, and another on the Fonts in the Archdeaconry of Worcester. Both of these last are beautifully illustrated. Curious instances are given of the adventures of some ancient fonts which seem to have fared no better in England than many fonts have fared in Ireland. "In 1843 a Canon of Westminster found a bowl, thought to be of the eighth century, used as a washing-tub at a farm. It was given to Longdon, and remained there twenty-five years, when a lady found a carved stone near the Severn, which seemed to correspond with the bowl at Longdon. Then the bowl was restored to Deerhurst, was placed on the discovered stem, and the present remarkable Celtic font at Deerhurst is the result." Another font was taken into a farm-yard, and served as a drinking-trough for about five years. Many others are found in gardens, and used to hold flowers. It is probable that there may be fonts in the County Kildare that are similarly treated, and it would be well if members of the Archæological Society who come across such would give information to the Secretaries.

Notes.

The Townland of Windgates.—The name of this townland (which is situated between Straffan and Taghadoo, in the Barony of North Salt) was originally “Barnageehy,” meaning “the Gap of the Wind;” so that if it was correctly called, it should be “Windgap” (*vide* Joyce’s “Names of Places”). There is a townland called “Windgap” in the County Waterford, and another in the County Kilkenny; one called “Windgate” in the County Wicklow, another called “Windygap” in the County Tipperary; and in the County Cork a “Barnageehy,” which preserves the original form of the name.

W. FITZG.

The Members of the Eustace Family on an Inquisition Jury in 1537.

An Inquisition was held in Dublin in the year 1587, to ascertain what the heirs-general of the Earl of Ormonde held of the King in the Kildare Manors of “Castelwarnyng (Castlewarden), Owghterard, and Clinton’s Court.” The twelve jurors belonged to the County Kildare; and out of that number just over half of them were Eustaces. Their names are given thus:—

William Eustace, of Mone, Gent.
Maurice Eustace, of Castlemartin, Gent.
John Eustace, of Newlande, Gent.
Roland Eustace, of Molaghashe, Gent.
Richard Eustace, of Cradockstown, Gent.
Richard Eustace, of Kerdeston, Gent.
Richard Wogan, of Rathcoffee, Gent.
James ffitzGerald, of Ballysonan, Gent.
Gerald ffitzGerald, of Clane, Gent.
Edmund Eustace, of Miloteston, Gent.
James fitzMoryshe, of Blackhall, Gent.
Patrick Whit, of Miloteston, Gent.

[Co. Dublin Exchequer Inquisition, No. 86 of Henry VIII., Dublin, August, Henry VIII., 29°.]

W. FITZG.

The Son of Patrick Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan.—*A correction:* In the last number of the JOURNAL, and in the second line on p. 145, the name “Charles” should have been “James Francis Edward,” who is mentioned on the previous page.

The Barton Family.—*Correction*: The following corrections should be made in the article on the Barton Family which appeared in the last number of the Society's Journal:—

1. Thomas Barton was born at Curraghmore, County Fermanagh he died at Bordeaux.

2. His only son William had *six* sons. The youngest of them, Dunbar, being grandfather of the present Justice Dunbar Barton.

3. Daniel *Questier* is a misprint for Guestier.

The House and Demesne of Monasterevin.—After the suppression of this monastery by Henry VIII, it became, with other castles, a perquisite of the Lord Deputies of Ireland, "together with the hay, oats, and other things reserved there for the use of the Deputy, with all such port corn, and other things as customably Sir Anthony Sentleger or any other Deputies received for the use and furniture of their own households."

In the instructions given by the King and Queen to Sir Thomas Ratcliff, their Deputy in Ireland, on the 20th March, 1557, was the following item:—

"Forasmuch as by experience it appeareth that no one thing hath more hindered the reformation of enormities and punishment of offenders than the continual residence and abode of the Deputy for the most part at one house furthest from pursuit of malefactors and places of service, therefore their Majesties will that their Castle of Rosecommon in Connaught, their Castle of Athelon (Athlone), the house of Monastery Even, the house and castle of Catherlaugh (Carlow), with the castle and houses of Farnies (Ferns), Inescorthie, and their two forts of Leax and Offalye (*i.e.*, Maryborough and Philipstown), shall always be and remain to the use of their said Deputy at such times as it shall like him to resort unto the same, either for his pleasure and recreation, or for defence of the countries, punishment of malefactors, or ministration of justice. He is therefore required to travel continually from place to place."

In 1596 there was "a demise" from the Crown to Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex and Ewe, of—

"The Manor of Evon (Monasterevin), wherein is a fair hall, a stable, kitchen, and other rooms, an orchard, watermill, 120 acres arable land, 60 acres pasture, 30 acres meadow, parcel of the demesne of the Manor; 60 acres of meadow lying between the bridge (now known as the Ballagh, or Pass Bridge) and the house of Evon, on this side of the Barrow; three messuages, six cottages, and 280 in the town of Evon; 75 acres in Kilroshaglen (); 75 acres in Grange Ore; 75 acres in Glangae or Clongee (); 75 acres in Clonekerrilen (Cloncarlan); 75 acres in Sramolaghan (); 75 acres in Grange McGillepatricke (); 310 acres in Oghill; 100 acres in Clonyfideragh *alias* Disertan (); 420 acres in Killewerke (); 270 acres Clonekyne (); 40 acres in Isawghtowne; with all the tithes and alterages of the above-named lands, parcel of the possessions of the Manor of Evon; to hold for 21 years at a rent of £60 13s. 6d.

"The Earl covenanted to keep up and maintain the house of Evon with

¹ Brewer's "Calendar of Carew Manuscripts, 1515-1574," pp. 272-3.

slate, thatching, and mud-walls, with all other necessary repairs. He also stipulated to provide the Lord Deputy with the use of the house of Evon and the great stable, whenever he chose to lie there, reserving only his own lodging for himself."¹

A copy of the Charter of Foundation of Monasterevin Abbey (1178) is given in Dugdale's "Monasticon Anglicanum," vol. ii. (London, 1655). In it the following lands are named as having been given and confirmed to the Abbey by the founder—Dermot O'Dempsey :—

The site of the Monastery of Rosglas.

The lands of Eiothil (Oghill) and Racheaihar, with their appurtenances.

The lands of Clonarkerhan (Cloncarlan), Clanargay, Dere, Ardmidie, and Kilmore, with their appurtenances.

The lands of Glassigelly, reaching to the Barue (Barrow).

The lands of Hadinsefot,² as far as Hadhildred, and Hadelonan, as far as the Barrow, with their appurtenances.

The lands of Hensereden, with their appurtenances.

The lands of Thacsartan, and Archadachafernan, with their appurtenances.

And the men belonging to the above-named lands.

W. FITZG.

Johnstown (Inn) Churchyard.—Until recently a conspicuous object from the public road was a small mural tablet of white marble, which was fixed in the wall of these church ruins; but when the County Kildare Archæological Society visited the place in 1901, it was noticed that the monument had been removed, when or by whom nobody seemed to know. This tablet bore the Aylmer coat-of-arms in relief, with the following inscription below it :—

“ Within this old Catholic Chapel for centuries were interred
Generation after Generation of the Aylmer Family,
the ancient proprietors of Lyons, Cloncurry, and surrounding townlands.

The Aylmers were seated at Lyons from
the year 1300 to the close of the last century.

In 1799 the Family of the present Owner obtained possession
of the estates, and some years after the remains of the Aylmers
were disturbed, their very graves levelled and effaced.

Gerald J. Aylmer, Esq^r present representative of the family
caused this tablet to be erected in 1878 as a memorial of
the last resting place of his Ancestors.

R I P

The above tablet was removed from the
Chapel at Lyons, by the 4th Baron Cloncurry
who like his predecessors wished to
put out of sight all trace of the Aylmers.”

W. FITZG.

¹ Brewer's "Calendar of Patent and Close Rolls," vol. ii, p. 429.

² The names beginning with *Had* are probably situated on a river, the *Had* standing for *Ath*, meaning "a ford."

Obituary.

COLONEL PHILIP DOYNE VIGORS, F.R.S.A.I.

It is with great regret that, as we go to press, we have to announce the recent death of one of our oldest members—Colonel Vigors, of Holloden, near Bagenalstown, in the County Carlow, who became a member of our Society in the year that it was founded by our present President—1891.

In 1881 Colonel Vigors retired from the command of the 19th Regiment of Foot, and settled down near Bagenalstown, where he bought a place picturesquely situated, on a high bank over the Barrow, called Malcomville, in the townland of Clorusk Lower, a name he changed to Holloden, after the old Devon home of his ancestors.

From this time Colonel Vigors entered heart and soul into the study of Irish archæology in all its branches, and many a Paper from his pen was published in the Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.

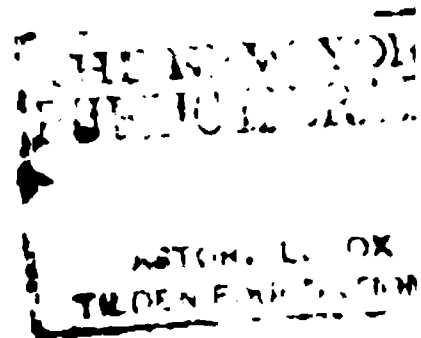
He was the founder of the *Association for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead (Ireland)*, which commenced operations in 1888, and has ever since been publishing tombstone inscriptions, and illustrating its Journal with drawings, rubbings, and photographs of mediæval slabs and tombs, which are found scattered in every corner of Ireland, many of the most interesting of which, too, were previously only locally known of. It is the intention of the Council of the Association to continue the work he so ably and energetically carried on for the last fifteen years.

Another great work, for which Colonel Vigors had collected a vast amount of material, was to have been on *Irish Church Plate*, belonging to all denominations. This work, profusely illustrated with photographs of the older chalices, was to have appeared in two volumes, and was ready for the printer's hands. Its author's untimely end, we fear, will now prevent this very interesting and much-needed publication from ever being issued from the press.

Fully occupied as he was with these arduous undertakings, still he found time to enrich the pages of our own Journal with papers on the following subjects :—

1. *An Outline Sketch on Crannogs.*
2. *Notes on an Archiepiscopal Cross, and an ancient Reliquary.*
3. *Additions to the List of County Kildare High Sheriffs.*

On the 30th of December, 1908, at the age of seventy-eight, Colonel Vigors passed away from the scene of the work he loved so well, and which, up to the very last, occupied his thoughts. His body was laid to rest in the family vault at Old Leighlin Cathedral, which for so long has been associated with those of his name, but with not one who took a deeper interest in its history and welfare than he did.



JOURNAL

OF THE

Archæological Society of the County of Kildare

AND

Surrounding Districts.

Proceedings.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday, the 27th January, 1904, in the Court House, Naas, by the kind permission of the High Sheriff of the County.

The Earl of Mayo, President of the Society, in the Chair.

The following Members of the Council were present:—

The Rev. M. Devitt, *Vice-President*; Rev. E. O'Leary, Lieut.-Colonel T. J. de Burgh, D.L., Mr. Ambrose More O'Ferrall, D.L., Mr. Nicholas J. Synnott, Mr. H. Hendrick-Aylmer, *Hon. Treasurer*; Sir Arthur Vicars, K.C.V.O., Ulster, and Lord Walter FitzGerald, M.R.I.A., *Hon. Secretaries*.

In addition, the following Members, and Visitors introduced by Members, were present:—

Mr. and Mrs. Cramer Roberts, the Archdeacon of Kildare, Mrs. and Miss Torrens, Mr. F. J. Minchin, The Dean of Kildare, Rev. F. B. Johnson, Rev. E. H. Waller, Mr. George Wolfe, Rev. W. Elliott, Mr. S. Field, Mr. A. Short, Canon Adams, Mr. Richard D. Walshe, Mr. William Staples, &c.

The Minutes of the previous Meeting in January, 1903, having been read and confirmed, were signed by the Chairman.

Sir Arthur Vicars read letters he had received from Mrs. Cooke Trench, and Mrs. Kirkpatrick, acknowledging the receipt of copies of the Vote of Condolence passed by the Society at the last Meeting, on the death of Mr. Cooke Trench, and asking him to convey to the Council and Members of the Society their thanks for the kind expression of sympathy with them, and the members of the family, which the resolution contained.

Sir Arthur Vicars read the Report of the Council for the

past year, which was adopted on the motion of Mr. George Wolfe, seconded by Canon Adams.

The Hon. Treasurer read his Report, which showed that there was a balance in favour of the Society of £14. He pointed out that the balances had been slightly decreasing during the last four years. On the motion of the Dean of Kildare, seconded by Colonel de Burgh, the Report was adopted, and the thanks of the Society were tendered to the Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Auditor for the work done by them for the Society during the past year.

The following Vote of Condolence was proposed by Sir Arthur Vicars, and supported by Lord Walter FitzGerald :—

“The Council and Members of the Kildare Archæological Society desire to express the loss they and all Irish archæologists have sustained in the death of their Member, Colonel P. D. Vigors, and to place on record their recognition of the good work he performed in founding the Association of which he was for so many years the Editor. They tender to Mrs. Vigors and the members of the family their sincere sympathy.”

Lt.-Colonel T. J. de Burgh, and Mr. A. More O’Ferrall, being the Members of the Council retiring by rotation, were re-elected.

The following were elected Members of the Society :—Mr. W. F. Verschoyle, Mrs. Lamb, Mr. John S. O’Grady, Mr. F. Howard, Mrs. Vigors, and Mr. Dominick More O’Ferrall. In addition, the election of the following at the September Meeting was confirmed :—Mr. Richard Wright, Rev. Edward Kavanagh, Col. William Heighington, the Duke of Leinster, Rev. E. H. Waller, Mr. F. R. Jackson, Mrs. Nicholas Synnott, and Mrs. Wheble.

The Earl of Mayo proposed and Lord Walter FitzGerald seconded the following Resolution, which was passed unanimously :—

“That the thanks of the Kildare Archæological Society are tendered to the Earl and Countess of Drogheda for their hospitality on the occasion of the visit of the Society to Moore Abbey last September.”

A discussion ensued as to the locality of the Excursion Meeting in September. It was thought that an opportunity should be taken to extend the sphere of influence of the Society beyond the immediate borders of the County. After various places had been suggested, a decision was ultimately arrived at, and embodied in the following Resolution, which was proposed by Lord W. FitzGerald, seconded by Rev. E. O’Leary, and passed :—

“That the Excursion Meeting for the ensuing Session of the Society take place at Carlow and district, in the middle of September next.”

The following Paper was read by Lord Walter FitzGerald :—
 “Notes on Morett and Coolbanagher, in Queen’s County Barony of Portnahinch.”

Owing to illness, Sir Anthony Weldon was unable to be present at the Meeting, so the Paper on “The Family of Weldon, of Rahinderry and Kilmorony,” that was to have been read by him, was postponed.

Several objects of antiquarian interest were exhibited. Sir Arthur Vicars showed a medallion of Henri IV., in impressed horn of early seventeenth-century French workmanship, a curious iron bit of the seventeenth century, used for hard-mouthed horses, two quaint wooden nut-crackers, an iron key-ring, used by a chatelaine in the seventeenth century, two old damask armorial napkins, one dated 1724, that had belonged to Archbishop Price, of Cashel, and another dated 1709, with battle scenes and portrait of the Duke of Marlborough woven into the damask. Lord Walter FitzGerald exhibited a small bronze brooch, and portion of a burial-urn, discovered in 1903 in the railway gravel-pit, at Pollardstown, between Newbridge and Kildare stations.

The Chairman, in concluding the proceedings, drew the attention of Members to the desirability of bringing objects of antiquarian and archæological interest to the General Meetings. He pointed out the additional interest it imparted to meetings, and the instruction it gave to Members, besides often affording an opportunity to owners of articles to know something about the value and interest of their possessions.

A Resolution, proposed by Mr. M. Cramer Roberts, and seconded by Rev. M. Devitt, *Vice-President*, thanking Lord Walter FitzGerald for his Paper, and those who had kindly contributed objects for exhibition, and the High Sheriff of the County for the use of the Court House, brought the proceedings to a close.

REPORT OF COUNCIL FOR 1903.

The Council of the Kildare Archæological Society have again to come before the Members with a chronicle of the work of the Society during the past year.

Although the membership of the Society has slightly decreased during the year, yet there has been no diminution in the good work done, as is evidenced by the two very creditable numbers of *THE JOURNAL* issued since the last General Meeting.

The falling off in the number of Members is principally due to two causes—Members leaving the county and districts in which the Society works, and to vacancies due to death, which has created some sad gaps in our ranks.

In the latter respect the Society has suffered heavily by the loss of some able and active supporters. Colonel Clements of Killadoon was a Life Member of the Society, and one of its original members. His son is happily still amongst us, and we shall look to him to supply the gap in our efforts to preserve the history and antiquities of the County. Colonel Sir Gerald Dease we shall all miss. Owing to the very busy life he led, he was not able to attend many of our meetings; but he always evinced a considerable interest in the welfare of the Society, and in his capacity as a Director of the Great Southern and Western Railway was always ready to afford facilities to the Society.

In Monsignor Gargan, President of Maynooth College, an able and learned scholar has passed away, and one who from his gracious manner won the respect of all. Many of the Members will remember the welcome we received from Monsignor Gargan, when as Vice-President he assisted to receive the Society in 1893 on its visit to Maynooth College.

And lastly, we would mention our old friend Colonel Vigors. He was a most regular attendant at our Excursion Meetings, coming from long distances to be present. He was the founder of the Association for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead, established in 1888; and for the good work he did in this connection his memory commands the respect of all genealogists, historians, and antiquaries. They are glad to know that Lord Walter FitzGerald has undertaken the duties of Editor of the publications of this most useful Association, which selection they regard as a compliment to the K. A. S. Colonel Vigors was also a very active member of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland. He contributed to our JOURNAL up to the last, as will be seen on reference to the July number. He, like all the preceding Members referred to, lived to a ripe old age.

The Roll of Membership now amounts to 147, of which number 17 are Life Members.

The Hon. Treasurer's Report will show you the financial condition of the Society.

The Annual General Meeting was held in the Court House, Naas, on the 21st January, 1903, at which, the Council regret to say, the attendance was below the average. Some may think that as most of the Papers read at these Meetings appear later in THE JOURNAL, it is not necessary for them to be present; but the Council would point out that much important business of the Society is transacted at the January Meeting, and they look to Members for their help on this occasion.

They would invite Members to bring to these Meetings objects of antiquarian interest for exhibition, as affording subject for much interesting discussion.

The Excursion Meeting in September took place at Tinnakill, Emo, Portarlinton, and Moore Abbey, a large area being covered in the day. The most interesting places visited were Lea Castle and Moore Abbey; at the latter place a most exhaustive and erudite Paper on the Abbey and history of the Moore family was read by the Countess of Drogheda, after which the Society were kindly entertained to tea by the Earl and Countess of Drogheda.

Although the attendance at this Meeting showed a considerable improvement on last year's Excursion, the Royal visit last July and August was doubtless responsible for many of our usual supporters being absent.

We wish to tender our congratulations to the Royal Irish Academy on having successfully prosecuted its claim to the Celtic gold ornaments, and in having secured a unique addition to the finest collection of gold Celtic antiquities in the world.

We felt all through this matter that if the Government arrangement regarding Treasure-trove (a notice of which we publish on the cover of each JOURNAL) meant anything, there could be but one result of this case.

Two Members of the Council as usual retire by rotation, viz., Lt.-Colonel T. J. de Burgh and Mr. A. More O'Ferrall, and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Signed on behalf of the Council,

MAYO, *President.*

ARTHUR VICARS, ULSTER,	} <i>Hon.</i>
WALTER FITZGERALD,	
	} <i>Secretaries.</i>

EXCURSION MEETING, 1903.

That all-important factor in an Excursion Meeting, the weather, favoured the Annual Meeting on the 2nd September, when the district selected was Tinnakill, Portarlinton, Lea, and Moore Abbey.

Most of those who attended travelled down by train to Portarlinton Station, which was the starting-point. Here the company found carriages waiting, with the now familiar numbered K.A.S. labels pasted on each to facilitate occupants finding their vehicles.

Starting at a quarter to eleven, a drive of four miles brought the party to Tinnakill, where a field had to be crossed on foot to reach the Castle of the MacDonnell family. Here Lord Walter FitzGerald read a short account of the place, after which several

of those present mounted the stone staircase in the thickness of the walls, surveyed the country from the vantage-ground of the stone upper vault of the Tower, and inspected the secret chamber formed in one of the walls. The tenant on the property, who showed a more than ordinary intelligent interest in the ruin, produced an old spoon, which he had found some years since in the ground around the Castle ; this was submitted to Sir Arthur Vicars, who at once pronounced it to be a silver seal-top spoon of the middle of the seventeenth century.

The company having resumed their seats, proceeded to Portarlington by a somewhat circuitous route, in order to avail themselves of the privilege which had kindly been extended to them of driving through Emo Park.

On arrival at Portarlington, luncheon was served at the Imperial Hotel. Although only an hour was set apart for luncheon, a few of the more enthusiastic members of the party found time to inspect the town, and to visit the French Church of the Huguenot Settlement that formerly existed there.

The next place to be visited was Lea Castle, situated some two miles off. Here, as also at Portarlington, some more members joined the party. Considerable time was spent in inspecting Lea Castle, which, from the extent of its ruins, apparently had at one time formed a magnificent stronghold. Lord Walter FitzGerald read a Paper on the history of the building.

Leaving Lea, a drive of three miles brought the party to Moore Abbey, passing through the town of Monasterevin, outside the park walls.

At Moore Abbey the Society was received by the Earl and Countess of Drogheda, in the great hall of the Abbey, in which the Court of Chancery sat in the middle of the seventeenth century.

As soon as everyone had assembled, Lady Drogheda read a most erudite Paper on the Abbey, and the Loftus and Moore families, extracted from a family history which she has compiled, and which we are glad to hear is shortly to see the light in print. Those present were then conducted by Lord and Lady Drogheda through the reception-rooms, and shown the many pictures and *objets d'art* which the Abbey contains.

Moore Abbey, as may be imagined, contains many interesting portraits of the Moore and Loftus families, and is particularly rich in specimens from the brush of William Dobson, there being also specimens of the work of Vandyke, Lely, Kneller, and Reynolds, &c.

The whole company were then entertained at tea, after

which an unexpected treat was given by Lord Drogheda, whose musical abilities are well known, and who kindly consented to sing. This formed a pleasing termination to a most enjoyable day, and everyone left for Monasterevin Station feeling that they had spent one of the most successful Excursions of the many that the Society has afforded.

The Society was most fortunate in the weather throughout the day, rain only descending for the first time when the company were driving to the Station.

The number attending was larger than for some years past.

Amongst the Members and visitors present were :—

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Synnott, The Hon. Gerald Ponsonby, the Earl and Countess of Drogheda, Lady Beatrice Moore, Viscount Moore, Colonel, Mrs., and Miss Vigors, Miss Mabel Ponsonby, The Countess of Mayo, Lord Walter FitzGerald, Lord Frederick FitzGerald, the Duke of Leinster, Canon Adams, Sir Arthur Vicars, Ulster, Mr. H. Hendrick-Aylmer, Mr. Thomas Kelly, Mrs. Betham, Mrs. Clarke, Miss F. Walker, Lady Nesta FitzGerald, Lord George FitzGerald, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzmaurice, Mrs. Hopkins, the Dean of Kildare and Mrs. Cowell, Mr. C. Drury, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman, the Rev. C. Ganly, Dr. and Mrs. Woolcombe, Mr. A. Short, Mr. Richard D. Walshe, Mr. W. Grove White, Miss Ponsonby, Miss Tuthill, Miss Adams, Mr. Robert Cochrane, F.S.A., Major Vicars, Mr. and Mrs. Cramer Roberts, &c.

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(CORRECTED TO 1st JUNE, 1904.)

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 Drogheda, The Countess of, Moore Abbey, Monasterevan.
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Murphy, W. A., Osberstown House, Sallins.

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Walsh, Rev. Martin, P.P., Castledermot, Co. Kildare.

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- Weldon, Dowager Lady, Kilmorony, Athy.
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 Wright, Richard, Prumplestown House, Carlow.
 Wynch, W. Maling-, Rose Hill, Lyme-Regis, Dorset, England.
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- The Editor, "Ulster Journal of Archæology," Ardrie, Belfast.
 The Worcester Diocesan Architectural and Archæological Society.
 The Waterford and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society.
 The Society of Antiquaries of London.
 The Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.
 The Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, 6 St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.
 The Royal Irish Academy, 19 Dawson-street, Dublin.
 The Library, Trinity College, Dublin.
 The National Library of Ireland, Kildare-street, Dublin.
 The Galway Archæological and Historical Society.
 Le Bibliothécaire, Société des Bollandistes, 14 Rue des Ursulines, Bruxelles,
 Belgium.
 The British Museum, London.
 The Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
 The Bodleian Library, Oxford.
 The University Library, Cambridge.

R U L E S.

I. That this Society be called "The County Kildare Archæological Society."

II. That the purpose of the Society be the promotion of the study and knowledge of the antiquities and objects of interest in the county and surrounding districts.

III. That the Society consist of a President, Vice-President, Council, Hon. Treasurer, two Hon. Secretaries, and Members. Ladies are eligible for Membership.

IV. That the names of ladies and gentlemen desiring to become Members of the Society shall be submitted, together with the names of their proposers and seconders, to the Council, and, if approved by them, shall then be submitted to the next Meeting of the Society for Election.

V. That the affairs of the Society be managed by the President, Vice-President, Hon. Treasurer, and Hon. Secretaries, together with a Council of seven Members. That for ordinary business two shall form a quorum; but any matter upon which a difference of opinion arises shall be reserved for another meeting, in which three shall form a quorum.

VI. That two Members of the Council shall retire by rotation each year, but shall be eligible for re-election.

VII. That Members pay an Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings (due on the 1st of January), and that the payment of £5 shall constitute a Life Member.

VIII. That Meetings of the Society be held not less than twice in each year, one Meeting being an excursion to some place of archæological interest in the district.

IX. That at the first Meeting of the Society in each year the Hon. Treasurer shall furnish a balance-sheet.

X. That a JOURNAL of the Society be published annually, containing the Proceedings and a column for local Notes and Queries, which shall be submitted to the Council for their approval.

XI. That the Meetings of the year be fixed by the Council, due notice of the dates of the Meetings being given to Members.

XII. That Members be at liberty to introduce visitors at the Meetings of the Society.

XIII. That no Member shall receive THE JOURNAL whose Subscription for the previous year has not been paid.

THE ECCENTRIC EARLS OF ALDBOROUGH.

By EDWARD P. O'KELLY.

AT the commencement of the last century, John O'Neill Stratford, Earl of Aldborough, had four imposing mansions in Leinster. They were Belan House, near Athy, in the Co. Kildare; Mountneill House, near Rathvilly, Co. Carlow; Stratford Lodge, near Baltinglass, in Wicklow; and Aldborough House—his town residence—near Amiens Street, in Dublin.

Mountneill House was destroyed by fire early in the last century; Aldborough House is now a military Barracks; and Belan House was allowed to go to ruin. Mason Gerrard, the second last Earl, contracted large liabilities. He was a great spendthrift, running through all his available property with lightning speed. He spent nearly all his time in London, having a short and merry life. Belan was stripped, firstly, of the horned stock, horses, and carriages; the furniture was then disposed of; finally, the dismantlement and ruin of the house culminated in having the valuable mantelpieces torn away and sold—the very doors, windows, floors, roof, cut-stone quoins, and window-sills sharing the same fate. The grand entrance gate, I am told, now graces the entrance to Carton Demesne. It is told of Mason Gerrard that when at his wits' end for money his custom was to enter the Jews' office and threaten to shoot himself then and there unless he received more money. As he had only a life-interest in the property, his demand was generally complied with. The last Earl resided at Stratford Lodge, near Baltinglass. He was a very eccentric man, but very clever, and a wonderful mechanic. The writer remembers the destruction of the mansion, which took place about forty-six years ago. It was a large, square house, devoid of architectural adornment, but beautifully situated, overlooking the Valley of the Slaney, and commanding a charming view of the Wicklow Mountains and a large part of the County Carlow. On a Sunday morning, in the spring of 1856, the driver of the post-car from Athy to Baltinglass awoke the inhabitants with the cry: "The lord's house is on fire." He had already roused Lord Aldborough by throwing stones through his bedroom window. In a short time a huge crowd was on the scene. The lord was already dressed, and his cry was: "Save the Balloon House." His sole aim in life was to construct a balloon, for which purpose he had a large house erected in chiselled Ballyknockan granite at the western end of the Lodge, which had a huge door, 50 feet wide and 60 feet

high, through which the balloon was to make its exit when inflated. The fire originated in the drawing-room, in which Lord Aldborough had been writing up to a late hour the previous night. It was evidently caused by burglars, as, some months after the fire, a gold Geneva watch was recovered from a Dublin pawn-office, which his lordship remembered having wound and placed on a small table in the drawing-room before retiring to rest on the night of the fire. The house was completely destroyed; but the balloon-house escaped uninjured. Some furniture was saved, and stored therein, and his lordship resided in it while he remained in the country. The beautiful stones of this building were, some years ago, sold to a contractor, and were used in building the tower of the Roman Catholic Church of Baltinglass. Lord Aldborough was, as I have written, a very eccentric man. He led an exceedingly solitary life. He had but one attendant, and his meals came daily cooked from Dublin by the Blessington and Baltinglass Royal Mail Coach. His sole occupation was the construction of the balloon, which, at the time of the fire, was nearly complete. He intended to cross to England in it, and thence to France. His agent, the late Mr. Anderson, told me he had even purchased a small plot of land on one of the banks of the Seine,

which he hoped to make his resting-place when in France. He regretted exceedingly that he had not the balloon finished for the Russian War, that it might have been utilized by sharp-shooters to snipe the Russian Generals. In a short time after the fire Lord Aldborough went to Alicante, in Spain, where he spent the remainder of his life, and died there about twenty-six years ago. He continued his eccentric life there, never going outside his hotel, in which he occupied suites of apartments, stipulating with the hotel-keeper that his meals should be handed in, and none of the utensils removed until the apartment was so filled that he had to remove to another suite of rooms. Lord Benjamin had but one eye, the other having been removed by a heron that he had fired at and wounded. Mason Gerrard gave long leases at moderate rents to the tenantry, for which he extracted large fines. The late Earl had but a small property, nearly the entire having been disposed of in the Encumbered Estates Court more than half a century ago. Only a small portion of the ruin of Stratford Lodge now remains. Lord Aldborough used very drastic measures with his dependants, and even with some who were not his tenants.

HIS EVICTION-MADE-EASY PROCESS.

There was a plot of land, used as a garden, let with a house by another landlord to a tenant. It was enclosed by a wall, and the only procedure taken by his lordship to evict this tenant was to send stone-masons and build up the doorway. Neither the landlord nor tenant questioned his action, but it transpired years afterwards that the reason of the other landlord's quiescence was that, in the transfer of the property, a four-acre field was conveyed to him in mistake for this plot, containing half an acre.

HOW HE DEALT WITH BILLY NOLAN.

An old retainer, named Billy Nolan, lived in a house on the outskirts of the demesne : the self-same house is at present the residence of the signalman of the railway. Billy incurred the displeasure of Lord Aldborough, who sent stone-masons and built up every door and window of the house, immuring poor old Billy, who was released by the neighbours during the night. I can vouch for the accuracy of this story.

LORD ALDBOROUGH'S QUARREL WITH LORD CLARE.

I see in Lecky's "History of Ireland" (vol. iv, c. x, p. 309) that Lord Edward FitzGerald "was removed to Newgate, and confined in a cell which had lately been occupied by Lord Aldborough." I was anxious to know for what crime Lord

Aldborough was imprisoned, and I am indebted to the issue of "The Daily Independent" of March the 31st for the information which I shall briefly summarize.

When Aldborough House, in Dublin, was built, it was done on extravagant lines, there being provided at one end a chapel, and at the other a theatre. The gardens were laid out in magnificent style; but a dispute arose between Lord Aldborough and Mr. Beresford, his neighbour, about the boundary. His lordship was very litigious, and brought the matter into court. The case came before Lord Clare, who decided in favour of Mr. Beresford, who happened to be his own nephew. The case was prosecuted with adverse decisions against Lord Aldborough to the House of Lords, where Lord Clare again decided in favour of his nephew. Lord Aldborough grew furious, and wrote a book, wherein he compared Lord Clare's conduct to that of a Dutch skipper whom he met in Holland. It appears the skipper made an extortionate demand on Lord Aldborough, who had travelled thither by canal. His lordship remonstrated, but the skipper declined to abate his demand, and abused the English "milord" for his insolence. Lord Aldborough brought the matter into court, where he was surprised to find the skipper sit as judge, and of course decided in his own favour. On coming out of court, his lordship said he would appeal; but on being told that the skipper would be judge of appeal likewise, he allowed the matter to drop. Lord Clare, who was no favourite, was ridiculed all round when the book appeared. He decided to bring the matter before the House of Lords as a breach of privilege. Lord Aldborough declined to plead unless the book was read to him, and the Chancellor commenced to read it over. When he came to passages extremely adverse to himself, he tried to suppress them, but was called on by Lord Aldborough to read them distinctly. At last Lord Aldborough took up a pair of large candlesticks and carried them to the woolsack, and held them while Lord Clare read through the satirical references to himself with which the book abounded. When he came to the word "finis," Lord Aldborough admitted he was the author of the book, and was sentenced for breach of privilege to be incarcerated for six calendar months in Newgate Prison.

The Aldboroughs were great patrons of the turf, and in the nineties of the eighteenth century had racing for an entire week at Baltinglass. The following is an account of these races, and is taken from "The Dublin Chronicle," which was a bi-weekly issue, in November, 1791. It is well to draw attention to the stamina of the race-horses of this period, for several of these races are "for the best of three 4-mile heats carrying 12 stone."

BALTINGLASS RACES.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29TH.

Twenty guineas, given by the Baltinglass Hunt, for real hunters carrying 12 stone, 4-mile heat, rode by gentlemen :—

Captain Jones's Brown George, rode by Mr. F. Derinzey, yellow	1
Mr. T. Byrne's bl. h., Tally-ho, rode by himself, blue ...	2
Mr. King's ch. h., Merry Tom, rode by Mr. Johnson, blue ...	3
Mr. Morley Saunders' b. h., Eagle, rode by himself, pink ...	4

SAME DAY.

A purse, given by the ladies, for the best of three 4-mile heats, carrying a feather :—

Mr. M. O'Brien's b. m., Rosetta	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. Coffey's ch. h., Lottery	...	...	...	...	2
Mr. H. Johnson's Brown Bess	...	...	...	...	3
Mr. F. Derinzey's Nancy Dawson	...	...	...	...	4
Mr. Oldford's b. h., Goldfinder	...	...	...	...	5

TUESDAY.

A purse, given by the town of Baltinglass, for the best of three 3-mile heats :—

Hon. Captain Stratford's b. h., Champion	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. Lynch's b. h., Cherokee	...	...	...	...	2
Mr. H. Johnson's ch. h., Morgan Rattler	...	...	...	...	3

WEDNESDAY.

A subscription purse for the best of three 4-mile heats, carrying 8 stone :—

Mr. M. O'Brien's Rosetta	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. Carr's b. m., Creeping Jenny	...	...	...	...	2

THURSDAY.

A purse, given by the Baltinglass Hunt :—

Mr. M. O'Brien's b. m., Rosetta	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. Fahey's h., Merry Andrew	...	...	...	...	2
Mr. J. Carr's Creeping Jenny	...	...	...	...	3

FRIDAY.

A silver cup, given by the Earl of Aldborough, for any horse bred by and in possession of any of his lordship's tenants, carrying 12 stone. The best of three 4-mile heats was won by Morley Saunders, Esqr.'s b. h., Mercury, beating two others.

SAME DAY.

A silver cup, given by the Countess of Aldborough, for the beaten horses of the week, the best of three 3-mile heats, carrying 10 stone each :—

Mr. H. Johnson's ch. h., Sweet William	...	...	1	2	3	3
Mr. T. Byrne's bl. h., Tally-ho	...	...	2	1	2	1
Mr. King's m., Brown Bess	...	...	3	3	1	2
Mr. Morley Saunders' h., Eagle	...	...	4	4	4	4

SATURDAY.

A sweepstakes of twenty guineas, the best of three 4-mile heats, carrying 12 stone, rode by gentlemen :—

Mr. Pillworth's b. h., Buck, rode by Mr. Reynolds	...	...	1	1
Hon. John Stratford's br. h., Cherokee, rode by Mr. F. Derinzey	2	2		
Hon. John Stratford's h., Champion, rode by Mr. Fitzmaurice	bolted			
Pilworth Whelan, Esqr.'s b. m., Shillelagh Lass, rode by Mr.				
O'Neill	...	...	...	dist.
Mr. T. Byrne's b. h., Sampson, rode by Mr. H. Johnson	...			dist.

The running on Friday was so close between Tally-ho, Sweet William, and Brown Bess that it was difficult to determine each heat. The last heat was not over at six o'clock, when lights were erected at each corner of the course to direct the riders.

There were ordinaries on Monday and Friday for ladies and gentlemen, and balls and suppers, which were well attended ; and, notwithstanding the vast concourse of people, we are happy in saying, no accident or disturbance took place, and every person appeared perfectly pleased with the week's entertainment.

MODEL OF A VIKING SHIP.

(Exhibited at the Chicago Exhibition in 1893.)

*SOME NOTES ON THE VIKINGS'; THEIR SHIPS;
AND HOW THEY HARASSED IRELAND.*

BY THE EARL OF MAYO.

✓
THE common name for these ancient Pirates, or Northmen, or Danes, was VIKING, a name having nothing to do with the word "King," but derived from the Scandinavian "Vik"—a bay—a term such as that which appears in the names of Lerwick or Berwick. These marauders dwelt in, or put off from, bays or fiords.

They were, as the old historian says, "from their very cradles, dissentuous, merciless, soure, and hardie."

It is therefore interesting to us in Ireland to know how and whence these Northmen came; and I propose in this Paper to set forth the manner of their coming, and the sort of ship in which these "hardy Norsemen" crossed the Ocean of the North.

Near the close of the eighth century they invaded and overran the greater part of Ireland. The Irish chiefs were then divided amongst themselves, and could not keep out their common enemy. The visits of the Norsemen to Ireland were particularly numerous about and after A.D. 807; and Ireland suffered terribly at the hands of these sea-wolves. I have given them in this Paper many ugly names, but they thoroughly deserve them. A chief named Forgist, a Norseman, conquered most of the North of Ireland shortly after A.D. 840. In or a little before A.D. 852 a fleet of Danes arrived and disputed fiercely with Norsemen, or, as the Irish called them, Eastmen; but in the year quoted Olaf the White founded the Scandinavian (*i.e.*, chiefly Danish) Kingdom of Dublin, which lasted for three centuries or more; and although we look upon Dublin as our capital, it really was scarcely so at any time, because shortly after the Danes left Ireland the Anglo-Normans arrived and conquered Ireland, and Dublin was their city and capital. We therefore can hardly say that Dublin was ever the capital of Ireland inhabited by the real Irish. The Kingdom of Dublin, as I have said, was founded by King Olaf the White, while his two brothers founded the separate Kingdoms of Waterford and Limerick. The power of the Northmen was broken for ever at the Battle of Clontarf, where Brian Boroimhe, brother of the King of Munster, defeated the Danes on April 22nd, 1014; and there were no more invasions, although the Northern settlers continued to occupy the seaport towns of Ireland, and in time became absorbed in the population. I will pass from this rapid sketch of these invasions of Ireland, and tell of the ship or ships in which these dreaded tyrants came, the style of their fighting, and the shape of their ships.

I owe this knowledge to the fact that last year I visited Christiania, where there exist the remains of a Viking ship, photographs of which are here reproduced, as well as that of a model of one which was specially built for the Chicago Exhibition.

— Near the small town and watering-place of Sandfiord, situated about 150 kilometres from Christiania, at the west side of the mouth of the Christiania fiord, lie the gaards of Gokstad, in the parish of Sandefered, not far from the coast.

Here was a large mound known throughout the district by the name of Konshaugen ("the king's mound"), where a king, according to tradition, was buried with all his treasures. On the strength of this tradition the inhabitants of the place began to excavate the mound after New Year's Day, 1880. It was soon ascertained that a discovery of unusual interest was being made,

THE REMAINS OF A VIKING SHIP IN THE GROUNDS OF THE CHRISTIANIA MUSEUM.

as the mound was found to contain a tomb and a ship in a state of excellent preservation, thanks to the potters' clay in which the ship had been embedded to a depth of 1·26 metres (a metre, I should say, is 3 feet 1½ inches). I do not propose giving the whole of the description of the ship, because there are a great many technical terms and measurements which would take a long time to elucidate ; but I will read part of it. The vessel's length of keel is 20 metres ; 10 millimetres between stem and stern-posts outside measure ; in the middle it is 5 metres 10 millimetres wide. As will be seen from the photographs, the vessel is remarkably sharp, and has a fine run. Its length is considerable in proportion to its width, more so than on the modern coasting vessels in the north of Norway. Its sharp build, with the considerable length of keel, undoubtedly made her a fast sailer, and the flat bottom a very steady boat at sea. It is clinch-built of oak sixteen "strakes" high. The seventeen frames, which are placed three feet apart on the peak, run only up to the eleventh "strake," at which point the beams are fastened and joined to the ship's side by knees. It is peculiar that the frames are not fastened to the keel, but bound to the planking with soft roots of trees through holes in clamps, which are cut in the plank itself. There was a sepulchral chamber in the ship, in which the chief was buried. That this lofty part in the middle, projecting from a layer of potter's clay, has been preserved, is owing to its having been built of huge blocks of timber, and covered with several layers of birch bark. The ship had evidently been an open vessel. Under certain circumstances it may, however, have been covered with a tent. The seams are caulked with three threads yarn spun of cow's hair.

It has been calculated that the vessel had a crew of forty hands. Fully equipped, it has had a draught of 1 metre 10 millimetres, and the waterway would have been about 95 millimetres above water. The vessel's carrying capacity was about thirty tons. Now, I want to draw your attention to one point as to the word "starboard." The rudder was a large-bladed oar placed athwart-ships. The fitting of the rudder as a steering oar on the vessel's starboard side was everywhere the ancient and original method. Hence the name of "starboard." It was not until the latter part of the Middle Ages that rudders were placed on the stern-post. Now, I think I have explained to you what the ship was like on the outside ; but I should add that on the port side was the gangway plank, made of fir. In one end it had a hole, by which it was fastened to the ship. It was provided with steps cut into it. I should like to state what was found in the ancient Viking ship. There were yards, masts, and

wooden shields, some wooden vessels, evidently the cooking utensils of the crew, and there were bones of animals, twelve horses and six dogs, which animals had evidently been killed to follow their master and owner into the mound on the vessel in which he was buried.

I will now tell as to the method of fighting of the Norsemen. When they were not engaged in piratical expeditions to other shores, they enlivened the time by fighting amongst themselves; and here is a description of a Viking battle. King Svere's ships were lying in the Sogne Fjord in Norway, between an island and the mainland. The king was eating his dinner on the little island, when one of his followers came to tell him that ships were coming up the Fjord. These proved to be the vessels of his enemy King Magnus. As they approached, the battle opened with a heavy discharge of arrows. When these were finished, they came to closer quarters, and stones were thrown. They then proceeded to ram and board. King Svere had given directions to his ships to keep together, and not to go out into the Fjord. When the ship on which King Magnus was attempted to ram, King Svere's men grappled her, the vessel was rushed and boarded and was upset, and King Magnus was drowned. The Vikings fought with spears, swords, and shields; and it is curious to note that tradition as to the spot on which this battle took place has been verified by the fact that a number of stones have been found in the Fjord which are of a different geological formation from that which exists in that particular part of the Fjord.

No one has any conception of the terror which the Northmen created in England and in Ireland when they descended on our shores. The last prayer at night of the mothers in those days was, "God preserve us from the Northmen"; and in "The Story of the Nations," the Hon. Emily Lawless tells very clearly the disasters that the Norsemen effected in this country. She says: Ireland was in her monastic civilization, and far in advance of other countries; yet when the Northmen came, that civilization disappeared, her monasteries disappeared, her monks were slaughtered; and there was no peace in the country while these foreign invaders, with their snake-like ships, appeared on our coasts.

*THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE
QUEEN'S COUNTY BARONY OF PORTNAHINCH.*

[Continued from p. 229, Vol. IV.]

PART II.

MORETT AND COOLBANAGHER.

By LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.

*THE HISTORY OF MORETT CASTLE, AND THE
FITZGERALDS.*

THE ancient name of Morett was "Rechet," or "Magh Rechet," a name meaning "Rechet's plain." No mention of this place occurs in the Irish Annals, except that it is recorded that "Congalach, son of Flann, lord of Leighe (Lea) and Rechet," was slain in the Battle of Bithlann (Belan) in the year 976.

Magh Rechet was situated in the O'Dempsey territory of Clanmaliere, a sub-district of the O'Connor kingdom of Offaly; and before the Queen's County was formed in Queen Mary's reign, it is mentioned in the "Irish State Papers" as being in the County of Kildare, which shows that at that period the County Kildare included the Barony of Portnahinch.

There was also, in very early times, a district called Magh Riada, which lay somewhere in the O'More territory of Leix, and is liable to be confused with Magh Rechet or Morett.

The Calendars of Irish Documents and State Papers seldom mention Morett; consequently very little can be said about it. The earliest mention of the name appears to be in the years 1288-1290, in an account of the expenses incurred by the Justiciary of Ireland, Sir John de Saundford, who was also Archbishop of Dublin, during his expeditions for the pacification of the country.¹ It states that in the month of August, 1288, on his return from Connaught, where he had been to inspect the King's Castles, he made a hosting against the Irish of Offaly and Leix, who were then in a state of war. Starting from Dublin, he, on the 23rd of August, reached Ryban (Rheban, near Athy), where he remained till the 26th. On the following day he arrived at Moyrath (Morett), and stopped there for three days, placing guards in those parts, and parleying with the Irish, after which he proceeded on to Tyllath (Tullow, Co. Carlow). On Thursday, the 9th of September, in answer to a summons from the Justiciary, the whole war-services of Leinster due to the king

¹ Sweetman's "Calendar of Documents, Ireland," vol. iii., pp. 265-272.

NORTH-EAST VIEW OF MONETT CASTLE IN 1792.

From a drawing by James O'Neil Esq.

assembled at Kildare, and were inspected under their four seneschals by Sir Walter L'Enfant, Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem (at Kilmainham), after which they were reviewed by the Justiciary, and told off to guard certain marches. The seneschal of Kildare was ordered to guard the marches of Offaly from Totemoy, by Rathangan and Kildare, as far as Kilross (Kilrush); the seneschal of Wexford's portion was from Kilross by "le Ryban" (i.e., Rheban), to Moyrath (Morett); the seneschal of Carlow, from Moyrath to "Calcet of Leye"; and the seneschal of Kilkenny from "Calcet of Leye" by those marches to Dunsalech. So long as their services were required, the seneschals were ordered to remain at their appointed posts, as the state of the marches was then in a very disturbed condition. Later on, the Justiciary proceeded to "le Ryban," and remained there for four days to superintend the defences. At Moyrath were placed twelve esquires, with twelve war-horses and forty vassals. Owing to the continued hostility of the Irish of Offaly and Leix, and the daily killing of the king's lieges and the burning of their houses, the Justiciary, in September and October, 1289, attempted to come to terms with them at "le Ryban," "Moyrath," and "Rosglass" (now Monasterevin), but failed to come to peaceful terms until the following year.

As far as can be ascertained, the Manor of Morett came into the possession of the FitzGerald's at the end of the thirteenth century. "The Earl of Kildare's Red Book" contains the copy of a Deed by which Sir Alan de la Zouche, Knt., for the sum of 250 marks, granted to John fitz Thomas FitzGerald, Baron of Offaly, his castles, lands, and tenements in "Taghmodoe" (? Timogue, Queen's County) and Moyrath. This Deed was witnessed to by Sir John Wogan, Knt., then Justiciary of Ireland, which fixes the date to the year 1295.

In 1301 the Baron was granted by King Edward "free warren" (i.e., game rights) in his lordships of "Maynoth, Rathangan, Leye, Gessell, *Moyrahud* (*Morett*), Corbally, Coltath, and Rathmore, in the County of Kildare."¹

In 1302 a grant was made by the Baron to Neill O'More, for life, of all the castles, lands, and tenements in "Moyrath et Sanfyntyn," the latter paying a yearly rent of two yearling hawks (*ostoria sorum*) or forty silver shillings, and at the same time undertaking to provide an armed force, when called upon, for the Baron's service.²

From this period to the sixteenth century little or no mention is made of Morett Castle. It remained in the possession of the Earls of Kildare, and by them appears to have been leased to various members of branches of their house.

¹ "The Earl of Kildare's Red Book."

² *Ibid.*

Owing to the rebellion of the 10th Earl of Kildare in 1534, Morett and all the other manors and possessions of the family became forfeited to the Crown, and were not restored to his successor, the 11th Earl, until the year 1557.

Among the forfeited estates of the 10th Earl, and the issues¹ thereof, appear "the Castles and Manors of Ley and Morette in the County of Kildare, no issues; granted to James FitzGerald," then in possession of Osberstown, County Kildare.

In 1540, Owen mac Murrough (or Maurice) O'Connor, Chief of Irry, made his submission to the Lord Deputy, Sir Anthony St. Leger, and the Council; and, among other conditions, he agreed to restore to all the inhabitants of the king's land of Morett (forfeited by the Silken Thomas, 10th Earl of Kildare) the rents and tributes he had been exacting from them.² The Irry here mentioned was a sub-district in the western half of the Barony of Portnahinch.

In 1556 the Fiants record the pardon of Oliver FitzGerald "of Morreyt, in the County of Kildare, Gent."³ he was probably the same Oliver FitzGerald of Shanganagh (Barony of Slievemaragy), Queen's County, who with his wife Giles O'More, were pardoned by the Crown again in 1566. It is not at all unlikely that he, too, was the father of Richard FitzGerald of Moyrett, who, together with William and Henry FitzGerald of the same place, "Gentlemen," were granted pardons in September, 1574.⁴

The above-named Richard was granted a lease of Morett by the Earl of Kildare, and from the queen he obtained a grant of the townlands of Imoe (Emo), Tologhan, Irllyne, and Killenire, in the year 1577.⁵ His death took place on the 20th January, 1578, when he was succeeded by his son and heir Thomas, then only three years of age. Eventually the latter married Ann, daughter of Alexander Barrington of Cullenagh, in the Queen's County; and having joined in the Rebellion of 1641, he was outlawed, and his possessions were forfeited.

On the 20th of February, 1585, Gerald, the 11th Earl of Kildare, granted a lease for 101 years (to commence at the expiration of a former lease made to one Richard FitzGerald, late deceased) of "the Manors of Moyritty and Shanganagh" (the latter in the Barony of Slievemaragy, and then in the possession of one Dame Giles moddery (i.e., the Stern) O'More,

¹ Brewer's "Calendar of Carew Manuscripts," 1515-1574, p. 131.

² *Ibid.*, p. 162.

³ Fiant of Philip and Mary, No. 127, and of Elizabeth, No. 871.

⁴ Elizabeth Fiant, No. 2722.

⁵ Queen's County Ex. Inqn., No. 26 of Elizabeth. See also the account of Emo.

Along the passage, running down the middle of the church, are laid four slabs¹ commemorating the deaths of several of the FitzGeralds of Morett, viz. :—

1. Stephen FitzGerald, of Morett, died 20th June, 1716, aged 54 years ; and Martha (Gilbert), his wife, died 25th December, 1713, aged 54.
2. Thomas FitzGerald, of Morett, died 18th April, 1754, aged 68 ; and Frances (daughter of Sir Gregory Byrne, Bart.), his wife, died 19th October, 1723, aged 40.
3. Stephen FitzGerald, of Morett, died 2nd August, 1771, aged 64.
4. Thomas FitzGerald, his son, died 2nd September, 1766, aged 20.

Archdall, in his edition of "Lodge's Peerage," vol. i, p. 97, has a note that on the 1st February, 1660, Morett and Timogue were granted to Robert FitzGerald, of Grangemellon, grandfather of James, 1st Duke of Leinster, at a rent of £34 6s. 3d., English, per annum.

Austin Cooper, the Antiquary, in his notes on the ancient places he visited in Ireland, writing on the 15th May, 1781, states in his diary that :—

The Castle of Moret, Queen's County, is 36 feet 6 inches, by 49 feet. It does not seem to be very ancient, as the work is quite fresh, and altogether it has a modern appearance. The inside is quite black, as if it had been burned, and without any stairs. From some little banks, &c., remaining, I imagine it to have been surrounded by a fosse, &c. The Wall is 4 feet 8 inches. It is said to have been built by the FitzGeralds. At a small distance south of this castle, are the remains of an old church, and a modern house inhabited by a Mrs. FitzGerald.

The Manor of Morett of late years came into the possession of the Marquis of Lansdowne, from whom it was bought by Lord Portarlington. The latter sold most of his Queen's County Estate (including Morett) to his tenants, under the Ashbourne Act, in 1897.

¹ The last two slabs were "laid down" to their memory by Catherine, youngest daughter of Sir David Byrne, Bart., and wife of Stephen FitzGerald. Sir Daniel was also buried in this church ; his grave is marked by a large marble slab bearing the O'Byrne coat of arms, viz. :—"Gules, a chevron between three dexter hands coupéd at the wrists argent." Above a helmet appears the crest—a mermaid, in the dexter hand a mirror, in the sinister a comb—with the motto, "Certavi et vici," i.e., I have striven and I have conquered. Sir Daniel died on the 25th of September, 1715, aged thirty-nine. His wife was Anna Dorothea, eldest daughter of Edward Warren, of Pointon in Cheshire.

SOUTH-EAST VIEW OF MORETT CASTLE IN 1781.

[From a Sketch by Austin Cooper, the Antiquary.]

This view of the Castle was taken from the same position as the illustration on the opposite page.

SOUTH-EAST VIEW OF MORETT CASTLE, 1908.

[From a Photograph by W. F. G.]

The present townland of Morett contains 1,932 acres. A portion of it lying to the north-west is called "Ballynapark," and was formerly a separate townland, though part of the Manor of Morett. It is on this portion of Morett that the modern Protestant Church of the Coolbanagher Parish stands; and, for reasons already stated (under the Barony of Portnahinch section), I have come to the conclusion that the hill it stands on used to be known as "Ardea."

The 6-inch Ordnance Survey Maps (Nos. 8, 9, and 13) have marked on them the following antiquarian remains in this townland:—

1. *An ancient road*, a portion of which is still used, which led from Morett Castle to Coolbanagher Church, one and a half miles off.
2. *Raths*.—"Doon Fort," which O'Donovan identified as the "Rath Bhacain," mentioned in the "Tripartite Life of St. Patrick"; and "Rathnalulagh," nearly demolished, lying a quarter of a mile to the south-west of the Castle.
3. *Wells and ponds*.—St. Brigid's Well, near the remains of Morett Church, within twenty-three perches south of the Castle. Lough Keeragh, Lough Akinshelagh, Lough Moore, Toberkine, Erthouhoney, and Fooraun.
4. "Skeagh-na-killy" is said, by the Ordnance Survey Letters, to be the name of an old graveyard on this townland, but it is unmarked on the maps.

The existing (1903) ruins of Morett Castle consist of the east end and portions of the south-west corner and south wall, which are coated with a heavy growth of ivy. Much of the south wall fell thirty years ago, and about ten years ago a very large amount of the west and north walls fell, partly owing to the growth of ivy and partly because of the way the base of the walls had been undermined by the withdrawal of stones. The present tenant and owner of the farm is a Mr. J. W. Wilkinson, who has been there for over fifty years.¹ He informed me that his predecessor, a man named Delaney, had done a great deal of harm to the ruin by removing the coign-stones, and tearing out the lower portions of the wall for building material.

Originally this castle, or more correctly "strong-house," was an oblong building 52 feet long by 37 feet in breadth, with

¹ His death has since occurred. It took place on the 15th September, 1903.

walls from 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet in thickness. It consisted of a ground-floor and four storeys. The original arched entrance is still traceable (one jamb remaining) in the middle of the south wall.

The east gable is surmounted by a stack of four diamond-shaped chimneys. The two angles of the castle, which still stand, are each topped by a circular projecting turret, supported on brackets, so that, under cover, stones could be dropped between the brackets on the heads of anyone attempting to breach the walls at the angle. Very probably the other two corners were similarly protected.

In the middle of and half-way up the east wall, are the remains of an external "murder-hole," or projecting machiculation, which was used in the same manner as the turrets. Its two bracket-stones are ornamented with pointed finials.

The windows which still remain in the east end are either small, oblong openings of cut-stonework, some 18 inches high by 12 inches across, or else long, narrow slits of cutstone, and round-headed. Others, again, are rough "arrow-slits." Strange to say, neither "the murder-hole" nor the narrow windows in the east wall (one of which opens out in the very coign) are observable from the interior. They appear to have been built up during some alterations in the structure of the castle, possibly on its restoration after being burned by the O'Mores in Elizabeth's reign. What can be seen of the interior, too, shows the limestone walls to be crackled on all sides. This must have been caused by fire.

Judging by the north-west view of the castle in 1792, given in Vol. I of Grose's "Antiquities of Ireland," it had originally high gables, surmounted by chimney-stacks, on all four walls. For some distance round the building there are appearances of either earthworks or foundations of buildings, now overgrown with a sod of grass.

A short distance to the east of the castle, at the back of the haggard to the farmhouse, are the remains of a building known as "the church." What now exist are portions of the north and west walls; of the remainder, only the foundations are traceable. As the walls at the west end widen out—and there are the remains of an arched opening in the middle of them—there is little doubt that what remains was once the chancel to a longer building, whose very foundations have been uprooted by tillage. Roughly stepped, the chancel measured externally 18 feet by 60 feet; the walls being $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, and featureless, though laden with ivy, some of which the storm of February, 1903, brought to the ground, stones and all. There are no graves visible anywhere round the building; but a suicide and unbaptised children have been buried here.

A few perches from "the church" is St. Brigid's Well, now in a very uncared-for and ruinous condition. Close to it, sunk in the mud, is a rough limestone boulder, 4 feet in length, and from 18 inches at one end to 28 inches at the other in breadth. It is known as "St. Brigid's Kneeling Stone," as there is a deep hollow, or "bullaun," in it, the mark, it is said, of St. Brigid's knee. The water from this well, and from springs in the adjacent bottoms, forms the source of the stream which divides the Barony of Portnahinch from that of Stradbally, and which flows on into the Barrow just above Dunrally Bridge. It used to be called "the Glashe-Varragh River," but this name has been for a long time out of use and forgotten.

Sir Jonah Barrington, in his "Personal Recollections of his Own Times," written in 1827, devotes the second chapter to reminiscences of his great-aunt, Elizabeth FitzGerald, whose husband, Stephen FitzGerald, according to Sir Jonah, resided in Morett Castle. He relates that during the troubles at the end of the seventeenth century, an attempt was made by the Irish to capture the castle, but that it was successfully defended by Dame Elizabeth. Her husband, however, who was not at that time inside the castle, was taken prisoner on his return to his home. His captors brought him within sight of the castle windows, though out of musket-shot, and sent a message to Dame Elizabeth, under a flag of truce, saying that if the castle was not delivered up at once, Stephen FitzGerald would be hanged on the spot. Dame Elizabeth's reply was that "she could procure another husband, but not another castle, so they were welcome to do their worst." According to Sir Jonah, the next thing she saw was her husband dangling from the limb of a tree.

As far as my researches go, the whole incident is a pure invention of Sir Jonah's, as Stephen FitzGerald, of Morett, died in 1716, and his wife's name was not Elizabeth, but Martha, a daughter of Henry Gilbert, of Kilminchy, in the Queen's County.

*NOTES ON THE
DISTRICT OF IRRY, COOLBANAGHER CASTLE,
AND THE HARTPOLES.*

IRRY, as the name of a district, has been out of use for over 300 years; and, except that Coolbanagher, in 1550, is described as being in the "lordship of Irre," it would have been hard to locate it for a certainty. Even now one can only roughly describe it as occupying the western half of the Barony of Portnahinch. On a rude map of Offaly and Leix, drawn about the year 1563, the district name of ERI is placed between the castles, "Tenachelle" (Tinnakill) and that of "Muret" (Morett).¹ A further proof that it was situated in the O'Connor Territory of Offaly (of which Clanmalier was a sub-division) and not in O'More's country of Leix, is that in 1540 Owen mac Murrough (or Maurice) O'Connor was then Chief of Irry; he, on the 30th of August in that year, made his submission to King Henry VIII, acknowledged him, and not O'Connor Faly, as his lord in future, and gave hostages, including his son Cahir, as guarantees for his future good behaviour.²

In 1542 "The Annals of the Four Masters" state that the Earl of Ormonde, the Lord Justice, "took the Castle of Leige [Lea] from the O'Dempseys, who permitted him to pass on to Airem [i.e., Irry]³ to rescue the son of Mac Feorais [Bermingham] who was imprisoned there. He then burned Airem, and from thence proceeded to Offaly, whereupon O'Connor came into his house as an assurance that the son of Mac Feorais should be set at liberty." In a note to this extract O'Donovan states that this name in other parts of the country is Anglicised to Errew and Erriff.

During Queen Mary's reign frequent mention occurs in the State Papers and other Documents⁴ concerning the territories of

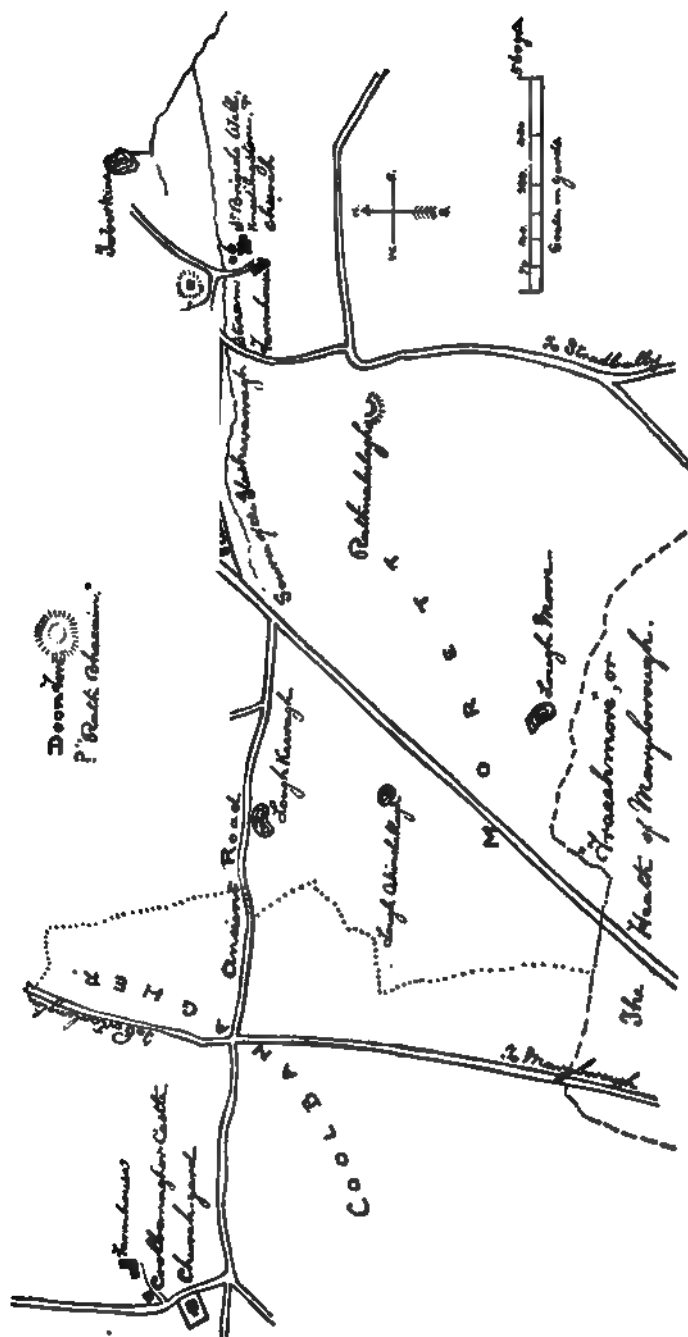
¹ "Journal of the Kilkenny Archæological Society," vol. vii, p. 345.

² "State Papers of Henry VIII," vol. iii, p. 236.

³ In 1548 Sir William Bermingham, Knt., Baron of Carbury, granted 4 messuages and 60 acres of land in Irre to his illegitimate son William, whose descendants remained in possession till the line failed for want of male issue in 1635. This Irre, however, probably lay in the County Kildare, Barony of Carbury (Exchequer Inquisition, County Kildare, No. 1 of Edward VI).

On the O'Kelly, of Cadamstown (County Kildare), tombstone a Ferdinand or Fergananim O'Kelly is mentioned on it as being "Dominus Erree-O'Kelly" (see JOURNAL, vol. ii, p. 449); but where this particular Erree lay is uncertain.

⁴ Eliz. Fiants, and Queen's County Chancery Inquisitions.



"Leix, Offalley, Irre, Glinmalirry, and Slemarge," as to their subjection and pacification; and eventually, in 1555, Irry, Leix, and Slievemaragy helped to form the Queen's County, and the remainder to form portion of the King's County. To such a state had these territories come through warfare that in Edward VI's reign Gerald Aylmer, Sir John Travers, Knt., and others made an offer to inhabit and cultivate these then waste lands at an annual rent of £600, Irish, and one nest of goshawks.¹

In 1560 Commissioners were appointed by the Lord Deputy and Council to delimit the bounds of the newly-made King's and Queen's Counties, to divide them up into baronies and "hundreds," and to appoint in each shire a place where a gaol shall be.² In Queen Mary's reign "the Fort of Leix," or "Campa," was made the capital of the county called from her, and the name in her honour was changed to "Maryborough." From her husband, King Philip of Spain, the King's County was named, and the O'Connor stronghold, then called Dangan, was re-christened "Philipstown."

In 1567 an Elizabethan Fiant records the pardon of Owen mac Phelim mac Morrish O'Connor, of Irre, Gentleman.³

In 1572 Sir Maurice fitz Thomas FitzGerald, Knt., of Lackagh, in the County Kildare, obtained a twenty-one years' lease of the Rectory of "Coulbenker," with the advowson of the Vicarage of Erree, for which he paid in kind: viz., four beeves. In 1591 the tithes of corn of "Coulbanchar," with the advowson of the Vicarage of Errye, were leased to Captain Piers Hovenden, of Tankardstown, in the Queen's County, for a rent of either £4 16s., Irish, or eight fat cows, according to the option of the Queen.⁴

Coolbanagher and the Hartpoles.

The name Coolbanagher (pronounced as if the "gh" in the name was a "ch"), according to Dr. Joyce, means "the angle or corner of the pinnacle." A saint named Lughaidh mac Lucht is supposed to be connected with this place. "The Martyrology of Donegal" gives his festival on the 6th of October, and states he was "Bishop of Cuil Beanchair, on the brink of Loch Erne, or of CuilBeanchair, in Ui Failghe (Offaly)." The

¹ Hamilton's "Calendar of State Papers, Ireland."

² Eliz. Fiant, No. 6786.

³ *Ib.*, No. 1064.

⁴ *Ib.*, Nos. 2208 and 5695.

same source mentions a female saint named "Sinche, daughter of Annudh, of Cuil Bennchuir," whose festival is given as falling on the 22nd of August.

A famous saint of the Leix territory was St. Oengus the Culdee (i.e., servant of God), also known as "the Hagiologist." He flourished at the end of the eighth century, and was the Patron-saint of Disert-Enos in the Barony of Maryborough East. He was fostered at Clonenagh, where, too, he was buried. His festival occurs on the 11th of March. In his early life he was closely connected with Coolbanagher, as there he had a vision which was the cause of his composing his famous "Felire," or Calendar of Church Festivals. In the introduction to this poem the "Felire" and vision are thus referred to:—

"The scene of this work was Coolbanagher in Morett, in the Territory of Offaly, its beginning; in Clonenagh, however, its continuation; in Tallaght-Libren (i.e., 'Tallaght, Co. Dublin) its entire completion. Its Person (? author) was Oengus, son of Oengoba, of the Monastery of Clonenagh. In the time of Cobthach Coelbreg.

"This is the cause:—Oengus went once to Coolbanagher, in Morett, and he saw a grave there, and all between heaven and the ground over the grave was full of angels. And he asked the Priest of the church 'Who was buried in that grave?' 'A poor old man who was in the place,' said the Priest. 'What good used he to do?' asked Oengus. 'I used not to see any special good done by him,' said the Priest. 'What thing at all used he to do?' said Oengus. 'He recounted the Saints of the world,' said the Priest, 'such of them as he remembered, on lying down and rising up, as was the custom of the whilom-laymen of the world.' 'Oh my God of heaven!' said Oengus, 'whosoever should make in poetry a song of praise for the Saints, great would be his reward therefor, since grace of that greatness hath come upon this whilom-layman.'

"So Oengus began his 'Calendar' there; he made the middle part of it Clonenagh; in 'Tallaght, however, it was completed. In the time of Maelruain' it was made."²

Later historical references to Coolbanagher are of the scarcest and scantiest description.

In 1546 occurred the presentation of Patrick Obecan (O'Beaghan), chaplain to the Vicarage of "Culbanhir, *alias* Ardea," in the Diocese of Kildare, in the gift of the king,

¹ Extract from "The Annals of the Four Masters":—"The age of Christ 787 (*recte*, 792), St. Maelruain, Bishop of Tamhlacht, died on the 7th of July. St. Maelruain's name is now distorted to Mollrooney, and, consequently, by the ignorant, the Patron-saint is supposed to be a woman."

² *Vide* "The Felire of Oengus," edited and translated by Dr. Whitley Stokes, LL.D.

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URIES.

e,
ent,
d Cheyny.

s Cosby, of Stradally.
in 19 May, 1596.

Thomas Loftus, Kt.,
ahoe, Queen's Co.,
f Adam, Archbishop
of Dublin.

. 1 Dec., 1635.

uneral Entry.

Grace, of Ballylinch,
Co. Kilkenny.

4 March, 1618
at Jerpoint Abbey.

of the Grace Family."

venden, of Ballyfoile,
Queen's Co.

ne.
l Entry.

= Edward Loftus,
of Ballynebarney, Co Wicklow.
He was 3rd son of Sir Dudley
Loftus, Kt., of Rathfarnham,
and grandson of Adam,
Archbishop of Dublin.

Burke's Peerage under Ely

cas.

l Entry.

Ales Hartpole,

ob. 4 June, 1634.

burd. at Ballyadams,
Queen's Co.

Funeral Entry.

= Robert Bowen,
of Ballyadams, Queen's Co.

ob. 4 Sept., 1621.

burd. at Kilmokedy,
alias Ballyadams.

His Tomb, and Funera
Entry.

“pleno jure.”¹ In 1551 O’Beaghan obtained a grant of English liberty, with a confirmation of his appointment to the Vicarage of “Cowlebanagher.”²

On the 17th February, 1550, a lease for twenty-one years was given to Sir Ralph Bagenal, Knt., of a “Castle in decay, and land in Cowlbaughell, parcel of the lordship of Iree,” and of the neighbouring lands of Eyen (Eyne), Scrobo (Straboe), Syan, (Shaen), Kilbanen (), Kylene warre (), Davidstown, *alias* Ballydae (Ballydavis), Rabreny (Rathbrennan), the Buryes (Borris), and Raetevin (Ratheven), in the lordship of Twomelegan. It was provided in the lease that the lessee should dwell on the premises; that no one of the surname of O’More should inhabit any portion of the lands; that the tenants should be properly armed for their own and the king’s defence; and that the lessee should bear his proportion of all cesses for the safeguard and furniture of the king’s fort called “The Protector of Leix” (i.e., Maryborough). The lease also included a reservation of hawks.³

In 1563 Coolbanagher passed into new hands, as on the 6th May a grant was made to Robert Hartpole, of Carlow, Gent., of “an old Castle in Colvanacre, *alias* Coolbanahore, in the Queen’s County, and the lands of Colvanacre, Ballarighan, Killgenne, Ballenebeg, and Sheanbeg, containing 200 acres of the country measure known as ‘Irry acres’; and also Ballimolroney, together with a parcell thereof called Ballinstraghe. These and other lands were to be held by Robert Hartpole and his heirs by knight’s service for ever; on condition of their maintaining six English horsemen in the service of the Crown, and of their attending all hostings or risings out when summoned, and of their giving a plough-day for each plough on their lands whensoever it should be required by the Constable of the Castle of Maryborough.”

The first mention in Ireland of this Robert Hartpole, who was a member of a Kent family, is in 1556. A pardon was granted to him in 1557, in which he is styled Robert Hartpole of Leighlin (County Carlow), gentleman and soldier.⁴ Ten years later he was recommended by the Lord Deputy for the reversion of the Castle Manor and lands of Carlow, then held by the widow of Francis Randolf, late Constable of Carlow Castle,

¹ Morrin’s “Calendar of Close Rolls,” &c., vol. i, p. 120.

² Edward VI Fiant, No. 922.

³ *Ib.*, No. 703 and 896.

⁴ Philip and Mary Fiant, No. 171.

who subsequently re-married with one Edmund Langham.¹ In the following year (1568) he obtained the office of Constable of Carlow Castle and a lease of the Manor, with six armed footmen for its defence, who were allowed 6d. a day; the Constablenesship was held during the pleasure of the Crown, with a fee of £20 and sundry profits. As before mentioned, an old castle and lands of Coolbanagher were granted to him in 1563; in 1575 he was granted the Manors of Shrute and of Blackford, *alias* Rathmaddock, as well as the advowson of the rectory of St. Fintan of Clonenagh; and two years later he had a further grant of the Grange of Kilmagobbock, *alias* Grange-ne-mannagh, *alias* Monk's Grange, all situated in the Queen's County.²

Robert Hartpole was High Sheriff of the County Carlow in 1571, and again in 1580; in 1579 he held that post for the Queen's County; and in 1585 he was Member of Parliament for the latter county.³

In 1577, on New Year's Day, the treacherous massacre of the native gentry of Leix and Offaly took place in the great Rath on the summit of the hill of Mullaghmast near Athy, by the Government troops under Captain Francis Cosby, of Stradbally, Shaun-a-feeka Bowen of Ballyadams, and Robert Hartpole. How such a brutal deed could have been carried out, under a cloak of friendliness, too, by English officers and gentlemen, even at that date, is beyond human comprehension. Not long afterwards the Chief of the O'Mores—Rory oge—took, among other prisoners, Captain (afterwards Sir Henry) Harrington, and Alexander, son of Captain Francis Cosby; the former was a nephew of the Lord Deputy, Sir Henry Sydney, his mother having been the Lord Deputy's sister, Lucy, who married Sir James Harrington, Knt., who died in 1592. On the 26th of November, 1577, Sir Henry Sydney informed the Privy Council that "Hartpole has rescued Captain Harrington, Alexander Cosby, and other prisoners, killing all the rebels (men and women) who were in the house, save only Rory oge O'More himself who escaped."⁴ From his numerous hair-breadth escapes Rory oge O'More is sometimes mentioned in the "State Papers" as being the Robin Hood of Ireland.

A fuller description of this affair is given in Sir Henry

¹ Hamilton's "Cal. of State Papers," Ireland.

² Fiants of Elizabeth.

³ Hamilton's "Calendar of State Papers," Ireland, and Elizabeth Fiants.

⁴ Hamilton's "Cal. of State Papers," Ireland, p. 125.

Sydney's account of his services in Ireland during the time he was Lord Deputy; he therein states that¹ :—

“I left in Maryborough Sir Henry Harrington, my sister's son, and Lieutenant of the King's County. When he had brought the rebel Rorye to a low ebb, he came to a parley with him undiscreetly, for there was he taken and carried away. I sought his enlargement, but nothing prevailed without such conditions as I would not have enlarged Philip my son. Then I made war upon the rebel, and my men prevailed, but still he kept my nephew. But through Robert Harpoole I beset his cabanish dwelling.

“The rebel had within it 26 of his best and most assured men, his wife and his Marshal's wife, and Cormac O'Connor, an ancient and rank rebel of long maintained in Scotland, who returning went to Rorye oge and took part with him in his rebellion, and in that place and time was by a man of mine called John Parker, killed. There were also killed his wife and all his men; only there escaped himself (Rory) and his Marshal Shane mac Rorye reogh [? O'More], in truth miraculously; for they crept between the legs of the soldiers into the fastness of the plashes of trees. Rory oge confessed, and so did the wife of the Marshal whom the soldiers saved, that the skirts of his shirt were with an English sword cut from his bare body. But in this assault and conflict, being done in the dark night, the villainous rebel fell upon my most dear nephew, being tied in chains, and him most shamefully hacked and hewed with my nephew's own sword, to the effusion of such a quantity of blood as were incredible to be told. He brake his arm with that blunt sword and cut off the little finger of one of his hands, and in sundry parts of his head so wounded him, as I myself in his dressing did see his brains moving. Yet my good soldiers brought him away, and a great way upon their halberts and pikes, to a good place in that country, where he was relieved, and afterwards, I thank God, recovered.”

Rory oge O'More's wife, who was slain on this occasion, was a daughter of Hugh mac Shane O'Byrne, of Ballinacor, in the County Wicklow. Rory oge himself was slain in the following year, on the 30th June (1578), by a party led by Brian oge, son of Brian MacGillaPatrick, Baron of Upper Ossory; on this occasion, too, Rory oge's Marshall—Shane mac Rory reagh—managed to escape and bore off his leader's body successfully, though several fell on both sides in the conflict over it.

Robert Hartpole's Will is dated the 12th September, 1594, and was proved on the 28th October in the same year; he commences it thus :—

“In the name of God amen. I Robert Hartpoole of Catherlough, Esquier, though sick in body but whole in mynde & in ffull sound and perfect memory doo make this my last will and Testam^t in manner and forme as ffolloweth.

“ffirst. I bequeth my soule into the handes of Allmightie God, and my body to be buryed and interred in the church or channcell of our Blessed Lady the Virgin Mary att Catherlogh.

“Item. I doo by this my Will and last Testam^t, constitute and appoynte my lovinge wyfe Graine Hartepoole to be my ffull and whole executrix.” Etc.

¹ Page 355, Brewer's “Cal. of Carew Manuscripts,” 1575-88.

In the Will he leaves his possessions in "remainder" to his three sons—William, George, and Pierce Hartpole, and their heirs. A Queen's County Inquisition¹ mentions two others, James and Henry, as living in 1579, but they were probably dead at the time the Will was made. No daughters are mentioned, but he thus refers to one of his sons-in-law:—

"Itm. I doo will y^e therebe delyvered and geeven as affree token and healpe to my lovinge scone-in-law Mr. John Hovenden, or to his assignes, one halfe yeares warrante of myne entertaynm^t due on her Ma^{ty} containinge y^e some of threescore pounds lawfull mooney of Irelande, for to paye suche arrerages as he is behynde to her Ma^{ty} in the tyme y^e the countrey was waste in y^e rebellion of y^e O'Mores."

¹The Will was witnessed by John Hovenden, of Ballyfoyle, in the Queen's County; David Lea; Piers White, Vicar of Catherlogh; and Robert Bowen of Ballyadams, Queen's County.

Robert Hartpole's death took place on the 3rd of October, 1594; he was buried in St. Mary's Church, Carlow; and an

THE HEADLESS EFFIGY OF ROBERT HARTPOLE, CONSTABLE OF CARLOW CASTLE,
Now at Kilnacourt in Portarlinton.

altar-tomb bearing his effigy in armour was erected to his memory; along one side, in a line and a half, was cut the following inscription in raised Gothic letters (though the year, and the capital H, C's, and S, are in Roman figures and letters):—

"[Hic jacet Ro]bartus Hartpoole, Conestabularius de Catherlagh, Septuagenario maior, interiit iii die Octobris 1594."

¹Queen's County Chanc. Inqu., No. 13 of Charles I.

According to this inscription Robert Hartpole was 80 odd years of age when he died. The effigy slab (the only portion of the altar-tomb now existing) is at present lying at Kilnacourt in the town of Portarlinton, where it was conveyed from Oak Park, near Carlow, by a Mr. Hartpole-Bowen (who died in 1880), a descendant in the female line of the Constable of Carlow Castle. Its vicissitudes have been given in the article on Portarlinton (see vol. iv, p. 224).

By his wife, Grania O'Byrne,¹ Robert Hartpole left issue five sons and at least three daughters:—

1. Sir William Hartpole, Knt., Constable of Carlow Castle.

2. George Hartpole, heir to his brother, on whose death in 1616 he succeeded to the family estates.

3. James { These two sons are named in an Inquisition
4. Henry { as living in 1579 ; but, probably owing to
 { their deaths, are not mentioned in their
 { father's will of 1594.

5. Pierce Hartpole, who is spoken of in his father's will as his "youngest soonne," to whom he left the unexpired portions of the leases of the lands called "Rinnagh and Tom-negrogh" in the County Carlow, and "Derrymoyle lyinge and beinge in ye Barony of Sleamarg within ye Queen's Countie." An Exchequer Inquisition of the County Dublin (No. 217 of Eliz.) states that his Father left to Pierce "Chapplestown" in the County Carlow, and that he was 35 years of age and married, when his father died. He died on the 11th February, 1619.

1. A daughter married to John Hovenden, of Ballyfoyle, Queen's County.

2. Helen, married 1st, Francis Cosby, slain in battle at Stradbally on the 19th May, 1596 ; 2nd, Sir Thomas, fourth son of Dr. Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin. Sir Thomas was of Timahoe in the Queen's County, and died on the 1st December, 1635.

3. Margaret, who was the wife of Gerald Grace, of Ballylinch, in the County Kilkenny. He died in 1618, and she in the following year. Both were buried at Jerpoint Abbey.

¹ *Vide* THE JOURNAL, vol. iii, pp. 129-30 ; in the Co. Carlow Chancery Inquisition, No. 31 of Charles I, she, in 1618, is described as "Granie Birne, of Shrowle, in the County of Catherlagh, widow."

Sir William Hartpole, Knt., succeeded his father as Constable of Carlow Castle, and inherited the family manors. In 1586 both he and his father formed two of the jury on an Inquisition¹ to ascertain what lands Turlough mac Alexander MacDonnell, of Castlenoe, *alias* Newcastle, in the Barony of Slievemaragy, Queen's County, held from the Crown at the time of his death. They are given on the jury list as—"Robert Harpoole, of Shrowle," and "William Harpoole, of Collbanagher." In 1596 he was granted a license to be absent in England for six months. In the following year he accompanied the Lord Deputy, Sir William Russell, in his expedition into the Wicklow Mountains against the O'Byrne sept, under their famous chief Feagh mac Hugh O'Byrne.²

On the 11th April, 1600, he wrote to the Lord Deputy Mountjoy, from Carlow, reporting the capture, "yesterday in the evening," of the Earl of Ormonde, by Owny mac Rory O'More, of "Clontycoe," in the Queen's County, son of the above-mentioned "Robin Hood" O'More. The Earl and three others, he stated, were led prisoners into Leix, and two of his followers were slain.³ William Hartpole was probably an eye-witness of what had taken place.

The incident here alluded to occurred at a place called Corranneduffe, near Ballyragget, in the County Kilkenny, on the evening of the 10th of April. The Earl of Ormonde, accompanied by the Earl of Thomond and Sir George Carew, President of Munster, with an escort, proceeded to this place, where he had agreed to meet Owny mac Rory O'More, then in rebellion, for the purpose of a parley. During a long consultation, with no result, it happened that Ormonde got into an angry argument with the famous Jesuit priest, Father James Archer. O'More's followers, imagining the priest was in danger, surrounded Ormonde's party, and attempted to seize them, but, with the exception of Ormonde, who was pulled out of the saddle by Melaghlin O'More, they escaped through the fleetness of their horses, though the Earl of Thomond was slightly wounded in the back from a pike-thrust. One of O'More's men was killed by a pistol-shot, and a few wounded. On the other side a lawyer named Philip Comerford was killed, and fourteen were taken prisoners. The English writers state that O'More acted treacherously, and that the plot to capture Ormonde was

¹ Queen's County Ex. Inq., No. 22 of Eliz.

² Brewer's "Cal. of Carew Manuscripts," Ireland.

³ Atkinson's "Cal. of State Papers," Ireland, pp. 87, 89.

planned by Owny, Father Archer, Shawn oge Mac GillaPatrick, a nephew of the Baron of Upper Ossory, and Calvagh mac Walter MacDonnell, nephew of Hugh boy mac Calvagh Mac Donnell, of Tinnakill. This view of the affair is naturally to be expected from such a source.

The Earl of Ormonde was conveyed to a place on the borders of Leix, called Gortnaclea, a FitzPatrick stronghold, from whence he wrote to his wife on the 14th April, begging her to prevent any attempt to rescue him, as his life would surely be taken, whereas so far he was being very well treated.¹ From the 10th of April to the 12th of June he remained a prisoner, until sixteen hostages were delivered to O'More as a guarantee for the payment of the ransom of £3,000, which had been demanded.

Rory oge did not long survive Ormonde's release, as on the 17th of August, 1600, he was killed by a musket-ball in defence of his native territory, near Farrenabine, in the Barony of Slieve-maragy, which, according to "The Annals of the Four Masters," was at this time being devastated by the troops under the Lord Justice, who brought with them many harrows, scythes, and sickles, to destroy and reap the ripe and unripe crops, so as to bring about a famine and starvation to the inhabitants. And now it was, in consequence of Owny mac Rory's death, that the English were able to return to Leix; and they proceeded to repair their mansions of lime and stone, and to settle in the old seats of the race of Conall Cearnach, for there was no heir worthy of it, like Owny, to defend it against them.²

On the 2nd of October, 1603, William Hartpole was knighted in St. Mary's Abbey by the Lord Deputy, Sir George Carey.

Since the year 1604, Donagh, Earl of Thomond, had been striving to get possession of the Manor of Carlow; but he was unsuccessful, owing to the long lease Sir William Hartpole possessed of it. But this difficulty was almost surmounted by compounding with Sir William for the sum of £1,500, when the scheme was frustrated by Sir Adam Loftus's interference. In March, 1610, the Earl of Thomond having so far failed, tried another game, and now brought charges of treason against Sir William in hopes of getting him dismissed from the Constableship and his possessions forfeited. The accusations he brought against him were:—

1. That he kept within the Castle of Carlow, Rose O'Toole, the wife of the great rebel, Feagh mac Hugh O'Byrne, at the time when the Lord Deputy had offered a reward for her capture.

¹ Atkinson's "Cal. of State Papers," pp. 87-101.

² "Annals of the Four Masters," vol. vi, p. 2187.

MONK'S GRANGE CASTLE IN 1782.

(From a Sketch, by Austin Cooper, the Antiquary.)

2. That he had surrendered the important Castle of Blackford, in the Queen's County, to Owny mac Rory O'More, thereby causing the loss of lives to many of the king's soldiers.
3. That he had promised to marry Owny mac Rory O'More's sister, who is now the wife of Captain Tyrrell, and had also promised to deliver up Carlow Castle to the rebels.
4. And, lastly, that he had on various occasions supplied the rebels with arms and ammunition out of the king's stores at Carlow.¹

Sir William appears to have been successful in withstanding these charges, as in 1613 his name appears first on the list of burgesses of the Borough of Carlow, and he continued Constable of the Castle until his death on the 15th of April, 1616.² His Will is dated the 5th of that month, and was proved on the 15th May. In it he expresses the wish "to be buried in the chauncell of my Parish Church of Caterlogh." He mentions his daughter, Mary Hartpoole, and his (illegitimate) children by Oonah Kavanagh, whose names were:—James Hartpoole (of Rathrush, County Carlow), Stephen, Joan, Ellinor, Susan, and Margaret. He was twice married—first, to Ellinor, daughter of Henry Davells, of Dungarvan, and of Clonmelsh, County Carlow; and, secondly, to Mary, daughter of Andrew Brereton, of Dublin. She was the widow of Sir Nicholas Whyte, Knt., of Leixlip, Master of the Rolls, and in 1618 is styled "of St. Katherine's, widow." Her death took place on the 28th April, 1621. Owing to Sir William dying without legitimate male issue, his heir was his brother:—

George Hartpole, of Monk's Grange, or, as he is styled in an Inquisition, "George Harpoll, of Grange Killmogabock, *alias* Grange-ne-mannagh, *alias* Monke's Grange, in the Queen's County, Gent." The same Inquisition³ states that his mother, Grania O'Byrne, died during his lifetime, as did his sister-in-law, Mary Brereton. His death took place on the 24th of January, 1632. By his wife (who survived him), Mabel, daughter of Alexander Cosby, of Stradbally, he had issue:—

1. Robert, his eldest son and heir.
2. Thomas.
3. Alexander.
1. Anna, who married Edward Loftus, of Ballynebarny, County Wicklow; and
2. Dorcas.

¹ Russell's "Cal. of State Papers," Ireland, p. 401.

² Queen's County Ex. Inq., No. 15 of James I.

³ Queen's County Chancery, No. 13 of Charles I.

Robert Hartpole at the time of his father's death was aged twenty-five. He joined in the Rebellion of 1641, and raised a force at his own expense to man his Castle of Shrute for the Confederates. He was appointed a member of the Provincial Council of Leinster, and at the battle of Kilrush, in the County Kildare, he commanded a troop of horse, which, together with that commanded by Walter Bagenall, were instrumental in saving a large number of the Irish from slaughter during the retreat, owing to the skilful manner in which they were handled. In 1642 Robert Hartpole's name was struck off the list of members of the House of Commons, in which he had sat for the Borough of Carlow. In 1649 he was slain at Drogheda, when the whole garrison and populace, male and female, were brutally put to the sword by orders of that inhuman butcher, Oliver Cromwell.¹

Robert Hartpole's wife was Catherine, daughter of Thomas Luttrell, of Luttrellstown, County Dublin. He left a son, William, whose descendants became extinct in the male line early in the nineteenth century. The family estates were of course forfeited to the Crown, and only a portion of them were restored to the family. Coolbanagher, according to the "Book of Survey and Distribution, 1658," passed to Sir Richard Parsons, ancestor of the Earls of Rosse.

From this period the history of Coolbanagher is uneventful.

Early in the seventeenth century a John Milner is mentioned in a Funeral Entry as being "Minister of Culebannigher in the Queene's Countie."

At the present time the Castle of Coolbanagher consists of an oblong butt of considerable height, but so hid under ivy as to be uninteresting. It measures outside 36 feet by 26 feet. The interior has been destroyed by modern alterations; openings have been made here and there with lintels formed of timber, fast rotting to decay.

In the middle of the north wall remains the original entrance (now built up), which is a pointed arch of cut limestone. The groove runs round it in which "the grate," or outer iron-barred door, fitted. And at the top and the right-hand side in the groove are holes through which the chains securing the door were passed and fixed on the inside.

Just a short distance from the castle, and on the opposite side of the public road, is the ancient burial-ground of Coolbanagher. A considerable portion of the church-ruins, which consisted of nave and chancel, still exist; but they are featureless,

¹ Gilbert's "History of Affairs in Ireland," vol. iii, p. 159,

and heavily clad with ivy. The chancel arch is pointed, and of rough stone-work. The chancel was an addition, as it is not bonded to the nave wall.

The surrounding burial-ground contains but few headstones, and no slabs of any age or interest are visible. Though an occasional interment still takes place here, the churchyard is in a disgraceful state of neglect, being over-run with rabbits and choked with shrubs and bushes. The surrounding fence, too, is a ditch in bad repair.

Figures 274 to 278. Vertical line in center of figure 274 is at intersection of
 1000 ft. and 1000 ft. line. 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Miscellanea.

Prehistoric Burial-ground at Pollardstown, County Kildare.

[By JOHN S. O'GRADY.

THERE is at Pollardstown, a townland between Newbridge and Kildare, an immense gravel-pit where the G.S.W.R. Company procure material for making their line. Some time ago the land in possession of the Company, or rather the pit, became exhausted, and it was necessary for them to purchase more in 1908. I heard from several workmen that in removing the soil from over the gravel they came upon a large quantity of human remains, also bones of horses. Thinking that there might be something of archaeological interest in the place, and being desirous of seeing it before all was swept away, I accordingly, accompanied by Mr. M. O'Grady, paid a visit to the pit. Arrived there, we met a workman who told us that they had lately dug up great numbers of human skulls, also bones of horses, and deer's horns. On this occasion they had unearthed an immense limestone slab, underneath which they found the skeleton of a man. This stone was surrounded by semicircular entrenchments, filled with skulls and other human remains near the stone, and by horses' bones on the outside. This was all the information we could obtain about this prehistoric burial-



0 1 2 3 INCHES

PORTION OF THE INNER RIM AND OF THE
BOTTOM OF THE SEPULCHRAL URN.

place, the greater portion of which was by this time removed. We next visited the scene of action, where, on arrival, we found the stone slab as described, resting on small, round stones, and excavated underneath to a depth of two feet six inches. Having procured two short sticks, we got down on our knees, and, after carefully removing some of the sand under the stone, we found several pieces of earthenware, which were undoubtedly the fragments of a burial urn.¹ These had evidently been broken by the workmen in digging, as we found some more pieces on the edge of the pit, and one on its way down the incline, which goes to show that the remaining fragments went out as ballast on the line. I had great trouble to keep them from breaking up, as they got wet by being exposed to the weather, and had to be carefully dried in a house close by. Since then I have often visited the pit, but found that nothing has been discovered there since.



BRONZE PIN DISCOVERED IN THE RAILWAY GRAVEL-PIT AT POLLARDSTOWN, 1903.

The little bronze brooch was found near Pollardstown. It was shown to me by a man who found it near the sand pit.

The Earl of Kildare and Francesco Chiericati, Papal Nuncio to Henry VIII, A.D. 1517.

[By JOHN RIBTON GARSTIN.]

Before King Henry VIII incurred the displeasure of the Church of Rome, Pope Leo X sent a Nuncio to visit him and his then Queen, Katherine of Aragon. He was one Francesco Chiericati, and many of his letters have been preserved and were printed in an

¹ These were exhibited at the Annual General Meeting of the Society in Naas on the 27th January, 1904.

Italian book, entitled "Francesco Chiericati, da B. Morsolin," published at Vicenza in 1873. Considerable extracts from this have been translated and reproduced in a delightful two-volume book by Julia Cartwright (Mrs. Ady), recently published (and of which another edition will soon appear), entitled "Isabella D'Este, Marchioness of Mantua." Lord Belmore quoted largely from this in an account of the Magrath family and their possessions which appeared in "Ulster Journal of Archæology" for July last (vol. ix, p. 101; see also pp. 185-90, and x. 41). This gives a most interesting account of the Nuncio's visit to Ireland, and particularly to St. Patrick's Purgatory in Lough Derg. The Nuncio praises Henry and the English Court. He says:—

"We left London with letters from the King, and, after travelling five days, reached Chester [Chinstra] and crossed the sea in a day and a night to Dublin, one of the three [sic] metropolitan cities of Hibernia. . . . Here we were courteously entertained by the Archbishop and the Count of Childaria [Kildare], the Viceroy of the Island, and went on with letters from them to [Drogheda, not Dromore]."

Further on, in a part not quoted by Lord Belmore, he gives a very curious and interesting account of Hibernia, in which he says:—

"The King owns about a third part of the sea coast. The rest of the country belongs to different lords, who are little better than peasants. They call the Pope their king, and stamp the keys and triple tiara on their coins. The Count of Childaria is the chief lord, and is a wealthy man, and as civilized as an Englishman, and the maritime cities are also civilized."

I should like to quote more largely, but it is scarcely fair to Mrs. Ady, though she has generously allowed me to quote without restriction. I advise anyone who cares to read a graphic description of the English Court at this period, and a most amusing Irish tour, to consult the original (if he can get a copy, which I doubt) or the translation above referred to, which forms part of a charming work on mediæval Italian history, very beautifully illustrated.

Palmerstown, County Dublin. Two Tombs in connection with County Kildare Families.

[By OMURETHI.]

In the chancel of the church-ruins at Palmerstown, which lies on the southern side of the Liffey, opposite to Castleknock, are two tombs, one a flat slab, and the other a mural monument, bearing inscriptions to the memory of offshoots from two County Kildare families—the Alens and the Keatings.

The former lies in a fractured state on the ground in the middle of the chancel. The inscription is incised, and reads:—

**HERE LYETH THE BODY OF
MATHEW ALLEN OF PALMERSTOWN
ESQ WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
JULY YE 14TH 1645. THIS STONE
WAS LAID HERE BY HIS
DAUGHTER MAD^M ALICE ALLEN**

Daniel Molyneux, Ulster King of Arms, in his "Visitation of the City and County of Dublin," a manuscript volume commenced in 1607, now in Ulster's Office, gives the following information relative to the Allens of Palmerstown:—

William Allen,¹ second brother of Sir John Allen, of Coteshall, in Norfolk (and of St. Wolstan's, County Kildare), had issue three sons and two daughters:—

John, issueless, though he had to his first wife Margaret, sister to Christopher Lynch of the Knock (now Summerhill in the County Meath); and to his second, Mary Carus, now wife to James Jänes, of Dublin, Alderman.

Mathew, of whom anone.

Christopher, dead without issue.

Anne, wife to Theobald Walsh of Killencarge; and

Katherine, wife to William Locke of Colmanstown (County Dublin).

Mathew Allen, of Palmerston, had to wife Amable, dr. of William Martin, of Eaton, by Windesore, now wife to Patrick Browne, of Iristown, by whome he had issue:—

John Allen. (Mathew Allen, above-named, died on the 21st November, 1589).

John Allen, of Palmerston, who had to wife Mary, dr. of John Lutterell, of Killegh, now wife to Edward FitzGerald, of Blackhall, in the County of Kildare. Shee had issue by John Allen:—

MATHEW ALLEN, aged about five years now—1610. (The above-named John Allen died on the 8th of August, 1604.)

This Matthew Allen is the one named on the slab. By his wife Ellis . . . he had an only child, Alice, who died unmarried, by whom the slab was placed over her father's grave.

The second tomb consists of a plain, mural, limestone slab set in a projecting frame, and built into the south wall of the chancel; below it is a vault, probably the one mentioned in the following

¹ This William Allen was of "Castleton of Kyldroght" (i.e., Castletown, near Celbridge). In his will he names two other sons, not named by Molyneux, viz., Thomas and Simon. The will is dated the 16th of October, 1558, about which time he probably died. (*Vide THE JOURNAL*, vol. ii, p. 363).

inscription, which is in plain incised Roman capitals, several of which are conjoined; many of the initial letters, however, are in "free-hand" capitals:—

THIS MONVMEN' IS ERECTED BY *JOHN KEATINGE*
 ESQ' CH: *JUSTICE* OF Y' COVRT OF COM: PLEAS
 2 SON OF EDM: *KEATINGE* OF NORRAGH-
 MORE IN COM: *KILDARE* ESQ' BY *ELLINOR*
EVSTACE HIS 2 WIFE DAVGHTER OF *JO*
EVSTACE OF *HABRISTOWNE* IN Y' COM:
 AFORES' ESQ' IN MEMORY OF Y' L^d *GRACE*
SHVCKBVRGH Y' RELICT OF S' *RICHARD*-
SHVCKBVRGH OF *SHVCKBVRGH* IN Y' CO: OF
 WARWICK K'. SHE WAS ONE OF Y' DAVGH^r OF S'
THO. HOLT OF ASTON-IVXTA-BERMINGHA^m IN Y'
 S' COM: BAR'. AFTER SOM YEARES VIDVITY ON Y'
 27th 8^r 1659 SHE INTERMARRYED Wth Y' S' *J* THEN
 A STVDENT AT *LINCOLNS INN* Wth WHOME HAV-
 EING LIVED Wth MVCH MVTVALL COMFORT &
 SATISFACON SHE DEPARTED THIS LIFE Y' 12th
 OF *AP*: 1677 & IS HERE *INTERED* IN *A* VALT
 WHEREIN ARE LIKEWISE DEPOSITED Y' ASHES
 OF Y' S' EDM': & *ELLINOR* WHO HAD BOTH
 BEEN FORMERLY BVRYED IN THIS GROVND.
 & Wth IT SHALL PLEASE Y' *ALMIGHTY* TO
 PVT AN END TO HIS Y' S' *JOHNS* PILGRIM-
 AGE, HIS DESIRES NOW ARE Y' HIS BONES MAY
 BE LAID BY THEIRS IF CONVENIENTLY IT
 MAY BE.

John Keating's death took place in the month of October, 1691, and, if his desire was carried out, he was buried by the side of his wife in the vault below the monument he had erected.

John's father, Edmond, was the first of his name in Narraghmore, which had been forfeited by the family of Wellesley, or Wesley, Barons of Norragh, owing to their joining in the Rebellion of 1641.

Edmond Keating, of Narraghmore, in his will styles himself "of the City of Dublin, Esq.," so that probably his parents had been in business in that city. His second wife, Ellinor Eustace, was a sister of Sir Maurice Eustace, Knt., Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Who his first wife was, I have failed to discover.¹

Mr. Francis Elrington Ball has written an article on the career of John Keating, the Chief Justice; it was published in (consecutive) volume x, pp. 141-5, of the "Journal of the Cork Archæological Society," in the year 1901.

Sir Maurice Eustace, the Lord Chancellor, resided at Harristown in the County Kildare, near Ballymore-Eustace, and in Damask Street, or Eustace Street as it is now called; his father John was a younger son of William Eustace, of Castlemartin.

¹ A Funeral Entry states that "Barbara, daughter of Rich. Longe, sometime one of the Clarkes of the Chauncery, deceased the 20th of February, 1624; she was mar. to Edmond Keatinge." This possibly was the first wife of Edmond Keating, of Narraghmore.

Queries.

In the churchyard of Mylerstown, in the Barony of Carbury, outside, and at the base, of the western end of the south wall, lies a slab sunk in the ground, bearing the following almost indecipherable inscription, which faces the east :—

HERE LIES Y^E BODY OF Y^E RND
LEARNED PIOUS ~
HVMBLE DIVINE
M^R CHRISTOPHER HEVETSON^N
WHO DIED MAR 12 1698
AGED 66.

With the exception of the initial letter H, which is cut in relief, this inscription is in incised capitals. Of the church ruins, nothing but the foundations is left standing. A short distance off, on the opposite side of the public road, are the ruins of Mylerstown Castle, a former Bermingham stronghold.

Can any of our readers identify the above-named clergyman ?

W. FITZG.

The Conolly Family.—Can any of our readers give the information as to who were the father and mother of William Conolly, of Stratton Hall, in Staffordshire, who married Lady Anne Wentworth, and who succeeded his uncle, the Right Hon. William Conolly, p.c., at Castletown, near Celbridge ? His death occurred in 1754.

W. FITZG.

William Pilsworth, an Englishman, was Bishop of Kildare, 1604–1635. Information much desired about his forbears. Was he related to Philip Pilsworth, Sheriff of Kildare in 1617, and again in 1622 ? Mary Pilsworth, a daughter of the Bishop's, married the Rev. Neale Molloy, Archdeacon of Clonmacnoise (d. 1689), second son of Cosny Molloy, of Derryaulney, King's County. Archdeacon Molloy's daughter, Margaret (granddaughter to Bishop Pilsworth), married Robert Ardagh, of Dublin, afterwards of the King's County ; and their daughter, Catherine Ardagh, married Neale Molloy, grandson of Archdeacon Molloy and his wife, Mary.

(Miss) A. F. LONG.

Answers to Queries.

IN answer to the query about the Thirteenth-century Military Wooden Towers, Mr. John S. O'Grady sends the following extract from Chambers's "Encyclopædia" :—

"Before the invention of guns, they used to fortify places with towers, and to attack them with movable towers of wood, mounted on wheels, to bring the besiegers on a level with the walls, and so drive the besieged from under the same. These towers were sometimes of twenty stories and thirty fathom high ; they were covered with raw skins, and took a hundred men to move them."

J. S. O'G.

I cannot identify the Christopher Hewetson mentioned in Lord Walter FitzGerald's query, but conjecture that he was some relation to, perhaps the father of, the Rev. Michael Hewetson, by whose influence with Moreton, Bishop of Kildare, Thomas Wilson, well known afterwards as the saintly Bishop of Sodor and Man, was ordained deacon upon St. Peter's Day, 1686, though wanting some months of the canonical age. A member of the same family, Dr. Hewetson, bequeathed the Betaghstown Estate and other lands as an endowment for a boarding-school for the children of poor Protestant parents. The school is in the Parish of Clane, and provides free board, clothing, and education for fourteen or fifteen boys.

Michael Hewetson was Presbyter, and Prebendary of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, and a freeman of the town of Kildare.

THE EDITOR.

Notes.

Rathcoffey Castle.—It is stated in our third volume, at page 79, that there is in existence a drawing of Rathcoffey Castle, made at the time of the Petty Survey, about 1655, representing it as a quadrangular pile with a tower at its four angles.

The Rev. P. J. Connolly, s.j., of Clongowes Wood College, has ascertained that the source (O'Kelly's "History of the Wogan Family") responsible for the statement is in error; no such drawing exists. Father Connolly took the trouble of communicating with the Librarian of the National Library in Paris (where the drawing was said to be deposited), and the reply he got was:—"En réponse à votre lettre du 10ième, j'ai l'honneur de vous faire savoir que nous n'avons point trouvé le document qui vous intéresse dans le 'Down Survey of Ireland's Baronies' de Wm. Petty, et que nos autres recherches au dep^t des manuscrits, etc., à la Section des Cartes sont restées sans résultat."

[In the original Down Survey Maps in the Dublin Record Office, the position of Rathcoffey Castle is marked on one of them by a very small representation of a square building with a tower at each angle; this simply denoted the existence of a castle here, without intending to reproduce its shape.]

W. FITZG.

The Makers of the Bell in St. David's Church, Naas.—The initials and date on the old bell are:—R. P., W. C., 1674 (see vol. i, p. 12 of the JOURNAL). Mr. Richard Langrishe, in a communication to the "Journal of the Memorials of the Dead" (vol. iii, p. 418), writes:—

"R. P. stands for Roger Purdue, and W. C. for William Covy; the two principal Members of the company of bell-founders who came from Salisbury, in 1671 to re-cast the bells of St. Patrick's and Christ Church Cathedrals, Dublin. They also cast bells for Limerick and Kilkenny.

"William Purdue, the elder brother, died at Limerick, and his tomb and epitaph are mentioned in 'Dineley's Tour' (see 'Journal of the Kilkenny Archæological Society,' vol. viii, p. 433) as then (1681) existing in the choir of St. Munchin's Church, Limerick":—

HERE A BELL-FOVNDER, HONEST AND TRVE,
VNTIL THE RESVRROCTION LIES PVRDVE.

WILLIAM PVRDVE OBIT
III^o X^{bris} A^o DNI MDCLXXIII

The slab has now disappeared.

W. FITZG.

Book Notice.

Armstrong's "Irish and Highland Harps."

THERE has just been published in Edinburgh a magnificent work, by Robert Bruce Armstrong, on the "Irish and Highland Harps." It is intended to be the first volume of a series on the "History of Musical Instruments."

In this volume the method of tuning harps, their construction, and references to them in early works, are fully gone into. The work is illustrated with splendid engravings of all harps that are known to exist in Ireland, with separate plates showing their ornamentation and details. And what is of invaluable interest is that Mr. Armstrong has introduced representations of the harp from the shrine of St. Patrick's tooth, the shrine of St. Moedoc, from a stone effigy of a harper on the monument in Jerpoint Abbey, County Kilkenny; and from a drawing in Derrick's "Image of Ireland," a work of the sixteenth century. The existing Irish harps dealt with, and beautifully illustrated, are:—

The so-called Brian Boru (? O'Neill) harp in Trinity College, Dublin.

The FitzGerald of Cloyne harp, in the Science and Art Museum, Dublin (R. I. A.'s Collection of Irish Antiquities).

The Kildare FitzGerald harp, at Kilkea Castle, County Kildare.

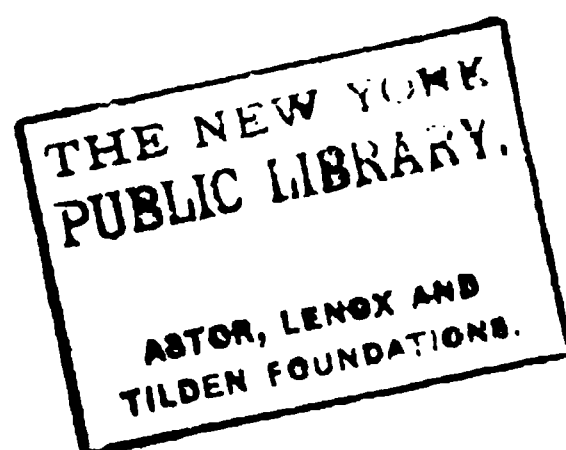
The harp at Castle Otway, County Tipperary.

The O'Fogarty harp, at Castle Fogarty, County Tipperary.

The remains of a harp discovered in the crannog at Ballinderry in the King's County.

And the less ancient harps, known as the Bunworth Family harp (now in the museum at Hatfield, in Essex); and the harp in the possession of Sir Robert-Adair Hodson, Bart., of Hollybrook House, Bray, County Wicklow.

The Highland harps dealt with are the well-known Lamont and Queen Mary harps; the latter of which has this year been purchased by the Scotch Society of Antiquaries for the enormous sum of 850 guineas.



LEA CASTLE IN 1908.
Showing the exterior and interior of the Keep.
[From Photographs by Lord Walter FitzGerald.]

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY.

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATION

JOURNAL
OF THE
Archæological Society of the County of Kildare
AND
Surrounding Districts.

*THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE
QUEEN'S COUNTY BARONY OF PORTNAHINCH.*

[Continued from p. 311, Vol. IV.]

PART III.

LEA CASTLE.

By LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.

IN ancient times Lea (or Leighe) was a large district comprising the present parish of Lea (which is nearly co-extensive with the eastern half of the Barony of Portnahinch), as well as most of the present Barony of West Offaly in the County Kildare. This district was the patrimonial inheritance of the O'Kellys of Lea; but in course of time it became submerged in the O'Dempsey territory of Clanmalier, and the O'Connor territory of Offaly.

According to Dr. Joyce, the name is derived from the Irish word *liath*, meaning 'grey land.' But the Dindshenchas, an Irish manuscript of the twelfth century, which consists of a collection of legends about the names of noteworthy places in Ireland, gives a less reliable and more fanciful origin for the name; it states that:—

“Liach, daughter of Trescadal, son of Buan, son of Belach of the Fomorians, was a sister of Morc, son of Dela. 'Twas she that used to be sent by Morc and by Conang, son of Faeber, to obtain and measure the rent or tribute due to them from the clans of Nemed. Thus then she

used to be provided with a skimmer of iron ; and thrice fifty fills of that skimmer were levied from every household of the clans of Nemed in Erin—namely, fifty fills of corn and milk, fifty fills of pure flour, and fifty fills of butter.

“ Now the clans of Nemed resolved no more to pay this heavy tribute, and challenged More and Conang to battle. When Nemed's offspring were marching westward to fight them, Liach happened to be on Magh Leige with the tribute of the east of Ireland which she was taking to Conang's tower. So Baitar, son of Fergus “ of the Red side,” killed her ; and the clans of Nemed allowed her name to be on the land where she was slain. Soon commenced the battle in which was heard the crash of swords and lances ; it ended with the death of More the famous, and Conang, too, though chief of mighty action ; and when they fell, their followers fled from the battle, and left the field to the victorious clans of Nemed.

“ This is why Magh Léige, or Liach's plain, is so named.”

In a fourteenth-century Irish manuscript poem, dealing with the clans of Ireland, by Gillaneve O'Heerin, this district of Lea is thus mentioned :—

“ Delightful the territory, long since it was heard,
The cantred of Leghe of bright slopes,
O'Ceallaigh of Leghe, of the eastern bank,
Is subchief [i.e., to O'Connor Faly] of the plain of dells and yews.”

The only mention, previous to the Anglo-Norman invasion, of this territory by the “ Annals of the Four Masters,” is in the year A.D. 976 (*recte*, 978). The entry is as follows :—

“ The battle of Bithlann was gained over the Leinstermen by the foreigners of Ath-cliath [i.e., the Danes of Dublin], wherein were slain Augaire, son of Tuathal, King of Leinster ; Muireadhach, son of Rian, lord of Ui Ceinnsealaigh ; and Conghalach, son of Flann, lord of Leighe and Rechet [now Morett], with numbers of others along with them.”

Bithlann is identified by O'Donovan as being Belan, on the river Greese, near Moone. But there is also a townland called Belan on the river Barrow, in the Barony of Portnahinch, and not far from Lea Castle, which might also be the place above mentioned ; a ford still exists there.

The Castle of Lea (or Caislein Leighe, as it was called in Irish) was erected after the arrival of the Anglo-Normans in Ireland at the end of the twelfth century ; further on a guess will be hazarded as to by whom it was built. In the “ Irish State Papers ” of an early date, the name appears under various spellings, such as, Leighe, Lega, Leghe, Leye, Lye, Ley, and Leys. In documents and histories relating to the second half of the sixteenth century, this castle is liable to be confused with “ the fort of Leys,” by which is intended the castle later on

[There is a ~~gild~~ and Maurice. The Pedigree given below agrees neither with the *JOURNAL*, the compiler hopes to prove its correctness.]

Maurice fitz M
3rd Baron of C. Rosia, d. of Sir Richard
Died at Ross (Co. Michael, Baron of Rheban
in 1286. (near Athy).

fitz Gerald, =
and
↓

was ... a Channel when returning from Engl
in 1268. ... is still a minor, the custody of Lea
entrusted on the payment of a fine to Thomas de Clare, brot.
of Gilbert, 3rd Earl of Gloucester. In 1268 he sold his rig-
of custody to Sir William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, for
the sum of 3500 marks.⁴ There appears to have been some

¹ Sweetman's "Calendar of Documents, Ire.," vol. i., p. 16.

² Sweetman's "Calendar," vol. i, p. 30.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 108.

⁴ Sweetman's "Calendar," vol. ii., p. 141.

It was erected after the arrival of the Normans in Ireland at the end of the twelfth century. No opinion on a guess will be hazarded as to by whom it was built. In the "Irish State Papers" of an early date, the name appears under various spellings, such as, Leighe, Lega, Leghe, Leye, Lye, Ley, and Leys. In documents and histories relating to the second half of the sixteenth century, this castle is liable to be confused with "the fort of Leys," by which is intended the castle later on

called Maryborough in Leix; the latter was erected in 1548, and was known to the Irish either as "Campa," or as "Port Leix"; to the English it was known as "the new fort of Leys (Leix)," till called the Castle of Maryborough, when the new capital and the recently formed county were each named in honour of Queen Mary.

When the "new town (or ville) of Leys" is mentioned in the old documents, it must be recollected that Lea is the place meant.

The first mention of Lea in the "Irish State Papers," occurs in the year 1199, and is to the following effect:—

"Ireland:—Maurice fitzPhilip gives to King John 400 marks, that he may have right according to judgment of the King's Court touching Gessil (Geashill, King's Co.) and Lega, whereof Gerald fitzMaurice FitzGerald (1st Baron of Offaly) deforces him, as is testified by charters which the King when Earl of Morton granted to Reginald de Boterell and William, his brother.

"Mandate to Meyler FitzHenry, Justiciary of Ireland, to cause Maurice fitzPhilip to have right and judgement in the King's Court according to those charters."¹

The next notice, from the same source, occurs in 1203, the year of the Baron of Offaly's death, it runs thus:—

"The King commands Meyler FitzHenry, Justiciary of Ireland, to cause to be delivered to William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, or his messenger, the Castles of Lega and Geisil, with other lands of inheritance, whereof Gerald fitzMaurice FitzGerald (1st Baron of Offaly) was seised in his demesneas of fee at his death; and the heir of the latter (who was Maurice, the 2nd Baron, then a minor)."²

Maurice, the 2nd Baron, must have come of age about 1216, as in that year he obtained seisin of all the lands which Gerald, his father, held in fee on the day of his death.³ He was knighted in 1217; his death took place in the year 1257, when Lea, Rathangan, and Geashill (the latter a castle in the King's County) appear to have descended to his grandson, Maurice, son of the Baron's second son, Gerald, who had died in 1243. The "Annals of the Four Masters" state that this Maurice was drowned in the Irish Channel when returning from England in 1268. While he was still a minor, the custody of Lea was entrusted on the payment of a fine to Thomas de Clare, brother of Gilbert, 3rd Earl of Gloucester. In 1268 he sold his right of custody to Sir William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, for the sum of 3500 marks.⁴ There appears to have been some

¹ Sweetman's "Calendar of Documents, Ire.," vol. i., p. 16.

² Sweetman's "Calendar," vol. i., p. 30.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 108.

⁴ Sweetman's "Calendar," vol. ii., p. 141.

hitch in these transactions, as in 1272 the King sent the following instructions to Sir Geoffrey de Geneville, his Justiciary in Ireland :—

“That he (the King, Edward I.) had granted to Thomas de Clare the custody of the lands of the Barony of Offaly which belonged to Maurice FitzGerald (2nd Baron), long since deceased (i.e., in 1257). It appears, however, as well by the record of Robert de Ufford, formerly the King's Lieutenant in Ireland, as by the testimony of others, that Maurice held the Barony of Offaly of Roger de Mortimer and Matilda, his wife, William de Cantilupe and Eva, his wife, Humphrey de Bohun and Alianor, his wife, daughters of Eva de Breouse, and heirs of Walter and Anselm Marshall, by the service of 12 knights for their portion of the inheritance, and that by partition between them each of the sisters derived a tenancy in common of four knights fees in the Barony.

“It moreover appears that the castle of Leghey, which is the chief castle of the Barony, with the third part of the custody, ought to accrue to the said Matilda as the eldest of the sisters, nor was it the King's intention that by gift of custody to Thomas de Clare, the said Roger de Mortimer and Matilda his wife should be prejudiced, for which reason the King had commanded to James de Audley and Maurice fitzMaurice (FitzGerald), formerly his Justiciaries in Ireland, that this Castle with a third part of the custody of Offaly (saving the dower of Maurice's wife, Agnes de Valence) should be restored to the said Roger de Mortimer and Matilda his wife, but this was not done.

“The King therefore commands Geoffrey de Geneville that, taking with him a sufficient force if necessary, he cause the Castle with a third part of the custody of Offaly (saving Maurice's wife's dower), with all the issues of the Barony from the time when the custody first came into the King's hands (in 1257), to be restored to the said Roger de Mortimer and Matilda his wife.”¹

The purchase by Sir William de Valence of the custody of the young Baron of Offaly's lands, from the former guardian, Thomas de Clare, was still unsettled in 1278, as the latter complained to the King that 1,200 of the 3,500 marks agreed upon were still unpaid. Sir William admitted the debt, but explained that :—

“Thomas de Clare sold the custody to him on the day of Maurice FitzGerald's death in 1268, and that he specified in the sale the custody of the castle and honour of Leghey, which he bound himself to warrant to William. And that after the sale Roger de Mortimer came to the present king before his passage to the Holy Land, and submitted that he could not give or sell either to Thomas, or to any other person, the custody of the castle and honour of Leghey, because it belonged to him—the said Roger—till the age of Maurice's heirs, Maurice having held the castle and honour of him and of Matilda his wife by knight's service. Thereupon the present king restored the custody to Roger and Matilda, commanding his Justiciary of Ireland to give them seisin thereof; on that account William prays the king not to compel him to pay up the full amount of the purchase, but so much as would be fair under the circumstances.”

¹ Sweetman's "Calendar of Documents, Ireland," p. 168.

The king agreed to this proposal, and ordered that legal proceedings should not further be proceeded with until the extent and value of the lands which Maurice FitzGerald held at the time of his death should be ascertained.¹

In the following year (1274) the king commanded the Justiciary of Ireland to see that Agnes de Valence, the king's cousin,² the widow of Maurice FitzGerald, should get what was due to her out of her late husband's lands.³

By the above extracts from the State Papers, it is shown that as early as the end of the twelfth century the FitzGerald, Barons of Offaly, were in possession of Lea Castle, which they held by knight's service from the heirs of William le Marshall, who was Lord of Leinster in right of his wife Isabel de Clare, daughter and heiress of the famous Strongbow.

The Castle of Lea was erected, therefore, towards the end of the twelfth century by either the le Marshalls or FitzGerald, and possibly by the former, though the latter, at all events, had frequently to restore or repair it after being damaged or burned by the native septs.

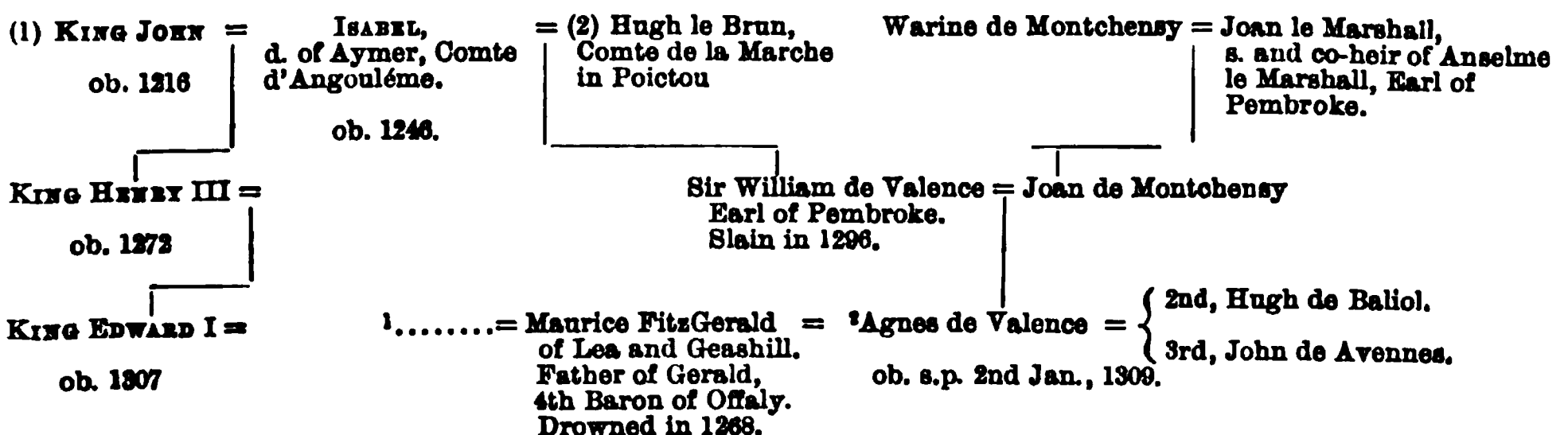
The existing remains of the le Marshall Castle of Carlow so closely resemble those of Lea, that they appear to have been built by the same family, and on the same plan.

The historical notices of Lea Castle are usually very brief, but sufficient to give one an idea of the wild times it witnessed; it must be remembered, too, that not one tithe of the important events which occurred in and around its walls have been left on record.

In 1264 there was a feud between the Geraldines and the de Burghs, which rose to such a height, that at a meeting held at Castledermot, Maurice fitz Maurice FitzGerald, 3rd Baron of

¹ Sweetman's "Cal. of Docs. Ire.," vol. ii, p. 182.

² Pedigree showing the relationship of King Edward I with Agnes de Valence :—



³ Sweetman's "Cal. of Docs. Ire.," vol. ii, p. 193.



LEA CASTLE FROM THE NORTH-EAST, IN 1794.

[From a Drawing by Austin Cooper, the Antiquary.]

LEA CASTLE FROM THE NORTH-EAST, SHOWING THE INTERIOR OF THE BAWN.

[From a Pen and Ink Drawing by E. S. G. Jennings, Oct., 1898.]

Offaly, and his nephew John, son of his brother Thomas, seized Richard de Burgh, heir of Walter, Earl of Ulster, together with his allies, Sir Richard de la Rochelle (or de Capella), the Lord Justice, Theobald le Botiller or Butler, and John de Cogan, and imprisoned them in the Castles of Lea and Dunamase, Queen's County.¹ In 1269 peace was made between "the Burgeys and Geraldines."²

In 1270 "all the Irish waged war, and all the forts of Offaly, except the Castle of Lega, were destroyed, and the English expelled therefrom."³

In 1279 John de Saundford, Escheator of Ireland, accompanied Robert de Ufford, Justiciary of Ireland, as far as "the new vill of Leyes" to resist the Irish of Offaly, then in rebellion against the king; he was accompanied by 38 sutlers, 70 horses, and 171 retainers, for which he was allowed his expenses. He remained at Lea from February 9th to the 12th of that month.⁴

In 1282 occurred the death of Lord Roger de Mortimer, and in March of that year a *post-mortem* Inquisition was held at "the new town of Leys in the County of Kildare" (meaning at Lea) to ascertain what he held of the Crown and what through his wife Matilda. Among the knights' fees it was found that the heir of Maurice FitzGerald held of him "Leys and Geissel" in Offaly, for the service of four knights when royal service is summoned, with suit of court.⁵

In 1285, "The Lords and Potentates of Ophaly (i.e., the O'Connors) were grown strong enough to take and burn the Castle of Ley; and it seems Theobald de Verdon going to avenge that injury lost both his men and horses; which was followed with a great misfortune, for the next morning Gerald fitz Maurice (Baron of Offaly) was betrayed by his followers and taken prisoner."⁶ According to Grace's "Annals of Ireland," this occurred in the month of June.

In 1286 Gerald fitz Maurice, Baron of Offaly, granted letters of Attorney to John the Clerk, formerly Portrief of Ley, to enable him to deliver seisin of the Manor of Ley with its appurtenances to his cousin John fitz Thomas FitzGerald; the latter commissioned Friar Roger, Abbot of Rossglass (i.e., of Monasterevin), to take over seisin of the Manor for him. These letters were issued from Rathangan. ["Earl of Kildare's Red Book."]

¹ Clyn's "Annals of Ireland," p. 8.

² Brewer's "Calendar of Carew MSS.," p. 324.

³ *Ib.*, p. 324.

⁴ Sweetman's "Cal. of Doc. Ire.," vol. ii, p. 529.

⁵ Sweetman's "Cal. of Doc. Ire.," vol. ii, p. 467.

⁶ Cox's "History of Ireland" (1689).

In 1292 the following item occurs of the Roll of Receipts by the Irish Exchequer :—

“ Stephen Kyft, by pledge of the burgesses and commonalty of the new vill of Leys, because he did not prosecute. . . . $\frac{1}{2}$ mark.”¹

In 1294, Richard, Earl of Ulster for a second time (*vide* anno 1264) was taken by John fitz Thomas FitzGerald, Baron of Offaly, and imprisoned “ in the Castle of Lega, that is Ley,” and detained for some months; but he was set at liberty by the King’s Parliament at Kilkenny. As a penalty John was deprived of his possessions in Sligo, and whatever else he had in Connaught.²

In 1297 William de Estdene, Treasurer of Ireland, entered in his account the following item of expenditure :—

“ John fitz Thomas (FitzGerald, Baron of Offaly) departing by the king’s order to go to the king in Flanders, for fortifying the said John’s Castle of Leghe, according to agreement between him and Sir John Wogan, Chief Justiciary of Ireland. . . . £40.”³

In 1302 Edward I granted to John fitz Thomas FitzGerald, 5th Baron of Offaly, and his heirs for ever, free warren (i.e., the right to preserve and kill game) in all his Manors, including that of Leye. This grant was signed at Rokesburgh (? Roxborough) on the 9th of February.⁴

In 1307 the O’Connors, of Offaly, destroyed the castle of Geashill, and on St. Thomas’s Eve burned the town of Ley; they laid siege to the castle there, but were driven off by John fitz Thomas, Baron of Offaly, and Edmund Butler.⁵ Cox, in his “ History of Ireland ” (1689), also relates this event; as also the 1586 Edition of Holinshed’s “ Chronicles of Ireland,” p. 64b.

In 1315, after the Battle of Skerries, near Ardsnull, in the County Kildare, between Edward Bruce and the forces under Edmund Butler, the Justiciary of Ireland, the former, on his way to Kells in the County Meath, set fire to the castle of Ley, and burned the church there, together with its tower, or belfry.⁶

In 1329 Lea Castle, which had been occupied by O’Dempsey, was delivered up by him to Maurice, Earl of Desmond, who

¹ Sweetman’s “ Cal. of Doc. Ire.,” vol. iii, p. 476.

² Grace’s “ Annals,” p. 43.

³ Sweetman’s “ Cal. of Doc. Ire.,” vol. iv, pp. 207, 269.

⁴ “ The Earl of Kildare’s Red Book.”

⁵ Grace’s “ Annals,” p. 51.

⁶ Cox’s “ History of Ireland.”

had been summoned to come to the aid of John Darcy, the Justiciary.¹ This occurred in 1331, according to Cox's History.

In 1346 the castles of Ley and Kilmekede (now Ballyadams Castle, Queen's County) were burned in the month of April, by the Irish under O'More; consequently, in November, the Justiciary and the Earl of Kildare invaded O'More's territory of Leix, and compelled him to submit, although he resisted obstinately.²

In 1389 the "Annals of the Four Masters" state that Maurice "mael" (i.e., the bald) O'Connor Faly was slain by one shot of an arrow at the church of Cloonyhore (King's County) by one of the O'Kellys of the Ley district.

In the fifteenth century little remarkable is known of the history of Lea Castle; this is very much owing to the fact that the series of "Calendars of Irish State Papers and Documents" for this period have not yet been edited and published.

In 1422 O'Dempsey assumed the offensive, attacked and captured the castle of Ley from the Earl of Kildare.³

In 1452 the Earl of Ormonde, Lord Justice of Ireland, took the castle of "Leige" from the O'Dempseys, who permitted him to pass to Irry (Airem) to rescue the son of Mac Feorais (or Bermingham) who was imprisoned there. He then burned Irry, and from thence proceeded to Offaly, whereupon O'Connor came into his house, as an assurance that the son of Mac Feorais should be set at liberty.⁴ [Irry was a district in the western half of the Barony of Portnahinch; exactly a hundred years later Owen mac Murrough O'Connor, chief of Irry, made his submission to Henry VIII.]

On St. Barnabas's Day, the 11th of June, 1534, the Silken Thomas, eldest son of Gerald, 9th Earl of Kildare, rose in rebellion against the English. His father had five months before, while Lord Deputy of Ireland, been summoned to London to answer accusations brought against him by his enemies; before quitting Ireland, he had appointed his son, then only twenty years of age, as his Vice-Deputy with instructions to be guided by the advice of the Lord Chancellor Cromer, Thomas FitzGerald, 12th Earl of Desmond, Sir Thomas Eustace, afterwards created Viscount Baltinglass, and other friends of his house. Shortly after his arrival in London the Earl was confined to the Tower; and early in June the enemies

¹ Grace's "Annals," p. 117.

² *Ib.*, p. 141.

³ Cox's "History of Ireland" (1689).

⁴ "The Annals of the Four Masters."

of the Geraldines in Ireland spread the rumour that the Earl had been beheaded, and that the Silken Thomas and his uncles were to be immediately apprehended. On hearing this, the Silken Thomas summoned a meeting of the Council in St. Mary's Abbey in Dublin; and under the influence of O'Connor Faly and O'Neill, and in opposition to the advice of his father's old friends, he surrendered the Sword of State, and threw up his allegiance to the King. He then left the Council Chamber, and proceeded to raise the country against the Crown. At this time Maynooth and Lea Castles were the two most important fortresses belonging to the Earls of Kildare; consequently they were provisioned and strongly garrisoned by the adherents of the Geraldines.

In February, 1535, John Alen, Master of the Rolls, wrote to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the effect that at this time—

“All men, both Irish and English, be in purpose to forsake this traditour, if his garrisons were taken. Wherefore it shall be best, both the king and you, to write to the captains, that at this March, they set to the taking of Maynoth, Portlester, Rathangan, Carlagh, Lye, and the Bridge of Athie. . . . The traditour hath conveyed all his substance and the most of his Ordnance into the Castell of Lye.”¹

In March of the same year James Boice, of Calcagh, County Meath, formerly constable of Maynooth Castle, wrote to the Chancellor of the Exchequer that:—

“I certifie your Mastership, that immediately after the Rebellion of Thomas FitzGerald, I surrendrid myn office of the Constablenesship of Maynothe, and utterly refused the same Thomas in service; who, in September last past (i.e., in 1534), conveyed thens unto a castell in the Irishry, called the Castell of Ley, as well all the Countasis apparayll and rayment, as all the substance, in effecte, belonging unto the late Erle, so as, at the receepte of your letter, remayned nothing of the premisses in my custodie; and if ther had, I wold not not have failed to the utmost of my letle power, to have fulfilled the tenour of your letter.”²

In 1537, among the proposals for the welfare of the country suggested by Robert Cowley, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, to Sir Thomas Cromwell, the Lord Privy Seal, was one to the following effect:—That “the Castell of Ley, sytuate upon the Moores and Dempsies, be manned and garded, assisted alway by the Baron of Kilcullyn (Sir Thomas Eustace) James McGeralde (i.e., FitzGerald of Osberstown, Co. Kildare), and the Countie Kildare.”³

¹ “State Papers of Henry VIII, vol. ii, p. 229.

² *Ib.*, vol. ii, p. 232.

³ *Ib.*, vol. ii, p. 450.

LEA CASTLE AND HARBOR IN 1792, DRAWN BY DR. WINN.

[FROM THE "ANTIQUITIES OF IRELAND," VOL. I.]

LRA CASTLE FROM THE EAST, SHOWING THE OUTERSIDE OF THE GATE, OR "LITTLE CASTLE."

[From a Pen and Ink Drawing by B. S. G. Jennings, Oct., 1894.]

In 1539 John Alen, Master of the Rolls, wrote to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, describing the feeling in Ireland towards the young Gerald FitzGerald, half-brother of the Silken Thomas, who had been safely smuggled abroad when the Crown were using every means in their power to effect his capture. He stated that the O'Tooles, the O'Byrnes, the Kavanaghs, and other septs, had all promised aid to the young Gerald, if he returned to make war on the English; and he also enclosed a written confession made by a prisoner named Connor more O'Connor, who had been a servant and messenger in the service of the young Gerald, wherein he stated, among other pieces of information, that:—

“ John Rowth of Ballynesragh, by the more (bog) of Allen, promised him that whensoever the said yonge Geralde wold cum into the cuntry, that he would finde the meanes to deliver to the said yonge Geralde the Castell of Lye, whether James FitzGerald of Hosberton,¹ Constable thereof, willed it or not.

“ And that he was with James FitzGerald of Hosberton, and the said James desired what news out of the north; and he answered, ‘Yonge Gerald will goe to warr; what help wilt thou give him?’ And James answered, ‘I must helpe the King; but if ye be stronger than we, we must goe with you.’ ”²

James FitzGerald, of Osberstown, was in 1548 still Constable of Lea Castle; in that year he applied for an increase to his garrison of two extra gunners, and more powder and shot. In the same year Captain Francis Cosby, of Stradbally, wrote to the Lord Deputy Bellingham, suggesting that he and James FitzGerald should be appointed to have the rule of the country in which they dwell, as O'Connor and O'More were giving much trouble.”³

The “yonge Geralde,” above mentioned, was at this time only fourteen years of age; he remained abroad until after the death of Henry VIII, which occurred in 1547. He then went to London, and in 1552, through the influence of his father-in-law, Sir Anthony Browne, K.G., Master of the Horse to the King, he was received into the royal favour, and restored all his forfeited Irish Estates; this grant was confirmed in 1554 by Queen Mary, who also restored to him the titles of Earl of Kildare and Baron of Offaly.

In 1557, in the Act forming the King's and Queen's Counties, it was provided that nothing therein should prejudice the rights of the Earl.

¹ i.e., Osberstown, near Sallins, Co. Kildare.

² “State Papers of Henry VIII,” vol. iii, pp. 139, 140.

³ Hamilton's “Cal. of State Papers, Ire.,” pp. 81, 82.

In 1556 the Manor of Lea was mortgaged for £500 and 600 ounces of silver plate by the Earl to Sir Maurice Fitz-Gerald, Knt., of Lackagh, in the County Kildare, whose death took place on the 26th December, 1575, at which time his son and heir, Thomas, was aged twenty-seven years, and married to Elizabeth Barnewall. At this time the Manor and Lordship of Lea contained the following townlands:—¹

Ley, *alias* Castell Ley [Lea].
 Incheowill [Inchacooly].
 Drehidnetune.
 Gaidonston, *alias* Balliadine [Ballyadden].
 Orchardston, *alias* Ballinnoulard.
 Killmalahine.
 Balliteigeduffe [Ballyteigeduffe].
 Garrywackinnus, or Garryvakynes [Garryvacum].
 Gragoeforan, or Graigworane [Graigavern].
 Ballentagirte, *alias* Graignetane.
 Balliodin, *alias* Boydonston.
 Clonechale, or Clonyncahill.
 Ralex, or Rathlish [Rathleash, *alias* Lowland].
 Curraghe, or Curra, *alias* Loghclonybrocke.
 Dowlaght [Doolough].
 Killbride [Kilbride].
 Rathmorcho.
 Le Woode de Clonarke.
 Tune.
 Le Pollagh de le Newton, *alias* Pollaghballinowe.
 Phillipston.
 Ballicarroll, *alias* Ballentenane [Ballycarroll].
 Ballintoher [Ballintogher].
 Dirrinefunchin [Derrynafunshin].
 Shraleaghe.
 Rathmilers [Rathmiles].
 Carricklea [? Carrick Hill].
 Clonnanna [Clonanny].
 Killmulline [Kilmullen].
 Ballinurcher.
 Kilmorishill, or Killmorchil, or Killmorcho.
 Traskan and } in the King's County, parcells of
 Tenecranagh } the Manor of Lea.

After the death of Thomas FitzGerald, of Lackagh, which occurred on the 20th of June, 1611, an Inquisition² ascertained

¹ Co. Dublin Ex. Inq., No. 192 of Elizabeth.

² Queen's Co. Chancery Inq., No. 2 of James I.

that Margery fitzJames, his second wife, who survived him, was in receipt of the profits of the Manor of Lea.

A few years later, that is in the 20th April, 1618, the Dowager Countess of Kildare—Elizabeth Nugent, daughter of Christopher, Lord Delvin, and widow of Gerald, the 14th Earl—on behalf of her only son Gerald, the 15th Earl, then in his seventh year, granted a lease of the Manor of Lea to Robert Bath, of Beshelstown, in the County Meath. Robert Bath died on the 30th April, 1621, and by his wife, Margaret Fay, had a son and heir Luke, then aged eight years.¹

The transactions which took place in regard to the Manor of Lea at this period, are contained in the following extract from a manuscript volume at Carton, labelled Leinster Papers :—

“ And whereas the Mannor and Lands of Lea in the Countie of Kildare, late belonging to the said Earldome (of Kildare), was in the third and fourth yeares of the Reignes of King Phillipp & Queen Mary past and conveyed by Gerrald late Earle of Kildare, uncle to the plaintiffs husband, unto Sir Morris fitzThomas of Lackagh knight and the heires male of his body, reserving certain services rents and reversions. And whereas afterwards in the fift yeare of the reigne of Queen Elizabeth, the same Gerrald late Earle of Kildare, uncle unto the complainents late husband, and others then supposed to bee his feoffees, did passe & convey the said Mannor of Lea unto Piers Boix of Calcagh deceased and others and their heires for ever by deed with an intent thereunto annexed, that the said mannor should be to the use of the said Sir Morris and his heires, until the some of five hundred pounds lawfull money of Ireland, and six hundred ounces of silver plate, should be paid by the said Earle his heires or assignes or any of them unto the said Sir Morris his heires executors or assignees att one whole & entire payment and for eleaven yeares after such payment, after which severall conveyances the said Sir Maurice conveyed the said Mannor of Lea unto one Patricke Shortall and others and their heires to the use of the said Sir Maurice and other particular uses, and after to the use of the heires of the said Sir Maurice. By means whereof, the use claymed by the said Earle upon payment of the said some of money and plate before mentioned was cutt off. And afterwards the heir of the said Shortall being survivor to his cofeoffees, and the heir of the said Boix surviving also his cofeoffees conveyed the said Mannor to Thomas fitzGerrald Esq^r, sonne & heir to the said Sir Maurice and to his heires for ever. And the said Thomas being tennant in possession of the said Mannor Peter Delaheyd recovered (?) the same by writt of entry in the Post, against the said Thomas fitzGerrald, who vouched over the heires of the said Shortall, and they vouched over the Crier of the Court, according to the use of comon Recoveries. All which conveyance were to the use of the said Thomas his wife and children, and after to the use of his heires, soe as the said Earle and the heires of the House of Kildare were quite excluded from any title to the said Mannor and the benefitt of the redemption (if any might have been) was clear taken away, yett the said Thomas in his Love and affection to the said Earle of Kildare, husband to the Plaintiff, did of his voluntary good

¹ Queen's Co. Chancery Inq., No. 20 of James I.

will demise the said Mannor unto the said Earle the plaintiffs husband for the tearme of eleaven yeares upon condition that if the some of five hundred pounds, and six hundred ounces of silver plate aforesaid, or the value of the said silver in coyne should be paid to the said Thomas or his heires within the said space of eleaven yeares by the complainents said husband or his heires or assigns. That then the complainents said husband and his heires should have and hould the said Mannor and Lands, or that otherwise the same should revert and continue to the said Thomas and his heires, and after the death of the complainent's said husband, and in the lityme of Gerrald late Earle of Kildare sonn and then heire apparent of the complainent's said husband the said tyme of eleaven yeares being almost expired, and the said Mannor and Lands in apparent danger to be lost from her said sonn, and being herselfe unfurnished with money, did in her affection to her said sonn procure & cause one Roberte Bathe to provide the said some of foure hundred and eighty pounds currant money of England in silver and gould, which did in true value amount to the said somme of five hundred prounds Irish, and six hundred ounces of plate, and the somme being provided, the Plaintiff being desirous that the said Mannor should be reestablished to the House of Kildare, and that the said Roberte his money might be assured to him also, the complainent procured the said Peter Delaheyd by the consent of the heires of the said Thomas and others to whose use the said Peter was seized, in consideration of the said somme of ffoure hundred and eightie pounds which the Plaintiff borrowed upon this bargain of the said Roberte, and was paid fully att one entire payment, to those that had the use of inheritance of the said Mannor by the said conveyance of Thomas, and thereuppon the said Peter did passe and convey by deed the said Mannor and Lands to the Plaintiff and her heires, and the heires of the said Boix, did not only release unto the plaintiff all their right in the said Mannor, but also did convey to the Plaintiff and her heires to her own use divers other parcells of land within the said Mannor which they had not formerly in quiete possession. And the Plaintiff being so seized of the said Mannor did passe a lease thereof for one thousand yeares to certayn persons to the use of the said Roberte Bathe, upon condition that whensoever the said complainant, her heires, executors, administrators or assigns shall well and truly satisfy and pay in one whole and entire payment unto the said Roberte his heires executors, administrators or assigns the full & just somme of foure hundred and eightie pounds sterl. currant money of and in England, in pure silver of such metall, weight, value, quantety and qualletie as the silver coyne now currant within the Realme of England is of, that then the said severall leases & demises, & the deed thereof shall cease and be voide as by the Indentures thereof bearing date the XXth of Aprill 1618 appareth.

“ And whereas also the complainent in consideration of building done uppon the premisses by the said Roberte and other good considerations did demise unto the said Roberte the said Mannor and Lands of Lea, for the Tearm of seaven yeares to begin presently after the end, expiration or other determination of the said lease by the Plaintiff thereof formerly made under a certayn yearely rent as likewise by the Indenture or demise thereof bearing date the XXth of Aprill in the said yeare 1618 may appear; so as the whole tytle & inheritance of the premisses in the Mannor of Lea aforesaid, and the power of redeeming the said mortgades thereof made to the use of the said Robert Bathe is in the complainents and her heires. And the said Lord Chancellor and

court having a special care of recontinuynge and reducing of so much of the auncient possessions of the said House of Kildare backe again to the said George, now Earle of Kildare, and the heires male of his body inheritable to the said Earledome as with convenyency may be. And insomuch as the complainant is obteynynge the inheritance of the said Mannor of Lea, intended to sette the same backe again upon her late deceased sonn Gerrald late Earle of Kildare and his heires inheritable to the said Earledome, from which intention though happely shee might be driven or altered by the untimely death of her sonn, yett shee the complainant hath in open court assented to convey the same as aforesaid."

The decision of the Lord Chancellor and Court of Chancery on the 7th May, 1624, was, that the complainant shall make such assurance and conveyance to certain feoffees (named by the court) and their heires of all and singular, the said manor and lands of Lea, and the other lands conveyed to her by the said Boix, to the use of the said George, Earl of Kildare, and his heirs male, according to the intent of a feoffment made by Gerrald, late Earl of Kildare, in the 8th year of Queen Elizabeth's reign, &c.

During the Rebellion of 1641 the castle was seized by the Irish under Henry O'Dampsey, a brother of Sir Terence Viscount Clanmalier.¹ It was retaken by the Parliamentarians under Lord Lisle, who, not long afterwards, were dislodged by the Confederates under Lord Castlehaven. While so occupied, the Confederates are said to have started a mint in the castle, and to have coined the copper pieces known as St. Patrick's pence

and halfpence, bearing on one side a kneeling figure of King David playing the harp, and on the other a figure of St. Patrick. The legend on one side is FLOREAT REX, and on the other (above St. Patrick) QUIESCAT PLEBS. The late Dr. Frazer, however, considered that these coins were never minted in Ireland, and that the Confederate coins bore a crown and cross sceptres on one

¹ Gilbert's "Contemporary History of Irish Affairs," vol. i, p. 16.

side, and a crowned harp on the other, with the legends :—
 “CARO . D . G . MAG . BRI., and FRA . ET . HIB . REX.”¹



In 1650 the castle was retaken by the Parliamentarians under Colonels Hewson and Reynolds; and to prevent its reoccupation it was dismantled, and two-thirds of it blown up with powder. It is said, too, to have been battered by artillery placed on the adjacent wooded hill called “Mullaghaleege.”

In the “Book of Survey and Distribution” of 1650, the castle and lands of Lea, Inchacooly, Garryvacum, Lough, Doolough, and Kilbride are shown as belonging to “the Lord Digby, Baron of Geshell, Protestant,” and so were not forfeited to the Crown. Later on he sold them to the Hollow-blades Company. How or when the Manor passed from the Earl of Kildare to Lord Digby is unknown; but it was probably sold in order to help to make good the loss of rents and other injuries caused by the Rebellion.

By an Inquisition, held in Maryborough in March, 1695, it was found that Sir Patrick Trant, Bart., late of Brannoxtown, in the County Kildare, had been attainted for high treason on the 20th April, 1691, at which time, among other Queen’s County possessions, he was seized of the Manor of Lea, which, in consequence, was forfeited to the Crown. Four years later, that is, 1695, Edward Brabazon, 4th Earl of Meath, petitioned

¹ “Journal of R.S.A.I.,” vol. xiv (1895), pp. 338-347.

the Crown for a grant of this Manor in compensation for his great losses incurred during the war. His request met with a favourable consideration, and, on the 1st July, 1695, King William granted him the Lordship and Manor of Lea, containing 1,093 acres and worth £180 a year, at a low rent of £22 2s. 6d. a year.¹

In 1712 a Hector Graham, of Culmaine, in the County Monaghan, obtained a lease of lives, renewable for ever, of the Castle and Lordship of Lea, from Dr. Edward Smith, Bishop of Down and Connor, at a yearly rent of £700.²

This Hector Graham was descended from the Sir Richard Grimes, or Graham, Knt., who, in 1612, was granted the forfeited possessions of Edmond mac Maelmurry MacDonnell, including Rahin-Derry, Kilmorony, and Ballylynan, which passed by sale from the Grahams to Robert Weldon, ancestor of Sir Anthony A. Weldon, Bart., the present owner. The Grahams originally came from Liddesdale, in Cumberland. Hector Graham resided in a portion of the outworks of Lea Castle, which he repaired. This was probably the "little castle" at the gateway into the bawn, as the central keep had been rendered quite uninhabitable in 1650. The vaults below the latter, however, were used as stables for horses. Here he lived for twenty-five years, till, in 1737, he returned to Culmaine with his wife, Jane Walkinshaw. His death occurred in 1742. On leaving Lea, Hector Graham assigned the lease of the place to a family named Evans, a younger branch of Lord Carbery's family.

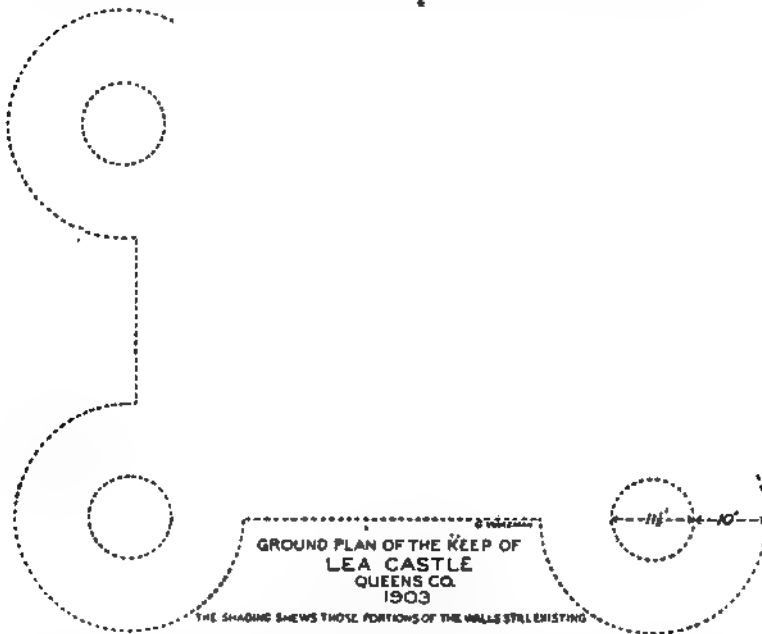
Sir Bernard Burke, in the 3rd Series of his "Vicissitudes of Families," gives a long, rambling account of the Graham family, the first members of which in Ireland were officers under the Crown in the Elizabethan Wars in Munster.

At the present time Lea Castle consists of the ruins of the central keep, surrounded by a very extensive fortified bawn, whose walls on the north side are washed by the Barrow when it is in flood. Originally it was surrounded by a broad water-trench. The remains of the gateway, containing the portcullis, was a small castle in itself. The keep was an oblong building, having a large round tower at each angle (the northern one alone now stands), similar in construction to the Le Marshall Castle of Carlow. Two parallel vaults, $49\frac{1}{2}$ feet long and 13 feet wide, with a division wall $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, occupy the ground-floor. The outer walls of the keep are all 10 feet in

¹ Archdall's Lodge's "Peerage," vol. i, note on p. 281.

² Sir Bernard Burke's "Vicissitudes of Families," 3rd Series.

thickness. The longer side of the castle between the angle towers on the north-west side measure $41\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and shorter length between the towers $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Half-way down the longer side is an arched entrance, $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, leading into the vaulted chamber; another, 6 feet wide, passes through the shorter wall from the inner vault, which is connected with the other by a doorway. All the southern and eastern portion of the castle and bawn are completely battered down, some huge rock-like masses of masonry lying around show how thoroughly the Cromwellians carried out their design of dismantling this



once magnificent building. Between the keep and the gateway fortifications, inside the bawn, is a strong loop-holed wall, also containing an arched gateway. It appears to cut the bawn in two, as far as one can judge by the existing remains, so that even when the enemy had forced their way through the main gate, they still had a formidable inner defence to take or scale before reaching the keep itself.

The churchyard of Old Lea lies a short distance to the east of the castle. A church used for Protestant service existed here

at the commencement of the nineteenth century; but when the church was built in 1809 at New Lea, services were discontinued, and the building was taken down to the very foundations.

There are no tombstones of any particular interest or age to be seen in the burial-ground. The earliest is dated 1708; it consists of a flat slab erected to the memory of Edward Ffay, who died on the 25th of July in that year, and also to that of his wife, Margaret Fagan, who died on the 14th September, 1701. On the north side of the ground is a flat slab with an inscription originally very lightly incised, and now difficult to decipher: it reads:—"Here lieth the Body of Ann M'Roberts, widow of James M'Roberts, Esq., of Castle Roe, died at Ballybrittas, Nov. 16th, 1787, in the 63 year of her age" (then follow ten and a half lines enumerating her virtues). This Mrs. M'Roberts was the wife of James Roberts, of Castleroe, in the County Kildare, who died on the 19th June, 1768, and was buried in a rath on his farm.¹

Close to the junction of the breen to the churchyard with the public road near the castle, formerly stood a huge ancient ash-tree, which is shown, with a view of the castle, in Sandby's "Views in Great Britain and Ireland," 1778; it then measured 88 feet in circumference. T. Cromwell, in his "Excursions through Ireland," 1820, states that this tree was planted in the market-place of the old town in 1642; "its girth being 29 feet, but one of its principal arms having been broken off in a storm a few years back; the weather has since injured it so much that the tree is rapidly decaying. This place, now called Old Lea, has dwindled into a small village containing only a few scattered cabins; but a 'patron' (or pattern) is still held every Whit-Monday round the ancient tree, where a number of tents are pitched and replenished with all things necessary for the entertainment of the peasantry, who resort thither in great numbers, to join in the dances and other rural amusements."

An old man named Richard Brady, who lives on the spot, informed me that the ash was quite hollow before its fall, and in it his neighbour stabled a cow and a pig; he also stated that it took seven men with outstretched arms to span the girth of the tree; on the occasion, too, of the "Whitsun Monday pattern" it afforded shelter to the bag-piper, to whose music jigs and reels were danced.

At the present day the Earl of Portarlington receives a head rent of £600 for the Manor of Lea from the representatives of the Evans family.

¹ *Vide* THE JOURNAL, vol. iii, p. 249.

VIEW OF LEA CASTLE IN 1770, SHOWING THE ANCIENT ASH-TREE WHERE "PATTERNS" WERE HELD ON "WHITSUN-MONDAY."
[From P. Sandby's "Views in England, Scotland, and Ireland."]

These notes on the history of Lea Castle will be closed with a short account of the notorious horse-robber "Cahir-na-Coppal," whose name is closely connected with these ruins in the tradition of the country.

CAHIR-NA-COPPAL.

"Cahir-na-Coppal" means 'Charles of the Horse'; this was the name given to one of the O'Dempseys, a native of the locality, on account of his notoriety for horse-stealing. By the peasantry his name is pronounced "Caw-heer"; and many a tale is still told around Lea Castle of his cunning and of his adventures. His career is given in Cosgrove's pamphlet on "Irish Rogues and Rapparees," which is a coarse little publication of no merit; and Sir Bernard Burke, in the third series of his "Vicissitudes of Families," also mentions him, when dealing with the Grimes, or Graham, family of Lea Castle. Some authorities try to make out Cahir-na-Coppal to have been a chivalrous Rapparee, but he lived long after the Rapparee period; and as far as one can judge by the stories still told of him, he was only a common horse-robber of a cruel and vindictive disposition, though remarkable for his strength and daring.

Cahir-na-Coppal is said to have been the son of a peasant who held a small farm on a hill in the townland of Lea, now known as Windmill Hill. He had two brothers, Donnell (or Daniel) and Feagh (or Luke) O'Dempsey; the former was intended for the priesthood, but was persuaded by Cahir to join him in his horse-stealing transactions, when, owing to the better education he had received, Cahir found him invaluable in the keeping of his accounts, &c.; like Cahir, both Donnell and Feagh ended their days on the scaffold.

Cahir had next to no English; it was said of him in early life that he was never born to be drowned; and owing to some hair-breadth escapes from the sheriff, by swimming the Barrow along with his horse, it was remarked that he would reach America safely in a turf kish. One remarkable accomplishment Cahir had was the taming of the wildest colts ever foaled; there was some charm, it is said, he used, which he got from his foster-father; and in addition to that he had light hands, a perfect seat, and always kept his temper; no matter how wicked or how obstinate his mount might be, before they parted company he was always master. One of the vices Cahir had was lack of pity for the needy; rich and poor alike suffered at his hands, and his acts of robbery were not confined to horse-

stealing, as the mail-coaches well knew. Another despicable trait in his character was, when driven to desperation, he would transfer the rope from his neck to that of an accomplice, by turning king's evidence.

His ingenuity and presence of mind often stood him in good stead. On more than one occasion he foiled his pursuers by removing the shoes of his horses, and replacing them with the cocks in front, thus completely throwing his trackers off the trail. On another occasion he was imprisoned awaiting trial for the theft of a peculiarly-marked horse; in the interval he got a confederate to substitute a mare for the horse, the markings on the former being stained or coloured identically the same as they were on the latter, so that when the Assizes took place, Cahir being in the dock, and the owner of the horse had sworn it was his property, the evidence broke down when Cahir's counsel pointed out that the animal produced was a mare; thus Cahir again escaped a hanging, or penal servitude, by the

"CAHIR-NA-COPPAL'S LEF."

(The # shows from where it occurred.)

(From a Photograph by W. FIKS.)

“black of his nail” (to quote the words of Richard Brady, of Lea, from whom most of my information was derived).¹

An instance of his foolhardy daring is well illustrated in the incident which occurred at Lea Castle, and is here related. Cahir on one occasion being hotly pressed by the Sheriff and his party, who held a warrant for his arrest, boldly rode up a narrow staircase, built in the thickness of the walls of the keep of Lea Castle, to avoid them; however, he was discovered, and the Sheriff and his men dismounted and pursued him on foot up the staircase; seeing no other means of escape, Cahir boldly forced his horse to “throw a lep” from top of the stairs down into the bawn below; the result was instant death to the poor brute, but Cahir miraculously escaped with a bad shaking, and, crawling to the Barrow close by, took to the water like an otter, and again eluded the handcuffs.

However, the pitcher that goes often to the well gets broken at last, and so it was with Cahir-na-Coppal. Hector Graham (or Grimes), of Lea Castle, used to allow Cahir to stable his (unstolen) horses in the vaults of the ruins of the keep, which are extensive, and served the purpose well. It happened that Hector Graham found it necessary to evict Cahir's parents from their holding on Windmill Hill for non-payment of rent. In revenge Cahir transferred some of his stolen horses to the castle vaults, and then swore information against Hector Graham as being the receiver of stolen property; when the trial came on, the innocent man was very nearly convicted on Cahir's evidence. Having proved that the charge was a spiteful plot to ruin him, Hector Graham on gaining his liberty determined to rid himself and the country of this desperado, and, joining the Sheriff some time afterwards in his search for Cahir, succeeded at last in capturing him while hidden in a neighbouring haggard. In the month of November, 1734, Cahir was lodged in Maryborough jail. His trial took place in the following August; and the evidence against him for horse-stealing was so conclusive that the jury had no hesitation in finding him guilty. Shortly afterwards, along with his brother Donnell, he suffered for his crimes, and the career of a man who had for a long time been the terror of the seven counties, was now brought to a close.

It is said that Cahir-na-Coppal's body was handed over to his relatives, and that it was interred inside the east end of the church ruins of Ballyaddan, near Rath House; no headstone, however, marks the grave.

¹ A car-driver in Portarlinton named Pat. Ryecroft, a native of Suncroft, in the County Kildare, also supplied me with information about Cahir-na-Coppal,

A wood near Monasterevin is still known as Cahir-na-Coppal's Wood, having afforded him shelter at times when he was "wanted"; and the 6-inch Ordnance Survey Map (No. 14 of the Queen's County) marks down the site of the former castle, which stood on the townland of Ballymaddock, Kildeale Parish, as "Cahir-na-Coppal's House," so that locality, too, is identified with episodes in the life of this famous outlaw.

Before they are forgotten, perhaps some of our members from that side of the county will collect for the JOURNAL, from the old people, more adventures of this Rogue, but not Rapparree.¹

¹ "Rapparees" was a term used to denote the disbanded Irish Jacobite soldiery, who lived at large on the country after the Treaty of Limerick period.

*COUNTY WICKLOW ARCHÆOLOGICAL NOTES
AROUND KILTEGAN.*

By C. DRURY.

1. At this farm-house lived formerly a Mrs. Keogh, who had a recipe for treating cases of hydrophobia, in which the country people used to have the greatest confidence. I am told on very good authority that on one occasion when a number of cattle had been bitten by a mad dog, some of them were treated with Mrs. Keogh's prescription, and some were not. Those that received the physic, which was given in the form of a drench, all recovered, and the rest died. This particular case occurred some forty-five or fifty years ago. The recipe is now in the possession of one of Mrs. Keogh's sons.

2. This road was made in the famine years to give employment to the destitute poor. It avoids a steep hill on the more direct road between Rampere and Baltinglass.

3. This house used to be known as "New's Inn" in the old coaching days; and the fact of its having been an inn accounts for the ample stabling. I think it was in 1846 that the great contractor Dargan constructed the piece of road from this point to Eldon Bridge for the coaching service. An old map shows that there was a road here at least twenty years earlier; but it must have been in a very bad state, as, until Dargan put it in order, the coaches travelled over the very hilly road which runs over the lower part of Baltinglass Hill, and enters the town by Chapel Hill.

4. "Lawrence's Bed." On the triangular piece of waste land by the roadside here, is the flat stone that is pointed out as the bed of St. Lawrence O'Toole. The road is spoken of as "The Bed Road."

5. "Lawrence's Park." A field here bears this name. It may be remembered that the saint lived at Brittas, in the Glen of Imaal, for some time as a hostage in his boyhood.

6. This cross-roads is known as "The Turn of the Corpse," as all the funerals for Kilranelagh have to turn from the main road at this point.

7. This cross-roads is known as "The Lonely Woman's Corner."

8. The ruin at this spot is known as "The Fever Hospital," and was a great boon to the poor at the time of the famine fever.

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9. The river here was straightened at the time of the famine to afford useful employment to the destitute poor.

10. "The Piper's Stones," of Brewel, described in a back number (vol. ii., p. 158).

11. This rath is a very fine one, of somewhat unusual construction. On examining it, one comes first of all to a rampart 4 feet high; behind this is a ditch, the bottom of which is 10 feet below the level of the top of the rampart. The centre of the rath is a circular, level piece of ground, 20 yards in diameter. If the ditch and rampart were intended for defence, would it not have been easier to resist attack if the rampart had been on the inner side of the ditch, in the usual manner?

12. The Ballycore Long Stone. This long stone is of grey granite, and about 8 feet in height. At a short distance in the same field there is a mound 4 feet high, which appears to be ancient. This field was a great place for wrestling matches up to about thirty years ago. Kavanagh, of Snugborough, in Glen Imaal, where he still lives, used to wrestle there, and was counted a good man, but, weighing only about ten stone, was of course unable to cope with the heaviest men of the time.

13. The Whelans, of Knockrigg, have a remedy for "felons," which is a secret in the family. The treatment has a good reputation in the neighbourhood, and I am told is most successful.

14. Many persons suffering from the complaint of St. Anthony's Fire have tried the remedy locally known as "Keocka's blood." The affected part is smeared over with the blood of any person of the name of Keogh. At the spot marked on the map lives a family of the name who have often been applied to; and one of them has always cut a finger to draw the blood required.

15. Donard Churchyard. Just inside the gate is the grave of Henry Gorman, who died a few years ago at the great age of 101 years.

Many years ago a travelling showman was camped at Donard exhibiting his menagerie. While there his daughter died, and was buried in the old churchyard. The father, after the burial, planted a thorn-cutting at the head of the grave, and it has grown until it is now a tree 12 or 14 feet high, and is still known as "The Showman's Bush." The name of the showman is forgotten, and after his exhibition left Donard he was never heard of again there.

At one of the public-houses in Donard lived formerly a man named Lynch, who came home one day and killed his wife by cutting her throat with a razor. This was the result of jealousy.

The neighbours waked Mrs. Lynch that night, and about twelve o'clock somebody remarked the ominous circumstance that two candles had gone out almost simultaneously. Lynch had not been seen for some time, and search was at once made for him, his body being found suspended from one of the beams in the cow-house.

16. As in the case of Ryegrass, everyone in the country seemed to oppose the burial of the body; and wherever it was interred, next morning the coffin was found back again in Donard, and standing up at the door of the public-house. One attempt was made to have it buried at Bully's Acre; but the horse, though "well able to draw a ton," as I was told, could only, with the greatest difficulty, get the load as far as Poulaphouca, where, all further progress being hopeless, the coffin was thrown over the bridge into the Liffey. Even then it was back again next morning as before in Donard; but was finally buried in the turf-banks at Kilcough. As to the date of this I have only been able to hear that the centenarian, Harry Gorman, and his wife were present at Mrs. Lynch's wake, and some of their children had been born at the time. This may have been sixty or seventy years ago.

17. A notorious robber named O'Connor used to frequent this neighbourhood about the time of the rebellion. He used to stop with the small farmers, who were half afraid to refuse him hospitality. A reward had been offered for his capture, and, finally, a county officer, standing on the south side of the stream, caught sight of O'Connor in the garden of the large three-storey house on the opposite side of the water. Both men were armed, and each tried, while keeping under cover himself, to get a shot at the other. After some hours O'Connor was badly wounded, and killed outright immediately afterwards. It was either this man, or another outlaw of similar name, who, at the time of his death, told where he had hidden his ill-gotten money. He said that he had buried the treasure on Scalp Mountain; and that standing over the money at the exact hour of noon, and looking at his house, one would see the sun shining on the dresser. In winter time, when work has been slack, some fruitless attempts have been made to discover the spot.

19. Stratford Mill. This picturesque ruin was once a busy place, where several hundred hands were employed. I have found no one whose memory goes back to an earlier proprietor than a Mr. Orr, who is remembered to have had ten sons. It was his custom to pay bills with IOU's, and these passed readily in the country; "Orr's IOU's" being a well-known form of currency. Later the mill was in the hands of the

Mr. Greenham who also had the mill at Inchaquire. In his time there was great difficulty in preventing the mill-pond from leaking, and he tried a copper bottom, which was taken up eventually and sold. After his time a Mr. Morley tried silk-weaving, and, a few years ago, though the main part of the mill was a ruin, the water-power was still used for grinding corn; but all is now silent and deserted. A "Guide to Wicklow," printed in 1822, says: "About two miles from Donard is the village of Stratford-upon-Slaney, built by the Earl of Aldborough about the year 1790. The buildings designed at first were a church, four squares and twelve struts, laid out with rectangular precision; but the successes of the manufacture for which it was intended not keeping pace with the energy and sanguine expectations of the spirited nobleman who conceived the design, the visitor need not expect to find even a miniature of the manufacturing towns of England.

20. Knucknamunnion was formerly a busy little woollen mill, where seventeen families were supported by their work; many households having more than one member employed.

21. Here is another ruined residence of the Percies; but from what little there is left to see, I should not suppose it was at all equal to the extensive place they had at Seskin, with its fish-pond, bowling-green, &c., described in a former JOURNAL. The last of the Percies in the neighbourhood was the widow of the final holder of this place. She was an old woman, and actually reduced to beggary, but was still known as "Lady Percy." She was living as late as the year 1851.

22. The Bull's Foot. This is the print of a bull's foot on a stone which can be easily found by the roadside, where a place has been arranged for climbing over the bank. There is a legend which connects this stone with the impression of the human foot on the stone at Knockpatrick, and the hound's foot at Killeen Cormac.

23. Old Mr. Neill, of Tinoran, who died some twelve years ago, remembered when Tober Sool was considered a blessed well, and a pattern was held there. This was discontinued after a very savage fight, in which forty or fifty men engaged armed with sticks. Happily, no one was killed.

24. Part of this piece of road is a deep cut through solid rock, and must have given much trouble to make. It was undertaken at the time of the famine to give employment. I was told that many died while engaged on this work.

25. "Webb's Height," called after a man who was killed in the rebellion, and buried here. Some few years ago, when material was being taken from the mound to repair roads, some human skulls were found, but they crumbled to pieces immediately.

26. This ruin was the home of a man named Jackson, who was killed at the fight at Hacketstown in the rebellion. He was the last who lived there. Another Jackson, a relative, was taken prisoner by Dwyer's men. Dwyer, as a boy, had been much with the Jacksons, and ordered the release of the captive; but though he was allowed to start on his way, he was killed before he got clear of his enemies, and his greyhound was found watching his body next day.

27. "Gallows Hill." Some men were [hung] at a tree close by Gallows Hill, at Case's Well.



Keadeen Mountain, showing the bed of Finn M'Coole and his wife.

28. The beds of Finn M'Cool, his wife, and dog.

29. When the old chapel of Kilranelagh ceased to be used, mass was said in the chapel at Englishtown, as John Magrath believes, for some 150 or 200 years; and after that, now some sixty years ago, service was first held in Talbotstown Chapel. Father Gahan, who was parish priest at the time it was built, assembled his congregation on the site of the proposed new chapel, and ascertained by actual measurement the size necessary. The dimensions for Tinnock Chapel were arrived at in the same way. Father Gahan's predecessor was Father Moore, who blessed the well at Barraderry, which is still known as "Father Moore's Well." He baptized children there; and the water used to be considered a cure for headache, and other ailments.

30. Tubber Cristamon. A blessed well, where numerous votive rags may be seen tied to a bough above the spring.

31. A large block of granite lying by the roadside marks the place where Mr. Hume was shot. Moore, who shot him, was hung at Tubberowen, Rathdangan, and his body gibbeted on Carrig; but shortly afterwards by permission of Mrs. Hume, removed and buried in Kilranelagh.

"The Stone House" is close to Acaun Bridge, in the field on the east of the river, below the bridge. The stone which

forms the roof of the cromlech is about 14 feet in length, and was said to have been thrown by a giant, the mark of whose hand is still to be seen on the under side. Above Acaun Bridge I found remains of the walls, both of the monastery and church.

"The Stone House" Acaun Bridge

It is believed that when the monks had to leave, they threw all their gold and valuables down the well. An old mill, which was last worked about fifty years ago, is close by.

St. Patrick is said to have visited the well at Haroldstown, which bears his name; coming from the St. Patrick's Well, north of Rathvilly. There were formerly seven wells at Haroldstown, I was told, but only one remains open now. There used to be rags on the bush over the well, but that was many years ago. A man told me he had heard of it, but it was before his time. In looking for the well I found water trickling at many places, so that what I heard of six wells having been closed may have been perfectly accurate. Haroldstown is three miles south-east of Rathvilly.

"The Hangman's Bush." This bush, an elder, is to be seen beside the road from Grange Con to Rathtoole Bridge. Accounts differ as to the way in which the name was given; but this is the story told me by two old men named O'Hara, who were born in the neighbourhood, as their people had been before them for generations. About eighty-five or ninety years ago, three brothers, named Wilson, were living at Baronstown House, and of these, one brother was bitten by a mad dog, and his friends smothered him under a feather-bed, to put an end to his sufferings. One of the two remaining brothers hung himself from "The hangman's bush"; and one of my informants remembers seeing the mark of the rope on the tree; but he tells me that the elder-bush one sees now, though growing on the same spot, is not the one that was there at the time of

the tragedy. For a long time after these events the country people used to fancy they heard a pack of harriers, at night, hunting over the land which these brothers had occupied; and they believed it was the brother who had died of hydrophobia, who was following them. An uncle of theirs, Stephen Wilson, long survived them, and after his death he was met many times, at night, riding a black horse, the last saddle-horse he had used. James O'Hara well remembers both him and his horse, "a great big Suffolk-like horse," but he did not himself meet the apparition.

82. Case's Well.

83. One often hears of hidden treasure which has been searched for in vain; but here some years ago two old women named Gaffney were so fortunate as to find some. The coins discovered proved to be Roman, perhaps forty or fifty in number, and were sold for a few pounds.¹

84. The Knickeen Long Stone, 8 ft.

The Knickeen Long stone 8 ft

¹ It is an unusual thing for Roman coins to be found in Ireland; but some years ago a number of them, mixed, I believe, with Saxon coins, were found at Delgany. It was supposed that they were part of plunder from England buried by a Danish soldier on the eve of a battle there.—Ed.

KNOCKAULIN.

[By OMURETHI.]

KNOCKAULIN is the name of a hill 600 feet in height, which stands close to, and on the north-west side of Old Kilcullen. In the "Irish Annals" this place is always called "*Aillinn*." Knockaulin, or Aillinn, must not be confused with another very remarkable hill, now called the Hill of Allen, which is written "*Almhuin*" in the "Irish Annals." The latter rises to a height of 676 feet, and stands, as the crow flies, nine miles away to the north of Knockaulin; in the third century it was the chief residence of the famous champion, Finn Mac Coole, who was slain in the year A.D. 283. Rathcoole, in the County Dublin, on the Kildare borders, was the residence of Finn's father, and took its name (Coole's Rath, or Fort) from him.

One of the explanations of the name "*Aillinn*," as given in an ancient Irish MS., called the Dindsenchas,¹ is as follows:—

"Art Mesdelmand, son of Setna, was the first who excavated the rampart of Aillinn. Fiach, then, and Buirech, and Ururus dug it finally. It was Buirech, too, that out of the ditch cast the stone that is still at Aillinn, and said:—"Ailand (i.e., a rock there), and this is the name it shall have." Hence the name Aillinn.

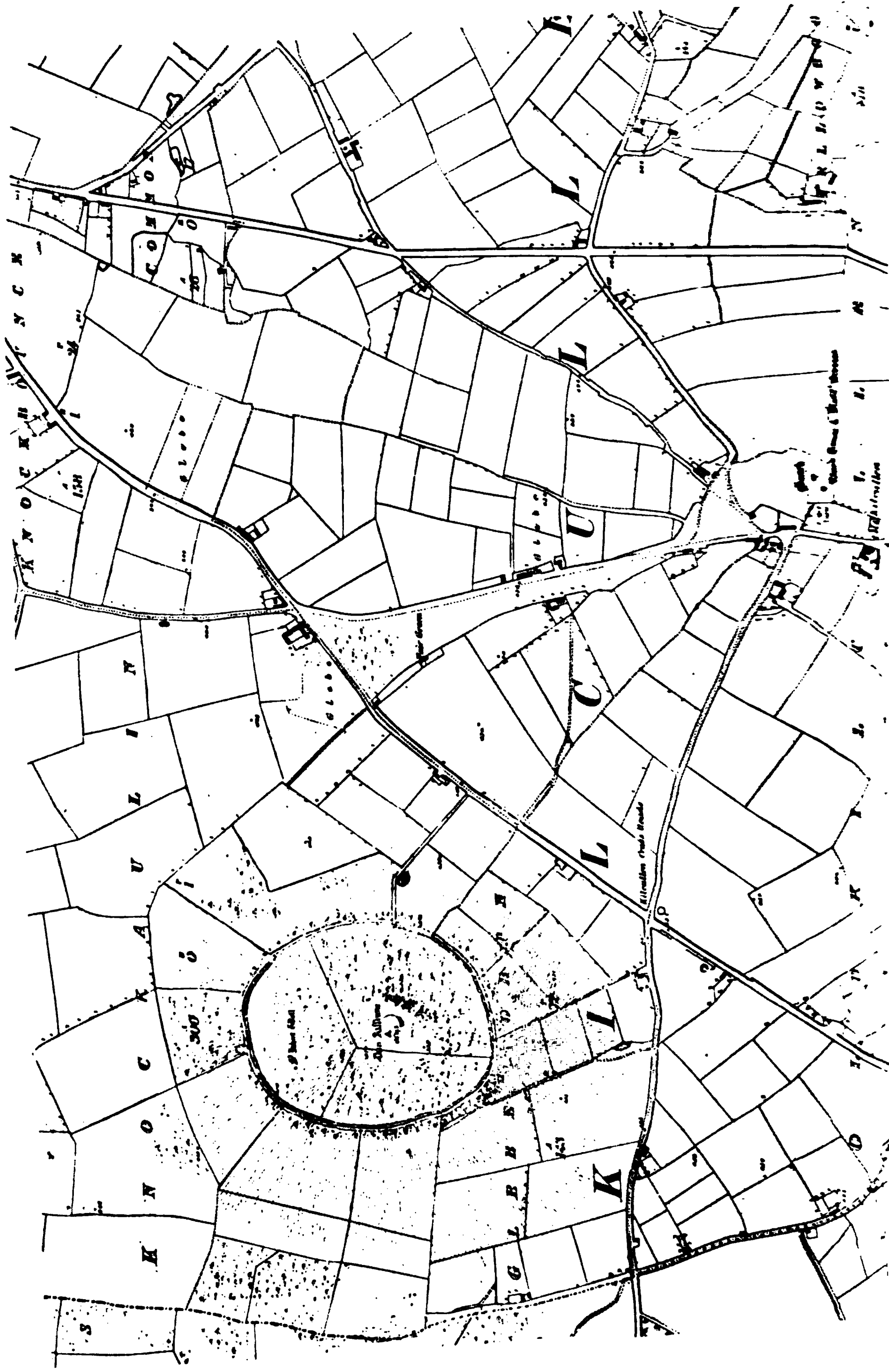
An ancient vellum MS., of about A.D. 1500, in the Library of Trinity College (Class H. 3, 18, p. 567), also relates the incident described above, in these words (translated)²:—

"The fortification of the Dun of Ailinn was undertaken by Daire Barrach, son of Cahir Mor (Monarch of Ireland, A.D. 120 to 122), on a certain occasion. There was, now, a distinguished labourer in Erin at that time, namely Nuadha 'the long-heeled,' son of Aenghus, son of Fer-da-Chrich, of the territory Cuailgne (i.e., Cooley in the County Louth). He possessed the strength of a hundred men, and eat as much as fifty. This labourer was brought to Daire Barrach to fortify the Dun of Ailinn. When they were in the trench digging it, they met a large stone in the trench, which the labourer failed to raise. The youths of the Dun, and Eoghain Mor,³ son of Mogh Neid, among them, were upon

¹ *Vide* Dr. Whitley Stokes's translation of it in "The Revue Celtique" for 1894-5.

² *Vide* Introduction to O'Curry's "Battle of Magh Leana" (Celtic Society's publication).

³ Eoghain Mor (i.e., Owen the Great), *alias* Mogh Nuadhat, became King of Munster when Conn of the Hundred Battles was Monarch of Ireland (A.D. 123 to 157). So powerful did he become that he opposed Conn, and, defeating him in several pitched battles, at last forced him to divide the kingdom between them. The line of demarcation was a range of gravel-hills extending from Dublin to Galway, called the Eskar Riada; the northern side of it was called "Leth Chuinn," or Conn's half; and the southern was called "Leth Mogha," or Mogh's half. Though this division of the country only held good for two or three years, yet the "Irish Annals" frequently, in after ages, call the north and south of Ireland by these names.



the encircling mound of the Rath, looking at the labourer failing in his effort. The labourer requested the youths to move the stone out of the trench. They all refused but Eoghain alone. Eoghain went into the trench, and clasped his two arms round the stone, and raised the stone by himself, and placed it upon the southern angle of the Dun ; and it remains there from that time hither. Then the Druid who was present said to the labourer, ' Noble is your labourer this day, O Nuadha.' And it was from that circumstance that the name ' Mogh Nuadhat (Mow Nooat, i.e., Nooat's labourer) attached to Eoghain, and so it was from it he was named, according to this account."

Another explanation of the name is that it is the name of a woman—Aillinn, daughter of Lughaid, King of Leinster—who died on this hill, and after whom it was called.

In the twelfth-century Irish MS., called the "Book of Leinster," there is a list of the principal Rath-builders in Erin, by which it appears that:—

"Crichel, the son of Dubhchluithe (or Dubh-chruit), was the Rath-builder of Aillinn in Leinster."

This same MS. contains a very curious poem written in praise of the ancient palace of Aillinn.²

By the above extracts we learn that the Rath was called "Dun Aillinn," or the Fort of Aillinn ; and the hill it is on "Cnoc Aillinn," or the Hill of Aillinn, a name now Anglicised to Knockaulin.

"The Annals of the Four Masters" mention Aillinn four times ; and beyond these notices little else is recorded in reference to this at one time famous stronghold. The entries are as follows:—

"The age of the world 4169 (i.e., B.C. 1031) Sirna 'Saeghlach' (i.e., the long-lived), son of Dian, son of Dernain, after having been a century and a half in the Sovereignty of Ireland, fell by Roitheachtaigh, son of Roan, at Aillinn."³

"The age of the world 5089 (i.e., B.C. 111). Ederscel, son of Eoghain, son of Oilioll, after having been five years in the Sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Nuadhat 'neacht' (i.e., the snow-white), son of Sedna 'sithbhaic' (i.e., of the city), at Aillinn."⁴

["In the second century Achy 'Ainkenn,' King of Leinster, committed bigamy by taking to wife the Monarch of Ireland, Tuathal's, younger daughter during the life of her elder sister, whom he had previously married. In revenge Tuathal invaded Leinster, and burned and levelled Naas, Aillinn, Maistiú (or Mullaghmast), Rairiu (or Mullaghreelan), and Baire Bresail. At Rathimil (or the external rath), afterwards called Garbthonnach (or the cruel burial), in Hy Muireadhaigh, the abode of

¹ O'Curry's "Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish," vol. iii, p. 15.

² *Ib.*, vol. iii, p. 182.

³ Keating's "History of Ireland," p. 145 (edition of 1723).

⁴ *Ib.*, p. 206.

Achy, King of Leinster, a great battle was fought, in which the Leinstermen were utterly routed, and the Boru, or cow-tribute, was imposed.¹

“This tribute was enforced with much bloodshedding till the seventh century, when St. Moling of Timolin and of St. Mullins in the County Carlow, visited Finnachta ‘fleadhoch’ (i.e., of the Feasts) mac Dunchadh, King of Ireland from A.D. 674 to 693, then at Dun Aillinn, and obtained from him a promise not again to demand this oppressive cow tax from the Leinstermen. (O’G., “Silva Gadelica, p. 419.)”]

“The age of Christ 722. The Battle of Aillinn was fought between the two sons of Murchadh, son of Bran (King of Leinster), in which Dunchadh the senior was slain.

[“A.D. 728. The Battle of Aillinn between the two sons of Murchadh, son of Bran, i.e., Faelan and Dunchadh. Faelan, who was the junior, conquered and reigned; Cathal, son of Fingaine, King of Munster, and Cellach, son of Faelchair, King of Osraighe, escaped. Dunchadh, son of Murchadh, King of Leinster, was slain; but he survived the battle, and lived for a week after it. Faelan assumed the sovereignty of Leinster, and married the wife of Dunchadh, namely, Tualaith, daughter of Cathal, son of Fingaine, King of Munster; *vide* p. 57 of O’Donovan’s “Three fragments of Annals of Ireland, by Dudley Mac Firbis.”]

“The age of Christ 766. There arose a dissension between Ceallach, son of Donnchadh, King of Leinster, and the Monarch (of Ireland), Donnchadh, son of Domhnall. Donnchadh made a full muster of the Ui Neill (i.e., the Meath men), and marched into Leinster. The Leinstermen moved before the monarch and his forces until they arrived at Sciath Neachtain.² Donnchadh, with his forces, remained at Aillinn; his people continued to fire, burn, plunder, and devastate the province for the space of a week, when the Leinstermen at length submitted to his will.”

There is another mention of Knockaulin which occurs in an Irish manuscript called the Leabhar Gabhala, copied by Cucogry O’Clery (one of the Four Masters) from a more ancient source, in which is described the hostile incursion into Leinster, in A.D. 941, of an Ulster prince named Muirchertach of the Leather Cloaks, son of the Monarch of Ireland—Niall of the Black Knee. That portion referring to Knockaulin has been translated by the Rev. Edmund Hogan, S.J., thus:—

“A night when we were in cold Aillinn, came the snow from the north-east; our houses were, without distinction of persons, our strong cloaks of hide. Lorcan, son of Bresal of the Cows, we took with us, it is no falsehood; a rough bright fetter was fastened on the full-folked High-King of the Leinstermen. A night in Belach-Mugna,³ we did not wet our fine long hair, there was snow for us on the ground in noisy Belach-Gabrain.⁴

¹ O’Grady’s “Silva Gadelica,” pages 185, 205.

² According to O’Donovan, this was the ancient name of a place near Castledermot, and means Neachtain’s Shield. It must not be confused with Sidh Nechtain (i.e., Nechtain’s fairy hill), which was the old name of the Hill of Carbury.

³ Ballachmoon, near Castledermot, County Kildare.

⁴ Gowran, County Kilkenny.

The vast rampart that circles round the hill, some distance below the summit, is said to be an Irish mile in circumference ; at the present time the bottom of the trench is wide enough for a coach-and-four to be driven along ; it is from 18 to 20 feet in depth ; this entrenchment (or ring, as it is called) encloses a space of 20 Irish acres. On the very top there are traces of a rath-like enclosure, and inside this again is a square excavation containing what looks like a very large grave ; whether these are ancient remains, or were made in 1798, when "the Croppies" had a camp on the summit, it is now impossible to say.¹

On the northern side of the hill, a few perches from, and inside of, the entrenchment, is a well in the rocky ground ; this is called "St. John's Well." John Waters, the son of the tenant who grazes the hill, informed me that he remembers this well to be resorted to for cures, and that he has seen rags tied to the briars overhanging it, and sticks and crutches lying about, and left there by people who had been cured of rheumatism, &c., after performing the stations at the well. Unfortunately, as this is the only water-supply on the hill, and the well is unprotected, cattle resort to it, and have turned it into a muddy lough.

On the opposite side of the hill, lying at the bottom of the trench, is a large boulder having a line of wedge-holes for splitting the stone along it ; these holes are called by the peasantry "Finn MacCoole's finger-marks" ; and the stone is said to have been thrown by that famous giant from the Hill of Allen to this spot.² It is a curious coincidence that this stone associated with Finn MacCoole at the present time, should, as it were, tally with the origin of the name of the hill as related in the Dindsenchas quoted above.

T. O. Russell in his book, entitled "The Beauties and Antiquities of Ireland" (published in 1897), has a chapter descriptive of "Knock Aillinn," as he spells it, a paragraph or two from which is here given :—

"The chief interest possessed by this hill (he writes) is historic rather than scenic. On its summit is to be seen the most gigantic of Irish raths—O'Donovan calls it 'prodigious.' The whole top of the hill is surrounded by a mighty rampart of earth, four hundred yards in diameter, that encloses over twenty acres. After nearly two thousand years those earthen ramparts are still of great height ; and when, according to the fashion of the times, they were topped with a strong

¹ An old resident in the locality said the Boys who were out in '98 used this place as a kitchen.

² It was formerly on the top of the hill, but was some years ago rolled down to its present position by young fellows trying their strength.

palisade of timber, Knock Aillinn might be said to be an almost impregnable fortress. To render it still stronger, the hill on which it is placed is steep, and its ascent difficult. It was on this hill that some think the renowned in Celtic song and legend, Finn, the son of Cumhail, had his stronghold; but others—and it must be confessed that they are the most numerous—think that Finn's dun was on the Hill of Allen, some eight or nine miles to the north.

“That the vast dun or enclosure on Knock Aillinn was an ancient residence of the Kings of Leinster is generally admitted; and that it was erected long previous to the Christian era is also the opinion of those best acquainted with early Irish history and literature. Proofs of this can be obtained from the most reliable and ancient Gaelic writings. There is hardly a vestige of antiquity to be seen on the summit of Knock Aillinn save the vast earthen rampart. When one stands within it, and recalls to mind what it must have been in days long gone by, when a large population dwelt in it, and when armed multitudes issued from it, he will be tempted to exclaim with Byron:—

“ ‘ Shrine of the mighty, can it be
That this is all remains of thee? ’

“He will wonder that no vast masses of ancient masonry are to be seen. But stone buildings of the kind that have been in use in these islands for nearly a thousand years were unknown when the vast earth-work on Knock Aillinn was erected. Walls built of dry stone have been used in Ireland as fortresses from the most remote antiquity; but the art of building with mortar was entirely unknown until after the introduction of Christianity.”

Through the kindness of Mr. Edward Gwynn, of Trinity College, Dublin, we are able to add to these Notes on Knockaulin his translation of the Dindsenchas Article (in verse form) dealing with this place, which was one of a series read by him before the Royal Irish Academy in 1902; the general purport of the verses is to enumerate the various Leinster princes whose memory is connected with Alend (Knockaulin). There is no logical connection, but a series of metaphors and allusions such as are characteristic of Irish verse: in several places it is not clear whether one is dealing with a proper name or a noun. The whole poem is unusually obscure. Many of the names (Mr. Gwynn adds) will be found in the genealogical table described on pp. 71, 72 of Dr. Atkinson's Introduction to the “Book of Leinster”; also in the “Book of Rights” (Leabhar na g-Ceart). The *prose* Dindsenchas is to be found in *Revue Celtique*, vol. xv, p. 309.

ALEND.

1. Alend, meeting-place for our youths, rath of Art with his royal roads; the chariot-pole of victory was he on its plain, till Fál, son of Fidga, met him.

2. The grave whereon Conchend, the son of Fergna, a hero

of fair fame, planted his roof-pole : the hill-dwelling of Lugaid, hewer of targes : the high seat of Setna Sithbacc.

3. The stead whereon dwelt stern Mess Delmond ; by him was reared its lofty wall : from its springs Mess Scegra, the Scot of Leinster, drank a draught :

4. The lawn of Ruamand, reddener of spear-points, with the styes of the right noble prince : a lovely land, a pleasant (?) fortress, the sollar where Andrithir (?) used to be :

5. The demesne of Fergus Fairgge, a heritage proud and eminent : the portion of nimble Find mac Rossa : the royal keep of Bresal Bregaman :

6. The mouse-brown [warrior] who used to scar cheeks, alas ! from Gabran to Ath Cliath ; at Fál Segi he used to swim the water ; dire were his deeds round Alend.

7. A very bear, a flame of valour, a resting-place giving vigour to heroes : in the time of Nia Corb—brave the chief ! a dwelling of wisdom was Alend.

8. The chariot of Catháir, coffer of treasures : valiantly did he surround the leaders of herds : burden of all discourse was he—clear fact !—high king of Emain and Alend.

9. The chessboard of Fiachu, victorious king, fiery dragon—stout his body !—by strength of arm he reddened spear-points, he bound the champions of Alend.

10. The hill of Bresal Beolach the valorous : to him belonged Tuaim Tenbath Temair ; against sleek steeds the blue-robed king brandished the weapons of Alend.

11. A lordly stream visits it, the Segais which flows from Sid Nechtain ; [and] the Liffey, swiftest of waters ; they drain the bare plain of Alend.

12. Three mighty men [made] essays of trenchings—Fiach, Buirech, Aururas : it is they that without flagging—clear fact !—dug the rampart of Alend.

13. Buirech cast from him straightway over the rampart—no weakling he !—a stone he cast from his spear-hand ; and *that* is the stone (*ail*) in Alend (*Al-end*).

Here was the wife of Ball, the royal daughter of Lugaid of the heroic deeds : the clan was not disgraced by her repute, from whom Alend gained its royal name.

*COLONEL THOMAS DONGAN, OF CASTLETOWN.
KILDROUGHT, SOLDIER AND STATESMAN.*

BY JOHN SHEIL O'GRADY.

THE subject of the Dongan Administration of the Province of New York, in the latter half of the seventeenth century, is one whose adequate treatment would much more than fill an entire volume of this JOURNAL, and I have attempted here nothing more than an outline.

Irishmen nowadays naturally look with pride to the American Commonwealth, in the founding of whose greatness their countrymen played so prominent a part. Why, then, should not Kildare men be interested in the fact that one born in their native county did much to make the present state a possibility by his courage and ability, and by his loyal efforts to thwart the schemes of the French king, Louis XIV. Yet it is to be regretted that so little seems to be known of the private life of Dongan, that we have few of those glimpses that are afforded us of the lives of our other and much less illustrious colonial governors. Facts are better than logic to exhibit the elements of personal character; therefore, let the following incidents tell the story of his life:—

Thomas Dongan was born at Castletown-Kildrought (now Celbridge) in 1634, and was the third son of Sir John Dongan, Bart., and Mary, daughter of Sir William Talbot, Bart., of Carton. His eldest brother, Walter, died without issue, and was succeeded in the title by the second Sir William, who was created Viscount Dongan, of Clane, in 1661; and Earl of Limerick, in 1685. His uncle—Richard Talbot, was afterwards created Duke of Tyrconnell; and another, Sir Robert, married Grace, daughter of Lord Calvert, Baron of Baltimore.

Dongan's boyhood was passed in the stirring days of the Rebellion of 1641; and as he passed from youth to manhood, he witnessed the success of Cromwell, which was sealed by the blood of Charles I, in 1649. In company with his brother he followed the Stuarts into exile, and entered the French army at once. He participated in all Turenne's campaigns under the name of D'Unguent; and it is likely that during his period of foreign service he became acquainted with the Duke of York, and that that prince learned to appreciate the ability and worth of the man. He appears to have distinguished himself as a soldier, as he was promoted to the colonelcy of an Irish regi-

ment in the service of France in 1674. While serving at Nancy, in 1678, news reached him of the command of Charles II, now firmly seated on the throne, that all English subjects should leave France within forty-eight hours; and notwithstanding the fact that flattering offers were made to him by the French, he quitted his command, and sailed for England. It is stated that in doing this he sacrificed much, as he failed to collect a debt of 65,000 livres; but Charles, as a recompense, rewarded him with a commission as General Officer in the army then destined for Flanders, and a pension of £500 for life. There is no record of his having served in the Low Countries; and it is improbable, as at the end of the same year we find him serving under Lord Inchiquin as Lieutenant-Governor of Tangiers—a colony that became part of the British Dominions in 1662, as portion of the dowry of Catherine of Braganza, on her marriage with Charles II; here he remained for two years, after which he seems to have passed his time between Ireland and the English Court.

In 1683, being then in his forty-eighth year, he was appointed "Governor-General of the Duke of York's Province of New York," and Vice-Admiral. He left for America on board the old Parliamentary frigate, "Constant Warwick," accompanied by his chaplain, Father Thomas Harvey, and his nephew, Mark Talbot. On his arrival at Nantucket, he was received by the representatives of the Government and a troop of Boston Militia, who escorted him to Dedham, and from thence he crossed to New York by boat. It will be hard to realise that the great metropolis of to-day was at that time no larger than an Irish village, yet such was the case. In 1683 it consisted of 207 houses with a population of about 2,000 people, in addition to the slaves. The Province of New York over which Dongan ruled embraced the present States of Maine and New York, and the Islands of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard—a region as yet little known and thinly populated, but destined in the years to come to be looked on by many an Irish emigrant as the promised land.

In order to thoroughly understand the political situation in America at this period, one must bear in mind that the greed for territory did not exist alone between France and England, but also between the rival States of New England. The most important of these States were—Virginia, established 1607; New Amsterdam, by the Dutch in 1614 (the name being afterwards changed to New York by the English, who obtained possession of it in 1664); Massachusetts and Boston in 1620-1630; Maryland in 1632, by Dongan's relation, Lord Baltimore; and

Pennsylvania and Philadelphia in 1681-1682, by Quakers under the celebrated William Penn. The French in the north claimed as their frontier the region as far south as Albany; while the English contended in favour of the St. Lawrence River and the Lakes as their boundary on the south. Penn was conniving to deprive New York of the beautiful valley of Susquehanna; but one of Dongan's earliest acts was to frustrate the Quaker's little scheme. Above all, it must be remembered that French agents were doing all in their power to bring the five nations of the Iroquois Indians under French domination. At the time of Dongan's arrival, the Province of New York was in a state of universal disturbance, and from every settlement arose a cry for a popular assembly. He proceeded to issue warrants for a General Assembly, consisting of a governor, ten councillors, and seventeen representatives, elected by the people, which met October 17th, 1683. The first act of this body was the framing of a Charter of Liberties—the first guarantee of popular government in the Province. His negotiations with the Iroquois ended in a triumph for diplomacy; and he had the satisfaction, to the discomfiture of the French, of making a covenant with the five nations in August, 1684. During the next few years many wise laws were enacted under his guidance; but when James II ascended the throne in 1685, he abolished the Assembly, and Dongan became Governor Royal.

In 1686 he granted to New York City the celebrated Dongan Charter, which is still the basis and foundation of Municipal Law. The city at this time was also divided into Wards, and the Province into Counties. In this year also a Charter was given to Albany; and he suggested to the home Government the establishment of Post Houses along the coast from Maine to the Carolinas; while his report on the condition of the Colony is regarded as a model of its kind. In his desire to secure for the Crown the vast Mississippi Valley, he applied to the king for authority to equip an expedition to that region, in order to anticipate La Salle. He borrowed £2,000 on his estate of Castletown, on Staten Island, to defray the expense of troops to defend the northern frontier; but on the eve of his triumph, when about to deliver an ultimatum to Governor Denonville to evacuate French forts in New York territory, he received a command from the king to surrender his Governorship in April, 1688. This act can be traced to one source, and one source alone—French influence, at that time all too powerful in Whitehall. The king offered him the rank of Major-General and the command of a regiment; but he refused them, doubtless stung by the ingratitude of one for

whose family he suffered much. He retired to private life, passing his days between his domain of Castletown and his farm on the shore of Lake Success. American historians bear high testimony to his legislative ability; and Booth, in the "History of the City of New York," says:—"His firm and judicial policy, his steadfast integrity, and his pleasing and courteous address soon won the affections of the people"; while in Fiske's "Dutch and Quaker Colonies," we read:—"With all his faults, and in spite of his moroseness, this Stuart Prince, James II, had many excellent men attached to him; and the new Governor of New York was the best of them—Colonel Thomas Dongan—an Irishman of broad, statesmanlike mind, and all the personal magnetism that the Blarney stone is said to impart. His blithe humour veiled a deep earnestness of purpose; long experience with Frenchmen had fitted him to deal with the dangers that were threatened with Canada." He returned to England in 1691, and became a frequenter of the English Court, and was granted by Government the sum of £2,500 in part payment for advances made by him for public purposes while Governor Royal. His brother William, Earl of Limerick, died in 1698; and as his only son had been killed in 1690, at the Battle of the Boyne, he was succeeded in the title by ex-Governor Dongan.

He appears to have taken no further part in public affairs, and resided almost entirely during the remaining years of his life in England. The close of his career, which at one time gave great promise, was, indeed, melancholy though not inglorious; yet when we remember the rapidity and violence with which change followed change towards the end of the seventeenth century, it can scarcely be wondered at if one who stood high to-day sank into oblivion the next.

He died in London, December 14th, 1715, aged eighty-one years, and was interred in St. Pancras' Churchyard, Middlesex.

The above account of Colonel Thomas Dongan is taken from—

1. "History of the City of New York," by Booth.
2. W. Smith's "History of New York."
3. Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History of America."
4. John Fiske's "Dutch and Quaker Colonies."
5. "Documentary History of the State of New York," by E. B. O'Callaghan, M.D.
6. Also several valuable notes of his American career, kindly supplied by W. H. Bennett, Esq., New York.

J. S. O'G.

Miscellanea.

Corbally Hill.

By LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.

THIS hill lies in the County Kildare, between Castledermot and Baltinglass. Though generally known as Corbally, the north-western half of it goes by the name of Ballynacarrick. The mearin ditch, which runs right across its summit from north-east to south-west, separates Corbally on the Leinster Estate from Ballynacarrick on the Payne Estate. Near the summit is a great granite boulder known as "The Giant's Chair," but there are no traces of raths or other objects of antiquarian interest. There used to be families living on the top of the hill of the name of Murray, Lyons, and Walsh. All that now exist of their holdings are a few ruinous walls and fences.

The meaning of Corbally (according to Dr. Joyce) is 'odd town'; and of Ballynacarrick, 'the townland of the rocks'—a name that would be appropriate to the whole of the hill, owing to the numbers of granite boulders dotted over its surface.

About 180 perches from a house on Corbally, now owned by a man named Peter Nolan, and to the west of it, is a field called "the Castle Field," in which are the remains of ruinous walls, about three feet thick, of some extensive buildings, which tradition says were at one time a castle. Among them an old elder-tree is said to mark the spot where treasure is buried; but as it is well known to be guarded by a big, black dog, no one dares to risk his life in digging for the gold.

Some twenty years ago, a man of the name of Moore having dreamed three times that a crock of gold was buried near an ancient skeoch-bush (which was blown down by the big wind of February, 1903) close to the ruins, he confided his secret to his brother and a friend named Murphy. They determined to dig for it, and one evening commenced operations. On reaching a depth of about six feet, Murphy struck a flag with his fack, and in his excitement shouted to the others, "Be the hokey, I have it." On the flag being uncovered and raised, nothing but bones were discovered under it. It is well known that when digging for money no curse should be uttered. In this case Murphy's unfortunate remark was the cause of the discovery of bones instead of gold.

A couple of fields to the south-east of Nolan's house is what is called "the Church Field." In one corner of it are the remains of

an ivy-covered gable-end, with traces of the foundations of some building. The land for some distance around is never tilled, as the building is said to have been a chapel in ancient times; and though no graves now exist, yet unbaptized children are interred here. Lights, called "Willy the Wishp," are frequently seen to travel from this place to the site of a churchyard, in what is known as "the Church Field" at Narragbeg, a mile away to the west.

There is a well beyond the so-called castle ruins, and a quarter of a mile from Peter Nolan's house, called Cashin's Well, and sometimes St. James's Well, which, though not now held in veneration, was once a Blessed Well. A predecessor of the Nolans (who were in Corbally long before '98), and tenant of the farm, wished to cut down a large white-thorn bush which grew beside the well, for firing. For this purpose he left his house, which is round the shoulder of the hill, and not visible from the well, and came to the bush. Just as he was about to use the hatchet on it, he saw a bright glare where his house stood, and, thinking it was on fire, threw down the hatchet, and ran back to the house, which, however, he discovered to be safe, and without a sign or smell of fire about it. Wondering to himself at this strange occurrence, he returned to the bush, and on taking up the hatchet again the same glare occurred. Exclaiming, "Be the living tinker, fire or no fire, I'll have ye down," he did not stop working till he had felled the thorn. When next he got back to his house, he found it and his haggard a heap of smouldering greeshach, with nothing but the cracked walls standing.

The above incidents were all related to me in perfect sincerity, by a man named James Somers, who lives in a cabin close to St. James's Well.

**A Terrier of the Parish of Fonstown (now Fontstown),
Co. Kildare, October 15th, 1753. [Endorsed.]**

[Contributed by the Rev. C. T. M'Cready, D.D., of Howth.]

In Obedience to the Order of His Grace the Lord Arch Bishop of Dublin, I Robert Caulfeild Rect^r & Vic^r of the Parish of Fontstown having carefully enquired into the Glebes, Tythes, Customary & occasional dues payd to the Incumb^{nt} of s^d Parish, do make the following return, subscribd wth my hand this 15th of Octob^r 1753.

A TERRIER OF THE PARISH OF FONSTOWN IN Y^e DIOCESS OF DUBLIN.

The Incumb^{nt} of s^d Parish is possessd of two pieces of Glebe land, as set forth in the annexd maps, the one is ab^t a Quarter of a mile & the other ab^t a mile distant fm the Parish Church, both are divided fm ye adjoyning Lands by a mearing Ditch, & there is no House nor any other improvem^{nt} upon either of them.

D D

The Incumb^{nt} is entitld to the Tenth Sheaf of all Corn fairly thrown out at the time of drawing it into the Haggard, to the Tenth fleece of wool fairly reckond out at the time of Sheering, to the Tenth Lamb fairly counted as they come out of the Pinfold at the time of weaning, to the Tenth part of the produce of the Meadow Ground fairly marked out when in Grass Cock.

There is a modus w^{ch} entitles the Incumb^{nt} to four pence for the Turf consumd in each House, three pence for each Milch Cow, & four pence for each Garden.

The Customary due for each occasional duty of Marriage, Purification & Burial is Three Shillings & Six pence.

The previous notice generally given for taking or drawing of Tythe is twenty four hours.

The present value of s^d Parish is ab^t Sixty pound a year.

Given under my hand this 15th of Octob^r 1758.

ROB^t CAULFEILD.

[Two maps are annexed to the Terrier.]

Queries.

Riverstown, near Monasterevin.—Mr. A. Gore Ryder writes that in his Riverstown demesne “there is an enclosed well about thirty feet in diameter, which has been known as St. Brigid’s Well from time immemorial. There are also what I consider to be the remains of a small church close to the well. At the latter patterns are said to have been held for centuries.”

Mr. Ryder would be grateful for any information as to the history of the place.

Newbridge.—Can any of our readers inform me what was the name of the townland now occupied by the town of Newbridge, which of course is a modern name originating from the time the bridge there was erected in the eighteenth century, and which is shown on Noble and Keenan’s Map of the County in 1752?

W. FITZG.

Answers to Queries.

The Rev. Christopher Hewetson.—In answer to a query in Vol. IV, at p. 319, of *THE JOURNAL*, in reference to this clergyman, the following replies have been received from Mr. G. D. Burtchaell, of Ulster's Office, and from Sir Edmund T. Bewley, both of which are inserted here:—

1. The Rev. Christopher Hewetson, of Clonough, or Clonuff, County Kildare, was the eldest son of the Rev. William Hewetson, Rector of St. Werburgh's, Dublin, by Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Ram, Bishop of Ferns and Leighlin. In his will dated 4th November, 1698, and proved 26th April, 1699, he desires to be buried close to the church door of Mylerstown. He married Anne Janns, and left a son and three daughters. In the "Memoirs of the House of Hewetson, or Hewson, of Ireland," by John Hewetson (1901), he is erroneously called "Esq." In the same work this inscription is incorrectly given, being quoted from the "Life of Bishop Wilson," by the Rev. John Keble, who writes thus:—"By the kindness of the present Vicar (1868) the Rev. Francis Hewson (of the Kerry Branch), I learn that there exists, 'close to the walls of the old church at Mylerstown,' a flat stone, partly covered with earth, with an inscription very much obliterated. I was able," says Mr. Hewson, "by rubbing grass to it, &c., to decipher, 'Here lies the Body of the learned and pious Divine M.....l He....o., aged 66.' Wilson's friend was born, as appears by the record of his admission at Trinity, in 1648, which would bring his 66th year to 1709." It is now quite clear that this inscription does not relate to Wilson's friend, who was the Rev. Michael Hewetson, Archdeacon of Armagh, who died in 1700 or 1701, not 1709. The Archdeacon was a younger brother of the Rev. Christopher Hewetson. He died unmarried, and consequently the statement in the "Memoirs" that he left a son and a daughter is incorrect.

G. D. BURTCHAELL.

2. The Rev. Christopher Hewetson, whose tomb is in the churchyard of Mylerstown, was the eldest son of the Rev. William Hewetson, M.A., Rector of St. Werburgh's, Dublin (1660–1676), by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of the Right Rev. Thomas Ram, D.D., Bishop of Ferns and Leighlin.

The Rev. William Hewetson was the eldest son of the Rev. Christopher Hewetson, M.A., Vicar of Swords, County Dublin, Treasurer of Christ Church (1596), and Prebendary of St. Patrick's

(1604), by his first wife Susan Sigin, of Southampton. (Funeral Entry, Ulster's Office.)

The Rev. Christopher Hewetson, the elder, died 5th April, 1633 (Funeral entry, Ulster's Office), and was buried in the chancel of the Parish Church of Swords, where a gravestone with an inscription was laid in 1694 by his grandson, Michael Hewetson, Archdeacon of Armagh. The inscription (which will be found in the "Journal of the Association for Preservation of Memorials of the Dead in Ireland," vol. i, p. 349) erroneously states him to have been "Chancellor" of Christ Church, and gives 1634 as the year of his death, instead of 1633.

By his second marriage with Rebecca Okes, he was the father, with other issue, of Christopher Hewetson, of Thomastown, County Kilkenny, who was the grantee under the Acts of Settlement of extensive estates in the County Kilkenny, and was the ancestor of the Hewetsons of Thomastown, County Kilkenny, and Clonruske, County Carlow.

The Rev. William Hewetson, the Rector of St. Werburgh's, had, in addition to the Rev. Christopher Hewetson, the subject of the present note, at least three other sons, two of whom, viz., Moses and Michael, deserve some notice.

Moses Hewetson, one of these sons, lived at Betaghstown, in the parish of Clane, County Kildare; and by his marriage with Margery Newcombe, he became the father of a daughter, Grizzel—who married John Aylmer, of Mount Pleasant, Betaghstown—and three sons, of whom the eldest, Patrick Hewetson, Doctor in Physic, succeeded him at Betaghstown. Patrick entered the University of Leyden as a medical student in 1726, where he pursued his studies until 1730. He afterwards took the degrees of M.B. and M.D. in the University of Dublin, and died in 1788, unmarried. By his will, dated 23rd July, 1770, he devised his Betaghstown and other estates (subject to a life interest to his sister Grizzel Aylmer) to found the boarding school for children of poor Protestant parents referred to by Canon Sherlock in his note, vol. iv, p. 320. Grizzel Aylmer having subsequently died in his lifetime, he by a codicil to his will, dated 29th September, 1781, gave a life interest in the lands to Moses Cahill.

The Venerable Michael Hewetson, M.A., Archdeacon of Armagh (another of the sons of the Rev. William Hewetson to be noticed), was, in succession, Rector of Swords, Rector of Clashran, Prebendary of St. Patrick's, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Dublin, and Archdeacon of Armagh. An interesting account of his life will be found in the "Memoirs of the House of Hewetson, or Hewson, of Ireland," by John Hewetson, Esq. (London, 1901), from which a great portion of the above information has been taken. It will be seen, however, from the statements at pp. 80, 110, and 118 of this book, that the inscription on the Mylerstown tombstone was misread in the year 1863, as "Here lies the Body of the learned and Pious

Divine M.....l H.....o . , aged 66," and was supposed to mark the resting-place of the Archdeacon of Armagh. As the latter undoubtedly erected a schoolhouse at Swords in 1700, it is evident that the portion of the inscription containing the date cannot have been deciphered. The erroneous reading of the inscription was made at the time the Rev. John Keble was writing the "Life of Bishop Wilson," the intimate friend of the Archdeacon in early days, and has been made use of by him in determining the time of the death of Archdeacon Hewetson.

The Rev. Christopher Hewetson, the real subject of the inscription, was curate of Carbury, County Kildare, and married Anne Janns, by whom he had issue a son William, and three daughters, Elizabeth, Deborah, and Jane. At the time of making his will, which is dated 4th November, 1698, he was living at Clonuff, County Kildare, and he thereby expressed a desire to be buried "in the churchyard of Mylerstown, close to the church door, without any solemnity saving the office appointed in the Common Prayer Book."

The will and a codicil dated 4th March, 1698, were proved by his widow, Anne Hewetson, on 22nd April, 1699; that is a little more than a month after the date of his death as recorded on the tombstone.

Mr. John Hewetson, the author of the "Memoirs of the House of Hewetson," was ignorant of the fact that the testator was in holy orders, and he has described him in his book as "Christopher Hewetson, Esq." In the codicil (which, as well as the will, is in his own handwriting) he describes himself as "Christopher Hewetson, of Clonuffe, in the County Kilkenny, *clerk*"; and in the will he refers to salary due to him by Rev. Nicholas Knight, Vicar of Carbury, for serving his cure.

William Hewetson, of Clonuff, son of the Rev. Christopher Hewetson, succeeded to the estates which his father had inherited from the Rector of St. Werburgh's, and on 9th June, 1703, he purchased for a sum of £882 the town and lands of Ballinderry, in the barony of Carberry and County of Kildare, containing 287a. 2r. 0p.

He married, first, by licence dated 7th February, 1667, Anne Roe; and secondly, by licence dated 20th May, 1676, Elizabeth Calder; but whether he left issue by either marriage the family memoirs do not state.

The query, which this note is intended to answer, will have served the purpose, not only of calling attention to the interesting "Memoirs of the Hewetson Family," but of restoring to the Rev. Christopher Hewetson the memorial which, under the high authority of the Rev. John Keble, has for the last forty years been ascribed to Michael Hewetson, Archdeacon of Armagh.

EDMUND T. BEWLEY.

Notes.

An Ancient Irish Cooraun or Brogue.—About the year 1902, a man named Richard M'Cann, of Clonkeen, Carbury, while cutting turf in the Ballyhagan Bog, near Castle Carbury, in the County Kildare, discovered about nine feet below the surface of the bog, an ancient cooraun or brogue (an illustration of which is shown on the opposite page). The hairs still adhering to the hide are of a red colour. The shoe is all in one piece, and leather thongs lace it together. As far as can now be made out the thongs are two in number. One stitches together the back of the heel, and the other, after drawing together the folds over the toes, passes along through holes along the edges on either side to far back by the instep, when the two ends appear to have been tied over that part of the foot.

Through the interest taken in this very interesting find by Mr. William Murray, of Kishavanna, Carbury, I have been able to get a drawing made of the cooraun, and it is reproduced on the next page.

This article of foot-wear belongs to a very early period, probably dating back some hundreds of years.

For comparison, a drawing of a modern pampoota, as worn at the present time by the natives of the Isles of Aran, off the mouth of Galway Bay, is also given there. The pampoota is composed of raw cow's hide, worn with the hair on the outside. It is also in one piece, stitched together at the heel and toe with two bits of fishing-line, the ends of each being continued along on either side, till they are opposite to one another, when they are then tied over the instep, and so secure the pampoota to the foot. They are always worn wet to keep them soft, and if not damp enough when being put on, they are dipped into a pail of water. The origin of the name *pampoota* (which is said not to be an Irish word) is unknown. They are splendidly adapted to the islands they are worn in (which consist of terraces of smooth limestone rock, on which a nailed brogue would skate), as they are like a glove on the foot, which grips the smooth surface, and prevents the slipping and sliding a stiff, hard sole would cause.

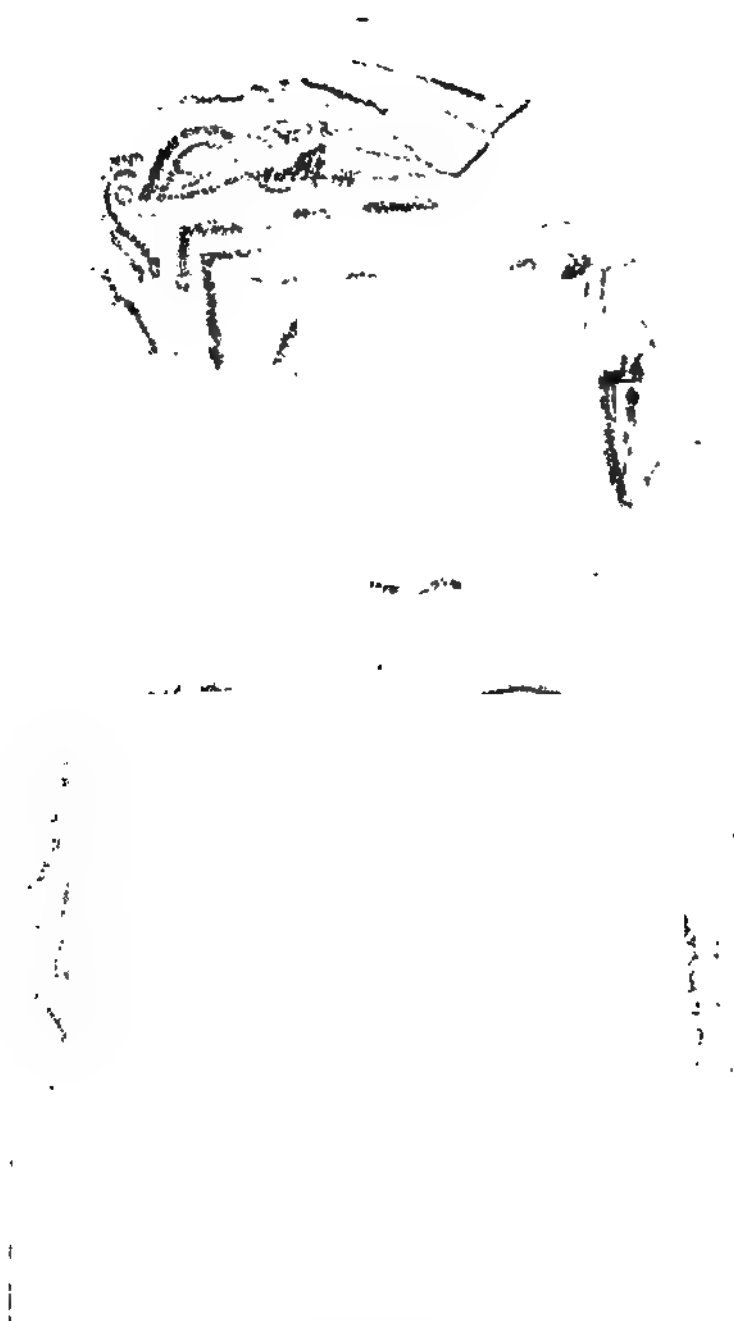
W. FITZG.

“Capella de Ballymannny.”—Dr. Roche MacGeoghan in his “List (1629) of Church Sites in the Diocese of Kildare,” mentions the “Capella de Ballymannny”; but Dr. Comerford in his “Dioceses of Kildare and Leighlin,” states that “even the site of the church which must have formerly stood here cannot be identified.” In

IRISH FOOT-WEAR, ANCIENT AND MODERN.

The upper is a cooraun, or brogue.

The lower is a "Pampoota," at present in use in the Isles of Aran,
off Galway Bay.



CELTIC PATTERNS ON FRAGMENTS OF SAND-STONE FLAG IN ST. BRIGID'S
CATHEDRAL, KILDARE.
[From rubbings by W. FitzG.]

this I think he was mistaken, as on inquiry I was informed by some old people in the locality that the ruins of an old church were in existence up to fifty years ago. I visited the farm of Mr. Murphy, situate in the townland of Ballymanny, about a mile to the south-west of the town of Newbridge, on the road to Kildare, and had no difficulty in finding the site of the "Capella," surrounded by about half an acre of irregular, or hilly, ground, which would lead one to believe that an ancient burial-ground existed here in former days. The existing ruins consist merely of the foundations of the ancient edifice, measuring 58 feet long and 18 feet broad, the walls being about 3 feet thick. The entrance door appears to have been at the west end. About sixteen years ago Mr. Murphy removed the portion of the walls that remained above the surface to enclose a well, and in so doing, unearthed portion of a font. I was told by an old man named Fay, who lives close by, that swords and human remains were found some fifty years ago by workmen employed in cleaning a stream that runs about sixty yards to the west of the site of "Capella." Remains of piers and walls, which once formed an entrance to the church, can still be seen adjoining the road to Kildare close by. On the summit of a hill, about 300 yards to the east, is a fine rath, or fort, consisting of a mount, with encircling ditch or fence (? is this a moat).

JOHN S. O'GRADY.

Fragments of Celtic Slabs in St. Brigid's Cathedral, Kildare.—Visitors to this ancient and historic Celtic ecclesiastical site must be struck with disappointment at the very few monuments belonging to that early period which are now visible; the Round Tower and the high unsculptured granite cross being the only two pre-Norman remains now existing in the cathedral grounds. This may be accounted for by the erection of the Anglo-Norman cathedral in the thirteenth century, when the Celtic crosses, Irish inscribed slabs, and other remains, may have been injured, ignored, or even broken up and used for building material. Even at the present day there are no Anglo-Irish monuments of an earlier date than the seventeenth century, with the exception of the Bishop's Effigy and the sixteenth-century effigy of Sir Maurice FitzGerald, of Lackagh. That Celtic slabs were at one time in existence here is proved by the fact that three small fragments were rescued during the last restoration of the cathedral, and now are deposited in the west end of the cathedral, where they are carefully preserved by orders of the Dean of Kildare.

Rubbings from these three small fragments (two of which belong to one another) are illustrated on the opposite page.

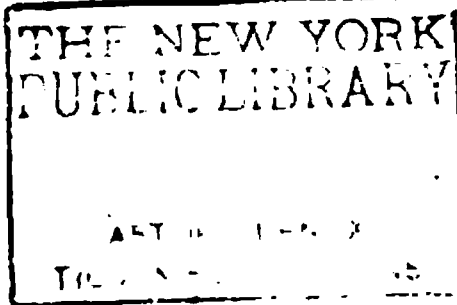
W. FITZG.

E E

Notices of Books.

We have received Part I of Vol. XXVII of Reports and Papers read at the Meetings of the Architectural Societies of the counties of York, Lincoln, Bedford, and Leicester, the Archdeaconries of Northampton and Oakham, and the Diocese of Worcester. Among the contents are many of the old Lincoln Cathedral Charters, and a very interesting description, by the Rev. A. F. Sutton, of the churches in Lincolnshire visited in an excursion from Sleaford, June 30th and July 1st, 1903. There are also papers on two Northamptonshire churches, with admirable illustrations—the main features in both churches consisting of a square tower with battlements, surmounted by an octagon tower. Besides these, we have Notes on some of the Romanesque churches of France, by Hubert and Mary Congreve. An amusing paper on books that amused and taught the children of olden days, is supplied by Mrs. Berkeley. From it we learn that “Sing a Song of Sixpence” is mentioned by Beaumont and Fletcher. “Three blind mice” is found in a nurse’s book in 1609. While “Pussy cat, pussy cat, where have you been?” goes back to the time of Queen Elizabeth. There is a long review of the Life of the Rev. James Wilmot, D.D., one of the claimants to the authorship of the letters of Junius, which throws a strange light on the manners and customs of the Royal Family in the eighteenth century.

We have also received “Many Moods in Many Metres”—Poems by Thomas Greene, LL.D., Dublin University. The poems answer to the title; and the volume includes some pieces on Irish Scenery, and two poems on the Leinster Family.



JOURNAL

OF THE

Archæological Society of the County of Kildare

AND

Surrounding Districts.

Proceedings.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday, the 18th January, 1905, in the Court House, Naas, kindly lent for the purpose by the High Sheriff.

The Earl of Mayo, *President* of the Society, in the Chair.

The following Members of the Council were present:—
The Rev. M. Devitt, *Vice-President*; Mr. George Mansfield, Rev. E. O'Leary, Mr. Nicholas Synnott, Canon Sherlock, *Hon. Editor*; Mr. H. Hendrick-Aylmer, *Hon. Treasurer*; Sir Arthur Vicars, Ulster, and Lord Walter FitzGerald, *Hon. Secretaries*.

The Minutes of the previous Meeting in January, 1904, were read and signed.

Sir Arthur Vicars read the Report of Council for the year 1904, which was adopted on the motion of Mr. J. W. Dane, seconded by Mr. E. Sweetman.

The Hon. Treasurer read his report, which showed that there was a balance to the credit of the Society of over £67, which satisfactory state of things was in a large measure due to the profits made on the sale of the Society's JOURNAL for the last ten years.

On the motion of the Dean of Kildare, seconded by Mr. Whiteside Dane, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the Hon. Treasurer for his report.

The Earl of Mayo proposed and Rev. M. Devitt seconded the following resolution, which was passed unanimously :—

“ That the thanks of the Kildare Archæological Society be tendered to Mr. William Browne-Clayton for allowing its Members to visit the cromlech in his demesne ; and to Mr. Michael Governey for permitting them to assemble at the Castle, on the occasion of their excursion to Carlow in 1904.”

The Earl of Drogheda and Mr. Nicholas Synnott, being the Members of the Council retiring by rotation, were re-elected.

The following were elected Members of the Society :—
Rev. Arthur Murphy and Sir William Goulding, Bart.

The election of the following at the September Meeting was confirmed :—The Rev. Vincent Byrne (Rector of Clongowes), Mr. S. A. Quan-Smith, Mr. S. G. Williams, Mrs. S. G. Williams, Sir Edmund T. Bewley, Mr. John Carolan, and Miss M. Carolan.

The following resolution, proposed at the last September Excursion Meeting by Lord George FitzGerald, and seconded by Mr. Synnott, and carried with acclamation, was directed to be inserted on the Minutes :—

“ That the Members of the Kildare Archæological Society assembled at the Excursion Meeting tender their hearty congratulations to their President, the Earl of Mayo, on the honour that His Majesty has conferred upon him in creating him a Knight of St. Patrick, which they feel is an acknowledgment of his many services to his country ; and they trust that he may be long spared to preside over the Kildare Archæological Society.”

The selection of the locality to be visited by the Excursion Meeting in September was then considered ; and after much discussion the following resolution, proposed by Lord Walter FitzGerald, and seconded by Sir Anthony Weldon, Bart., was passed :—

“ That the Excursion Meeting for the ensuing Session of the Society take place at Carbury, or Clondalkin, or Baltinglass, and districts, in the middle of September.”

It being understood that the Hon. Secretaries would ascertain in the meantime as to the feasibility of Carbury being visited, or, failing that, that one of the other places mentioned should be selected.

The following Papers were read :—1. “ Notes on the Family of Weldon, of Rahinderry and Kilmorony,” by Sir Anthony Weldon, Bart. 2. “ Notes on the O'Dempseys of Clanmaliere,” by Lord Walter FitzGerald. The Rev. E. O'Leary's Paper on “ Leix in the reign of Henry VIII,” was postponed.

Sir Arthur Vicars exhibited a number of photographs of swords and daggers, from the collection of Sir C. Robinson, F.S.A., which at one time had formed part of the possessions of the Crown, and are supposed to have left the country in the time of James II. These included the State sword of Edward III and his dagger, in the handle of each being inserted, in a semi-transparent setting of chalcedony, three small pieces of linen, believed to be portions of the shroud of Edward the Confessor. Photographs of the daggers of Edward the Black Prince and Thomas of Woodstock were also exhibited. Sir Arthur Vicars also showed some wineglasses of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Lord Walter FitzGerald exhibited a bronze arrow-head, dug up in the Glen of Imaal, in the year 1880.

The Dean of Kildare applied to the Society for a small grant to enable the tombstones outside the Cathedral of Kildare, which were piled up against each other, to be removed and placed in such positions as would enable the inscriptions to be read. On the motion of the Earl of Mayo, seconded by Sir Arthur Vicars, a grant of £1 was voted for the purpose, it being understood that should this amount be exceeded the Society would consider the propriety of making a further grant.

The Rev. M. Devitt moved a vote of thanks to those who had kindly read Papers at the Meeting, and to the High Sheriff, for the use of the Court House, which was seconded by Mr. E. Sweetman, and passed unanimously, after which the proceedings terminated.

REPORT OF COUNCIL FOR 1904.

The year 1904, so far as our Society goes, although uneventful, shows no falling off in the interest in the Society, judging by the roll of members, which now stands at 151, of which number eighteen are Life Members. In one respect we are glad that we have not to chronicle such a heavy loss by the death of members as last year, when several well-known and active supporters of the Society were taken from us. We regret, however, to record the death of Mr. Bertram Barton, who, some years ago, succeeded his brother, who was one of our original members.

The Report of the Hon. Treasurer will show you that our finances are in a satisfactory condition; while we think it will be admitted that *THE JOURNAL* shows no falling off in point of interest.

Some of us may think that we shall soon reach the time

when the original objects of the Society—namely, to collect materials for a history of the County—shall have been accomplished. We can assure those who hold this view that such a goal is very far off, for we are practically only on the fringe of our subject. There is much matter of historical and archæological interest concerning the County yet to be published if our members will make use of it in the production of articles for **THE JOURNAL**.

In our next number of **THE JOURNAL** we hope to begin to print the Index to the Kildare Diocesan Wills, which Captain Cary has carefully transcribed for the Society. It is to be hoped that this may be followed by the Kildare Diocesan Administrations, Hearth Money Rolls, and so forth, and, perhaps, the Diocesan Wills and Administrations of the neighbouring Counties, which are included in the Society's scope. None of these have been heretofore printed. This work ought properly to be done by the Government; but as sufficient funds are not provided for such purpose, it has to be undertaken by public enterprise. It is difficult to overrate the importance in an historical and genealogical aspect of these records.

It is proposed to print off a certain number of copies of these Indexes in a separate issue, thus rendering them accessible for ready reference to the outside public as a separate publication, and, at the same time, without extra cost to the Society.

We wish to give notice to the members that the publications of the various Societies with which the Kildare Archæological Society exchanges publications have been transferred to the Office of Arms Library, where they will be more accessible to the members, and can at all times be consulted by them; and where also Sir Arthur Vicars will always, as heretofore, be glad to assist the researches of members.

As our **JOURNAL** has now nearly completed its Fourth Volume, the Council would like to get the sense of the Meeting as to making arrangements for supplying serviceable buckram covers for binding up the loose parts into volumes for the convenience of members.

The Annual General Meeting was held in Naas on the 27th January, 1904, the attendance at which was somewhat reduced by its clashing with other meetings in the town. We would appeal to the members to support the Society in its useful work by a more regular attendance at this the Annual Meeting.

The Excursion Meeting, the details of which were worked out by our worthy Hon. Secretary, Lord Walter FitzGerald, an account of which will be published in **THE JOURNAL**, took place at Carlow and surrounding district. Notwithstanding the inclemency

of the weather in the earlier part of the day, the attendance was good, and general satisfaction was expressed at the result of the decision of the Society to open up new ground, and invade the borders of County Carlow.

Two members of the Council—the Earl of Drogheda and Mr. Nicholas Synnott—retire by rotation, and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The Council desire to express their great satisfaction in the announcement of the honour conferred by His Majesty on their President; and they feel sure that in this feeling all the members will share, and recognise the energy he has displayed and the good work he has done towards furthering the objects of the Society since its inception.

Signed on behalf of the Council,

MAYO, *President.*

ARTHUR VICARS, ULSTER, } *Hon.*
WALTER FITZGERALD, } *Secretaries.*

EXCURSION MEETING, 1904.

The Annual Excursion Meeting of the Society took place on Wednesday, the 14th September, 1904, the district of Carlow and Killeslin being selected as the scene of exploration.

As on last year's excursion, and on a few occasions before, it was thought advisable to open up a new field, and to extend the Society's operations beyond the boundaries of the County of Kildare.

The rendezvous was Carlow Station, from which a start was made shortly after eleven o'clock in rather threatening weather, which, however, had passed off before the two miles that brought the company to Browne's Hill had been covered. By the kind permission of Mr. Browne-Clayton the vehicles were permitted to enter that portion of the demesne in which is situated the Kernanstown cromlech, said to be one of the largest in Ireland.

Lord Walter FitzGerald here read a Paper treating of cromlechs in general, and of this in particular.

Proceeding some two-and-a-half miles, the town of Carlow was reached, where the Castle was the objective. Mr. Governey, the lessor of the ruins of the old castle, kindly conducted the

Society over the place. Lord Walter FitzGerald read an interesting Paper on the History of the Castle to the company assembled in the charming garden of Mr. Governey, which forms a portion of the original old castle grounds.

Luncheon was served in the Victoria Hotel, at which a resolution was passed conveying the congratulations of the Society to the President, on the honour His Majesty had recently conferred upon him.

After luncheon a drive of three miles brought the Members to Killeshin, where the magnificent Hiberno-Romanesque doorway was inspected, and a Paper descriptive of the locality and its history was read.

A visit, attended with some difficulties, was paid by most of those present to the waterfall in the picturesque glen close by, many venturing down the somewhat dangerous and narrow rocky path that led to the cave near the base of the falls.

The return journey to Carlow was then made, where tea was prepared, after which those present betook themselves to the station to join their respective trains.

Having regard to the distance of Carlow from the centre of the Society's sphere of operations, it was a matter for congratulation that the attendance was so good; and as splendid weather was obtained almost throughout the entire day, the Excursion was a most enjoyable one.

Amongst those present were :—

The Countess of Mayo, the Duke of Leinster, the Hon. Gerald Ponsonby, Lady Eva FitzGerald, Mr. and Mrs. Betham, Canon Adams, Mr. and Mrs. N. Synnott, Lord George FitzGerald, Mr. W. Vipond Barry, Mr. F. Vipond Barry, Mr. Cosmo Gordon, Mr. Richard D. Walshe, Mr. and Miss Jackson, Mr. J. S. O'Grady, Miss Green, Miss Martin, Mrs. Uniacke, Rev. Vincent Byrne (Rector of Clongowes), Miss K. Fitzwilliam, Miss Hood, Miss Doyne, Miss Culshaw, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Freeman, Mr. J., Mrs. and Miss Hannon, Rev. F. B., Mrs. and Miss Johnston, Miss Swindell, Rev. E. H., Mrs. and Miss Waller, Surgeon-Captain Beard, Mrs. Byrne, Mr. and Miss Carolan, Mr. R. Wright, Mr. C. Drury, Sir Edmund Bewley, Miss Vigors, Lady Nesta FitzGerald, Lady Mabel FitzGerald, Colonel Tomkinson, Mr. Brooke, C.I., R.I.C., Sir Arthur Vicars, Lord Walter FitzGerald, Mr. Geoghegan, the Hon. Miss Colborne, Viscount Doneraile, Dr. Woolcombe, Mr. A. Fitzmaurice, Canon French, &c.

H. HENDRICK-AYLMER IN ACCOUNT WITH THE COUNTY KILDARE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1904.

Receipts.	£ s. d.	Expenditure.	£ s. d.
To Balance to Credit, December 31st, 1903, . . .	14 5 3		
" Subscriptions:—		By Ponsonby & Gibbs—	
3 Life Members, . . .	15 0 0	Printing and Publishing JOURNAL, . . .	£21 0 9
115 Annual Members, . . .	57 10 0	Vol. IV, No. 3, . . .	
8 " " in arrear, . . .	4 0 0	" Lord W. FitzGerald, Illustrations . . .	5 6 6
	76 10 0	for same, . . .	—
" Profits on Sale of the JOURNAL from March 12th, . . .	53 4 0	" Ponsonby & Gibbs—	36 7 3
1905, to January 3rd, 1905, . . .	...	JOURNAL, . . .	
		istrations . . .	25 9 10
		" for same, . . .	5 18 6
		" Ponsonby & Gibbs—	81 8 4
		Miscellaneous Printing, . . .	—
		" Griffin & Co., for "Year-book of Learned and Scientific Societies," . . .	4 6 0
		" Stationery, Postage, &c., . . .	0 7 6
		" Balance to credit, December 31st, 1904, . . .	4 0 0
	£143 19 3		67 10 2
			£143 19 3

I have examined the above Accounts, compared same with the Vouchers, and certify they are correct.
13th January, 1905.

ALFRED WARMINGTON, Hon. Auditor.

**Back Numbers of the Kildare Archæological Journal which
were in Stock in January, 1905.**

					Copies.
Volume I, Part 1	...	...	...	...	220
„ „ 2	...	...	...	...	240
„ „ 3	...	...	...	...	260
„ „ 4	...	...	...	..	280
„ „ 5	...	...	...	...	260
„ „ 6	..	...	..	...	280
Volume II, Part 1	...	...	...	...	240
„ „ 2	...	...	...	...	250
„ „ 3	...	...	...	.	220
„ „ 4	...	.	...	...	236
„ „ 5	...	...	...	...	200
„ „ 6	...	..	...	...	250
„ „ 7	...	...	...	...	200
Volume III, Part 1	248
„ „ 2	148
„ „ 3	165
„ „ 4	160
„ „ 5	260
„ „ 6	164
„ „ 7	270
Volume IV, Part 1	170
„ „ 2	150
„ „ 3	275
„ „ 4	275
„ „ 5	290

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The following Libraries and Societies also receive THE JOURNAL :—

- The Editor, "Ulster Journal of Archæology," Ardrie, Belfast.
 The Worcester Diocesan Architectural and Archæological Society.
 The Society of Antiquaries of London.
 The Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.
 The Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, 6 St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.
 The Royal Irish Academy, 19 Dawson-street, Dublin.
 The Library, Trinity College, Dublin.
 The National Library of Ireland, Kildare-street, Dublin.
 The Galway Archæological and Historical Society.
 Le Bibliothécaire, Société des Bollandistes, 14 Rue des Ursulines, Bruxelles, Belgium.
 The British Museum, London.
 The Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
 The Bodleian Library, Oxford.
 The University Library, Cambridge.
 The Cambridge Antiquarian Society (*Secretary*, J. E. Foster, Esq., 10 Trinity-street, Cambridge).

RULES.

I. That this Society be called "The County Kildare Archæological Society."

II. That the purpose of the Society be the promotion of the study and knowledge of the antiquities and objects of interest in the county and surrounding districts.

III. That the Society consist of a President, Vice-President, Council, Hon. Treasurer, two Hon. Secretaries, and Members. Ladies are eligible for Membership.

IV. That the names of ladies and gentlemen desiring to become Members of the Society shall be submitted, together with the names of their proposers and seconders, to the Council, and, if approved by them, shall then be submitted to the next Meeting of the Society for Election.

V. That the affairs of the Society be managed by the President, Vice-President, Hon. Treasurer, and Hon. Secretaries, together with a Council of seven Members. That for ordinary business two shall form a quorum; but any matter upon which a difference of opinion arises shall be reserved for another meeting, in which three shall form a quorum.

VI. That two Members of the Council shall retire by rotation each year, but shall be eligible for re-election.

VII. That Members pay an Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings (due on the 1st of January), and that the payment of £5 shall constitute a Life Member.

VIII. That Meetings of the Society be held not less than twice in each year, one Meeting being an excursion to some place of archæological interest in the district.

IX. That at the first Meeting of the Society in each year the Hon. Treasurer shall furnish a balance-sheet.

X. That a JOURNAL of the Society be published annually, containing the Proceedings and a column for local Notes and Queries, which shall be submitted to the Council for their approval.

XI. That the Meetings of the year be fixed by the Council, due notice of the dates of the Meetings being given to Members.

XII. That Members be at liberty to introduce visitors at the Meetings of the Society.

XIII. That no Member shall receive THE JOURNAL whose Subscription for the previous year has not been paid.

*THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE
QUEEN'S COUNTY BARONY OF PORTNAHINCH.*

[Continued from p. 851, Vol. IV.]

PART IV.

THE O'DEMPSEYS OF CLANMALIERE, AND AN APPENDIX
TO THE PAPERS ON THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES
OF THE BARONY OF PORTNAHINCH.

By LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.

THE O'DEMPSEYS OF CLANMALIERE.

AT the time of the Anglo-Norman Invasion of Ireland in the year 1169, the extensive territory of Offaly, belonging to the O'Connors, contained several sub-districts, the two on its southern borders being—

1. *Iregan*, belonging to the sept of O'Dunne, which corresponded with the present Barony of Tinnahinch, in the Queen's County. And
2. *Clanmaliere*, belonging to the O'Dempsey sept.

The territory of Clanmaliere (or Clann Mhaoilughra) lay on both sides of the River Barrow; it included the present Barony of Portnahinch in the Queen's County, that of Upper Philipstown in the King's County, and a large portion (if not the whole) of the Barony of West Offaly in the County Kildare.

Clanmaliere was the ancient *tribe-name* of the O'Dempsey sept before *surnames* came to be generally adopted in the eleventh century; from being the tribe-name, it became the name of their patrimony, and was derived from a famous and remote ancestor of the sept of the name of Maelughra, hence Clan Maliere, *i.e.* Maliere's children or race. In the same way, the surname was taken from a distant hero of the race named Dempsey, hence O'Dempsey (or Ua Diomasaigh), meaning

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descendants of Dempsey; if the name of the reigning chief's father, at that time, had been selected, and he had happened to have been named Diomasaigh, then the surname would have become MacDempsey, meaning son of Dempsey, and not O'Dempsey. It is a very mistaken idea that all names commencing with "Mac" must be of Scotch origin; there are many families of the pure Irish stock whose names begin with "Mac," as, for instance, MacMurrough, MacMahon, MacGillacuddy, MacManus, MacCarthy, MacDermot, MacSweeney, and a host of others.

To return to the O'Dempsey territory, Clanmalier itself was divided into three sub-districts:—

1. *Irry*, which lay in the western half of the Barony of Portnahinch, and was probably co-extensive with the present large Parish of Coolbanagher. A junior branch of the O'Connors held sway over it.
2. *Leghe* or *Lea*, which occupied the remainder of the Portnahinch Barony, as well as most (if not all) of the Kildare Barony of West Offaly.

In this latter portion of Leghe was the lordship or Manor of "Coshegowley," or "Coshogoyle," a designation that has been out of use for over 200 years. Its situation is, however, clearly defined in a document among the Earl of Drogheda's manuscripts, and which appears in full in the Appendix of the Ninth Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission. This document is dated 1637, and mentions "the three villages of Coshegowley, viz. Harristowne, Moylerstowne *alias* Ballimayler, and Rickardstowne *alias* Balliritchard, they being all called by the name of Coshegowley."

These three townlands lie a short distance to the south of Kildangan, in the County Kildare, and formed a part of the Manor of Monasterevin. The word "Coshegowley" possibly means "the end (literally, foot) of the river-fork."

3. *Farren Clandermot*. This district is shown on a rough map of Leix and Offaly,¹ drawn about the year 1563,

¹ *Vide* "Journal of the Kilkenny Archæological Society," vol. vii, p. 345.

as occupying the present Barony of Upper Philips-town in the King's County, where the name is written FERAN CLANDRMON.

In 1546 a Gabriel le Mayster, gent.,¹ was appointed to the office of Chief Sergeant to the Country of Ferryn Clondermott; and in 1559 Henry Cowley,² Esq., was commissioned to execute martial law in the territory of Farrin Clandermot.

The limits of this district are given in a Fiant of Philip and Mary (No. 6786), dated 1555; they are defined as follows:—

“The mere of Farran Clandermoth on the east is a stream called Barneheny to the Barrowe. The Barrowe is mere southward to the little Barrowe, which is mere to the town of Leye (Lea), thence the great Barrowe to Glasshegedd, which brook is mere to a wood named Bargerrinlary, and through that wood to the brook of Glasduyruktherin, which from thence is mere to a ford named Athbogganduf, and from thence the said Bogganduf is mere to a moor (? bog) named Lough Monecoynaght, and thence to a running water named Glasheneheyne.”

Most of these names are now obsolete.

The name “Farran Clandermot” means “the land of Dermot's race or clan.”

On the division by the Crown of the lordship of Leinster into five equal portions, among the sisters and heirs of Anselm le Marshall, Earl of Pembroke (and heir of Strongbow), who died without issue in 1245, the Leix portion, to which was added the present Queen's County portion of Clanmalier, fell to the lot of Eva le Marshall, who married William de Braose, Lord of Gowyer and Brecknock, in Wales, by whom she had four daughters, the eldest of whom, Matilda, brought as her marriage portion the Castle and Manor of Lea, to her husband, Roger, Lord Mortimer, of Wigmore, from whom the FitzGerald, Barons of Offaly, held it by knight's service.³

Gilla-neve O'Heerin, a historian of the fifteenth century, was the author of a Topographical Poem, in which he gives in detail the Leinster clans and their territories. This Poem,

¹ Henry VIII, Fiant, No. 524.

² Elizabeth Fiant, No. 69.

³ Sweetman's “Calendar of Documents, Ireland,” 1252-84, pp. 160, 168.

which has been translated by O'Donovan, thus refers to Clanmaliere :—

“ The Clann Maoilughra over every tribe,
Noble the degree of their race ;
A smooth plain this sept has defended,
The land is hereditary to O'Diomosaigh,
Delightful the territory, long since it was heard,
The Cantred of Leghe of bright slopes,
O'Ceallaigh of Leghe, of the eastern bank,
Is sub-chief of the plain of dells and yews.”

The first mention of Clanmaliere in the “Annals of the Four Masters” is in the year 1141, where it is stated that :—

“ Donnchadh, son of Goll Gaibhle, i.e. Ua Conchobhair Failghe, was killed by the Ui Failghe themselves, i.e. the Clann Maelughra.”

The full name of Donnchadh, or Donough's father, is not mentioned here, as “Goll Gaibhle” was a nickname, meaning “the Blind Man of Gaibhle.” This latter name was a river in the Parish of Clonsast, in the King's County, now known as the Figile River; and this name is the only trace now left of an ancient and extensive forest formerly existing in Offaly, and then called Fidh Gaibhe (Figile), or “the Wood of the River Fork.”

When Sir Terence, or Turlough, O'Dempsey, Knt., was created a viscount in 1631, by Charles I, the title he selected was that of the district his ancestors had been associated with for centuries—Clanmaliere.

Up to the reign of Queen Elizabeth the scanty references to the O'Dempsey sept show that their history is very similar to that of the other Leinster clans. They founded religious establishments; often rebelled against their over-chiefs, the O'Connors-Faly; offered fierce opposition to the Anglo-Norman invaders, and were at continual strife with the Anglo-Irish appropriators of portions of the clan territory; they made frequent raids and forays into the Pale, to be followed by a punitive force which devastated their territory with fire and sword; internal feuds were numerous; at one time siding with the English, at another in arms against them; till eventually, like their neighbours, they made their submissions to the Crown, and swore fealty to the English monarch; in course of time the tribal system and Brehon Laws were superseded by the feudal system and English laws; the chiefs surrendered their territories to the Crown, to have them re-granted under the new system by which they held them in tail male by knight's service; elections to the chieftainship and Tanistry were done away with, in some

cases to be substituted with titles created by the Crown. Henceforward the feuds and petty warfare between the clans ceased, and their disputes and crimes were settled and punished by Judges at the Assizes, so that peace reigned over the country, except when a rebellion on a large scale was organised.

Some of the chief events in connection with the O'Dempseys, gleaned principally from the Irish Annals, up to the end of the sixteenth century, will be given here, before dealing with land grants from the Crown to reward the loyalty of THE O'DEMPSEY under the new régime.

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1133. Donough O'Connor, of Offaly, was killed by others of Offaly, viz., by the Clan Maliere. | <i>Annals of Clonmacnoise.</i> |
| 1141. Donough, son of Goll Gaibhle, i.e., O'Connor-Faly, was killed by the Ui Failghe themselves, i.e., the Clan Maliere. | <i>Annals of the Four Masters.</i> |
| 1158. Hugh O'Dempsey, prince of Clanmaliere, died. | <i>Annals of Clonmacnoise.</i> |
| 1161. Donnell, son of Congalach, son of Cuaifne O'Connor-Faly, Tanist of Offaly, was slain by the Clan Maliere. | <i>Annals of the Four Masters.</i> |
| 1162. The O'Dempseys, i.e., Ceallach, Cubrogha, and Cuilen, were slain by Melaghlin (Maelseachlain) O'Connor, lord of Offaly, in the middle of Killeigh (Barony of Geashill, King's County). | <i>Annals of the Four Masters.</i> |
| 1163. Gillabrighe O'Dempsey, successor of the two Sinchells (i.e., Abbot of Killeigh), died. | <i>Annals of the Four Masters.</i> |

[The two Sinchells were Patron Saints of Killeigh. Sinchell the Elder was venerated on the 26th of March ; and Sinchell the Younger on the 25th of June. The full Irish name of Killeigh was "Cill . achaidh . droma . fada," i.e., "the church of the field of the long ridge." The Franciscan Monastery was founded in 1393, by O'Connor-Faly, i.e., Murrough, who died in 1421.]

1164. Melaghlin O'Connor-Faly was slain by the Clan Maliere. *Annals of the Four Masters.*

1178. In this year Dermot mac Cubroghda O'Dempsey, Chief of Clanmaliere, founded the Cistercian Abbey of Monasterevin at a place in his territory then called Ross-glass (the green wood); an ecclesiastical establishment had previously existed here, which was founded by St. Evin (venerated on the 22nd December), in the (?) sixth century. *Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum, vol. iii, 1655.*

The charter of foundation was witnessed, among others, by the following influential members of the sept:—Flan O'Dempsey, Hekinech (?) O'Dempsey, Donough O'Dempsey, Fin O'Dempsey, and Hugh (Aedh) O'Dempsey.

1193. Dermot, son of Cubroghda O'Dempsey, Chief of Clanmaliere, and for a long time Lord of Offaly, died. *Annals of the Four Masters.*

[This Chief of Clanmaliere was the only member of his sept who ever succeeded in becoming the supreme Chief of the whole of the Offaly territory.]

1212. Cuilen O'Dempsey (and other neighbouring Chiefs) gave an overthrow to Cormac mac Art O'Melaghlin. *Annals of Clonmacnoise.*

1213. Fin O'Dempsey and his brother Donough were taken prisoners by Sir Geoffrey de Marisco, most deceptively, and conveyed to Dublin, where he (*sic*) was bound to a horse's tail, and so hauled through the streets, and afterwards hanged. *Annals of Clonmacnoise.*

1216. Melaghlin, son of Dermot O'Dempsey, was slain by the men of Fircall (the O'Molloys) and the people of Meyler. *Annals of the Four Masters.*
 [The O'Molloy territory of Fircall comprised the baronies of Ballycowan, Ballyboy, and Fircal, *alias* Eglish, in the King's County.]
1225. Maelmurra O'Connor, of Offaly, was killed at Ross-glass (i.e., Monasterevin) by Cuilen O'Dempsey. *Annals of Clonmacnoise.*
1227. Melaghlin O'Connor-Faly was slain by Cuilen O'Dempsey. *Annals of the Four Masters.*
1286. Fin O'Dempsey, a noted chief, reported in rebellion. *Sweetman's Calendar of State Papers, Ireland.*
1306. O'Dempsey, chief of the Regans (? Clann-maliere), is killed by O'Connor in the Castle of Geashill, King's County, with many of his men. *Prior James Grace's Annals of Ireland.*
 ["Chief of the Regans" possibly means that O'Dempsey held sway over the O'Dunne Territory of I Regan, as well as over his own; the two territories adjoin one another in the present Queen's County.]
1308. Dermot O'Dempsey is slain at Tullow by the followers of Sir Piers Gavaston (Sir Piers de Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall, was Viceroy of Ireland). *Prior James Grace's Annals of Ireland.*
1327. Cuilen O'Dempsey died. *Annals of the Four Masters.*
1346. Dermot O'Dempsey was slain by Sir Robert fitz Maurice (), Knt., "foria sexta infra octabas Pasche."
 „ About the Feast of St. Clement, thirty of the O'Dempseys were slain at Ardscull (Co. Kildare) by Thomas Wogan and Walter Lenfant. *Friar John Clyn's Annals of Ireland.*

1368. Indenture of fealty to Maurice Fitz
June. Gerald, 4th Earl of Kildare, from Faly
and Tomoltach, sons of John O'Dempsey, and Shane mac Dermot (O'Dempsey), who undertook, with their tribe or following ("cum toto Irraghto suo"), to serve the Earl against The O'Dempsey and his sons, as long as there should be war between them; in pledge of their good faith, they placed in the Earl's hands the following hostages:—David, son of Melaghlín "renagh" O'Dempsey, and Moriartagh, son of Conrowe (? Conn roe), son of John O'Dempsey. In return the Earl promised them his protection and aid.
- The Earl of Kildare's Red Book.*
1376. Bebinn, daughter of Donnell O'Dunne, and wife of O'Dempsey, died.
[The O'Dempsey here mentioned may have been the Dermot O'Dempsey, chief of his name, who was slain in 1383.]
- Annals of the Four Masters.*
1383. Dermot O'Dempsey, Lord of Clanmalier, was slain by the English.
- Annals of the Four Masters.*
1390. Conor, son of Donough O'Dempsey, "the King's Irish enemy," was removed from the custody of the Earl of Kildare to Dublin Castle for greater security.
- Rot. Canc. Hib. Cal., p. 147.*
1392. Donough O'Dempsey died
- Annals of Lough Key.*
- „ Donnell O'Dempsey died.
- Annals of Clonmacnoise.*
1394. Hugh O'Dempsey, while in pursuit of a prey, was slain by the English.
- Annals of the Four Masters.*
- „ Thomas O'Dempsey, heir to the lordship of Clanmalier, was slain in his own house by the Saxons.
- Ib.*

404 QUEEN'S COUNTY BARONY OF PORTNAHINCH.

1403. Cathal O'Dempsey, royal heir of Clanmaliere, was slain by the Foreigners; and the people report that his bounty and prowess were great. *Annals of Lough Key.*
- „ Brian O'Dempsey, his brother, was slain by the Foreigners, before the end of a month afterwards. *Ib.*
- „ Felim O'Dempsey was also slain by the Foreigners. *Ib.*
- [The Foreigners here mean the Saxons or English.]
1407. Maelmorra O'Dempsey, King of Clanmaliere, died in this year. *Annals of Lough Key.*
1410. Turlough and Teige, two sons of O'Molloy, and Donnell, the grandson of Hopkinn O'Molloy, were slain by the Clanmaliere (i.e., the O'Dempseys) in the month of July. *Annals of the Four Masters.*
- „ Murtagh O'Dempsey died in this year. *Annals of Lough Key.*
1445. Dermot O'Toole, Lord of Clann Tuathail (i.e., of Imaal, Co. Wicklow), was slain by the grandsons of Tomaltagh O'Dempsey, in the 80th year of his age, and while in pursuit of a prey. *Annals of the Four Masters.*
- „ O'Dempsey, King of Clanmaliere, died. *Mac Firbis's Annals.*
1455. Cuilen O'Dempsey was slain by Teige, son of Calvagh O'Connor-Faly. *Annals of the Four Masters.*
1463. Cuilen O'Dempsey was slain by the English. *Annals of the Four Masters.*
1489. Ross, the son of Owny (or Anthony) O'More, was slain by Cahir, son of Lewis, son of Cahir O'Dempsey. *Annals of the Four Masters.*

1514. Among the chief horses (chargers) and hackneys presented to numerous persons by Gerald, 9th Earl of Kildare, during the years 1513-31, appear gifts to :—

The Earl of Kildare's Rental (a manuscript volume compiled in 1518).

Edmund O'Dempsey, of a bay in 1514.

O'Dempsey, of a grey in 1516.

Edmund O'Dempsey, of a dun in 1516.

O'Dempsey, of a grey in 1524.

Leynagh O'Dempsey, of a bay in 1526.

Feagh, son of Leynagh O'Dempsey, of a bay in 1531.

1518. Under the heading of "Therll of Kildare's duties upon Irisshmen," is the following entry in connexion with Clanmaliere :—

The Earl of Kildare's Rental.

Clanemalyre, O'Dympsy his countre;
William roo O'Dympsy, recevor :—

Item. Upon Thomas Edure is sonnys, a hog yerely.

Upon Dermot McDongh, ii rud-
dris (i.e., horned cattle) yerly
in Ballymaccrossan.

Upon Ballymacincrossan yerly by
indenture, ii fatte rudders at
Holontide, graunted by David
Macicrossan and Owin his
brother, and Keroll, son to
Donyll Macicrossan.

Item : In Ballebohyr, xx acris pur-
chasyde of Lysagh McBryne
O'Dymseye, in Killoghone, yerly
vi s viii d.

Item : In Killeghone yerly vis viii d.

1534. Turlough 'duf' O'Dempsey was treacherously killed by his own kinsman, Murtough 'oge' O'Dempsey, although he was under the protection of God and St. Evin. Murtough 'oge' was slain himself soon afterwards by O'More, through the miracles of God and St. Evin.

*Annals of the
Four Masters.*

1535. During the Rebellion of the Silken Thomas, 10th Earl of Kildare, which broke out in June, 1534, the O'Dempseys and the O'Mores were in the service of the Crown, as were two of the Silken Thomas's uncles—Sir James FitzGerald, Knt., of Leixlip, and Walter FitzGerald, of Tecroghan, Co. Meath. In the month of August, 1535, an ambush was laid to capture the Silken Thomas, near Allen, in the County Kildare, and it would have succeeded, but that the northern Irish forsook their post to carry off the booty, "leaving their gap at large, and in that way escaped most of the traitor's men; and as for Sir James, Walter his brother, and all the Geraldines, they suffered them to pass by them. O'More would kill never one of Thomas FitzGerald's men, but of the O'Connor's; yet many were killed, and most of them by Master Treasurer and such of his own company as stood with him; and by Thomas Eustace (afterwards created Viscount Balinglas) divers prisoners were taken, and let go again by the said Geraldines and by the Dempcies, being in O'More's company; among whom the traitor himself was taken (as the common report is) and let go again."

Brewer's Calendar of Carew Manuscripts.
vol. for 1515-74
p. 71.

1540. In a valuation of the Manor of Lea, forfeited through the treason of the Earl of Kildare, which was taken in Kildare

*Manuscript
Volume at
Carton.*

in the month of November, one of the Jurors sworn on it was "Hugh Dempsy, Vicarius Monasterii de Ewen" (i.e., Vicar of Monasterevin).

1549. Hugh O'Dempsey was Archdeacon of Kildare. *Co. Kildare Ex. Inqn., No. 2 of Ed. VI.*
1549. In the month of October, a pension of £15 was granted to Hugh O'Dempsey, late Abbot of Monasterevin. *Fiant of Ed. VI, No. 387.*
1550. Bernard (or Brian) O'Dempsey was presented, by the Crown, to the Vicarage of St. Mary of "Bealaquillyane,"¹ in the Diocese of Leighlin. *Morrin's Cal. of Close Rolls, vol. i, p. 215.*
- „ Pardon of Owny mac Hugh O'Dempsey, of Ballybrittas. *Ed. VI Fiant, No. 449.*
1551. Pardon of Hugh O'Dempsey, horseman, son of the Abbot of Oughill, County Kildare. *Ed. VI Fiant, No. 925.*
- [The Abbot of Oughill is probably the same as the Abbot of Monasterevin, the townland of Oghill being a part of the possessions of that Monastery.]
1555. Pardons of Owen, Turlough (or Terence), and Dermot "ore" (i.e., the pale), sons of Hugh O'Dempsey. *Fiant of Philip and Mary, No. 81.*
1558. The son of O'Connor Faly, i.e., Donough, the son of Brian, the son of Cahir, the son of Con, the son of Calvagh, was slain by O'Dempsey, i.e., Owny, son of Hugh. That deed was perpetrated precisely on the Festival of St. Patrick. *Annals of the Four Masters.*
1562. Grant to Hugh, son of Dermot O'Dempsey of "Loghyn"; of the lands of Loghyn, Megoge, and Gurtyn, Co. Kildare; of the moiety of Kynestermore, Kynesterbeg, and Kynecourt (*alias* Courtwood), in the Queen's County. *Fiant of Eliz., No. 537.*

¹ ? Ballycoolan, Parish of Tullomoy, Queen's Co.

1563. Grant to Owen (or Owny), son of Hugh March. O'Dempsey, of Clonygowan, in the King's County, and of Ballybrittas, in the Queen's County, of all the townlands formerly in the possession of his ancestors; to hold in tail male by knight's service, with remainder to his brothers Turlough (or Terence) and Dermot 'ore' O'Dempsey. *Fiant of Eliz., No. 596.*
1564. Pardon of Owny mac Hugh O'Dempsey, of Ballibrittas, Captain of Glyn malyor; Dermot O'Dempsey, of Kilnecourt; Teige mcOwny O'Dempsey, of Richardstown; Garrett mcShane O'Dempsey, of Clonbrennan; Brian mcShane O'Dempsey, of the same; Edmund mcJames O'Dempsey, of Ballykehan; and Dermot mcJames O'Dempsey, of Ballynekilly, gentlemen; in consideration of their services against the Irish Rebels, in which, without malice, they may have offended against the rigour of the laws. *Fiant of Eliz., No. 634.*
1576. Owny (or Owen), the son of Hugh O'Dempsey, was treacherously slain in his own residence of Clonygowan. This event is entered in another source thus:—Owen mac Hugh O'Dempsey of Clonygowan, knight, and lord of Clanmaliere, was slain in his castle there, by Lysach mac Neill O'More. *Annals of the Four Masters.*
1577. On New Year's Day the Irish Chiefs of Offaly and Leix were invited, by the Viceroy of Ireland, to assemble at the Great Rath of Mullaghmast to consult about the affairs of their territories; they arrived under promises guaranteeing their safe return, and when they were assembled they were treacherously surrounded and mercilessly slaughtered by the Government forces under Francis Cosby (afterwards of Stradbally, Queen's County), Robert Hartpole, Constable of Carlow Castle, *Thady Dowling's Annals of Ireland.*
- Annals of the Four Masters.*

and Shaun a feeka (John of the Pike) Bowen, of Ballyadams, in the Queen's County. Close on four hundred unarmed gentry of these native territories are said to have been butchered on this occasion. The O'Dempseys appear not to have suffered, as they probably did not attend the meeting; they were at this time loyal to the Crown, from whom they held their lands; their Chief, Owny macHugh O'Dempsey, had been slain by the O'Mores just three months before, and his nephew and heir, Turlough (or Terence) O'Dempsey, afterwards created Viscount Clanmalier, was still a minor with the above-named Francis Cosby (then "of Leshenhall,¹ County Dublin, Esquire") as his guardian, by appointment of the Government.

Eliz. Fiant,
No. 3397.

1599. At the time of the Fight of the Pass of Cashel, or "the Fight of the Pass of the Plumes" (Barnaglitty),² as it was afterwards known as, which lies between Ballyknockan and Ballyroan, in the Queen's County, wherein the Government forces under the Earl of Essex were so severely handled by the Irish under Owny mac-Rory 'oge' O'More, on the 17th of May, the head of the O'Dempseys — Sir Terence O'Dempsey — of Ballybrittas, was on the side of the Government, though his brother Lisagh, of Clonyhurk, and his kinsmen, Glasny (? mac Teige mac Owny) O'Dempsey, of Ballyrickard, or Rickardstown, in the County Kildare, and Felim mac Garrett O'Dempsey, of Cooltedery (where Portarlinton now stands), were under Owny O'More's banner. Pardons, on the payment of fines, are recorded, in the following year, to Lisagh and Felim O'Dempsey.

Atkinson's Cal.
of State Papers,
Ire., 1599-1600,
pp. 30, 39.

Eliz. Fiant,
No. 6439.

¹ Now Lissenhall, Parish of Swords.

² i.e., "the Pass of the Plumes," so called from the feathers shorn from the Englishmen's helmets, which lay on the Pass when the fighting was over.

Before continuing to relate the principal events in connexion with the chiefs of the clan, the O'Dempsey Pedigree from three original sources traced back to Cahir 'more,' Monarch of Ireland, from A.D. 120 to 123, will be given here¹ :—

By Michael O'Clery. Ob. circa 1643. From his <i>Book of Pedigrees</i> , in the Royal Irish Academy.	By Duaid MacFirbis. Ob. 1670. From <i>The Book of Lecan</i> , in the Royal Irish Academy.	By Roger O'Farrell. Vivens 1711. From his <i>Linea Antiqua</i> , vol. ii., in Ulster's Office, Dublin Castle.
Maolmordha. mac Diarmada. mac Finn. mac Maolechlain. mac Finn.	Maelmordha. mac Diarmoda. mac Fion. mac Maelechlain. mac Fion. mac Diarmoda. mac Maelechlain. mac Fion.	Maolmurra. son of Dermot. son of Finn. son of Melaghlin. son of Finn.
mac Coilen. mac Aedh. mac Diarmada. mac Conbroha. mac Aedh. mac Floinn. mac Maolruain. mac Corcran. mac Floinn. mac Deomasaigh. mac Fogartach. mac Mughron. mac Floinn. mac Deomasaigh. mac Corcran. mac Maolughra. mac Conchobhar. mac Aedh.	mac Cuilen. mac Aedh. mac Diarmoda. mac Conbroda. mac Aedh. mac Flaoin.	son of Coilen. son of Hugh. son of Dermot. son of Cubrogha. son of Hugh. son of Flan.
mac Tomoltach. mac Flann-da-congal. mac Deomasaigh.	mac Diomasaich. mac Corcran. mac Maelughra. mac Conchobhar. mac Aedh.	son of Dempsey. son of Corcran. son of Maolughra. son of Conor. son of Hugh. son of Donnell. son of Tumultagh. son of Flann-da-Conall. son of Dempsey. son of Congal. son of Foranan. son of Maoluva. son of Cathal.
	mac Tomultach. mac Flan-da-Congal. mac Diomasaich. mac Congal. mac Foranain. mac Maolumha. mac Cathail. mac Bruithe. mac Eoghain. mac Nathi. mac Rossa Failghe. mac Cathoeir Mor.	son of Owen of Breen-da-Choga. son of Nathi. son of Ross Failghe. son of Cathoir more.

¹ From Rossa Faly, eldest son of Cahir more, were descended the septs of O'Connor of Offaly, O'Dempsey, O'Dunne, O'Byrne, O'Toole, and MacGilla-Mocholmog.

In the columns of the O'Dempsey Pedigrees, above given, it will be noticed that the line has been brought down to Maelmorra O'Dempsey, Chief of Clanmaliere, who lived in the fifteenth century. This line will now be continued to the death of the third and last Viscount Clanmaliere, which took place in 1690.

Maelmorra was succeeded in the leadership of the clan by his son Cahir, who was father of Hugh O'Dempsey, "Chief Captain of his Nation."

This Hugh must have died previous to the year 1558, as in that year the "Annals of the Four Masters" state that his eldest son Uaithne, or Owny, was then (The) O'Dempsey. The latter is recorded as having been pardoned in 1550, but for what crime is not stated. He is described as of Ballybrittas, in the Queen's County, and his death took place in 1576, when the Irish Annals state that he was treacherously slain by Lisagh mac Neill O'More, in his own King's County Castle of Clonygowan. Thirteen years before his death he surrendered his territory (or as much as his clan then possessed) to the Crown, and obtained a regrant of it from the Queen in 1563, to be held in tail male by the service of a twentieth part of a knight's fee, at a certain rent. There were several conditions attached to this grant: for instance, nineteen horsemen were to be maintained for the service of the Crown. The usual plough-day, for each plough on the lands, was to be given for the use of, and at the time appointed by, the Constable of the Castle of Philipstown. The sons and principal servants of the grantee were to adopt the English tongue, dress, and manners as far as they reasonably could; the Brehon law and Irish taxes were to be abolished; fords, bridges, pavements, and passes were to be kept open and serviceable; the Lord Deputy's hostings were to be attended with armed retainers; and on the 1st of September annually all the men under the government of the grantee between the ages of sixteen and sixty, who bore arms, were to be mustered for the inspection of the Constable or Sheriff. Women with dowers or jointures out of the lands were bound to similar conditions. The grantee had to live on his estate, and was not allowed to alienate it, nor to marry or fraternise with any Irish not amenable to the English laws.

The lands thus granted were to be held in tail male by Owny and his male heirs, with remainder, in default of male heirs, to his brothers Turlough (or Terence), and Dermot "ore" O'Dempsey, and their heirs, failing which the lands were to revert to the Crown.

A King's County Exchequer Inquisition (No. 12 of Elizabeth)

states that "Onie mc Hugh O'Dempsie, late of Clongawnagh," died on the 3rd of September, 1576, without male issue; that his brother Terence had also died without male issue; and that Sir Terence O'Dempsey¹ was the next heir, viz.—son and heir of Dermot "ore," brother of the said Owny and Terence, sons of Hugh O'Dempsey.

Dermot "ore" (i.e. the pale) had at least two other children, Lisagh O'Dempsey, of Clonyhurk, in the King's County, as well as a daughter named Egidia, or Gyles, wife of Ross mac Conley M'Geoghegan, of Moycashel, Chief of Kineleagh, in the County Westmeath, who was slain in 1580. She survived him, and in 1582 received from the Crown a grant for life, of the lands of Rathnemodagh and Atteduff, in the County Westmeath, late the possessions of Brian M'Geoghegan, attainted. And again in 1585 she is mentioned as obtaining a lease from George Colley, of the Monastery of White-Friars of Kilcormac (now called Frankford), in the King's County.

Dermot "ore" O'Dempsey died previous to the year 1565, as his widow, "Elinor Dempsey, of Ballibrittas, widow," received a pardon in June of that year.² As mentioned above, his eldest son was Sir Terence O'Dempsey, Knt., who became his uncle's heir in 1576. As he was a minor at this time, a grant of his wardship and marriage, as well as the custody of his inheritance, was made to Francis Cosby, "of Leshenhall, County of Dublin, Esq." (ancestor of the Cosbys of Stradbally, in the Queen's County), for a fine of £50.³

In 1578 Sir Terence was aged nineteen, and then unmarried.⁴ In 1581 he was of full age, as in that year, for a fine of £20, he was granted the livery of his estates.⁵ He appears, too, to have married at an early age, as in the same year he received permission from the Crown to alienate certain lands in the King's and Queen's Counties to John Dongan, of Dublin, Gent., and William Head, of Balfeaghan, County Meath, yeoman, for the use of his wife, Mary, daughter of Sir Maurice FitzGerald, Knt., of Lackagh, County Kildare, so as to settle a jointure on her.⁶

The Queen's County portion of the Clanmaliere territory belonging to Sir Terence, and his uncle before him, has already been given in detail in Volume iv, p. 187, of *THE JOURNAL*, so

For the sake of distinction he is here called *Sir Terence*, though he was not knighted till the year 1599.

² Eliz. Fiants, Nos. 885 and 1607.

³ Eliz. Fiant, No. 3397.

⁴ King's County Ex. Inq., No. 12 of Eliz.

⁵ Eliz. Fiant, No. 3830.

⁶ Eliz. Fiant, No. 3945.

that it is only necessary now to give a list of his lands in the King's County and County Kildare. This is to be found in a King's County Chancery Inquisition,¹ taken at Philipstown on the 25th September, 1617, for the purpose of ascertaining how the lands were held, their extent, and what customs, services, and rents were due from them to the Crown (as far as the town-land names can be identified, they are given in a separate column). In the names of the jurors, which have been copied from the original Inquisition, it will be noticed that in many cases the surnames are not given. Thus the first name which appears simply means William, son of Cahir; and there is nothing further to go upon to identify him as an O'Dempsey, an O'Connor, an O'Molloy, or any member of other neighbouring Irish septs.

Jurors :—

William mcCaher, of Ballaboy.	}	Gents.
Turlagh mcTeige, of Gortineur.		
Rorie O'Dugan, of Corra.		
Neale Moore, of Durres.		
Shane mcferrall, of Ballikelly.		
Callough mcKeadough, of Lealoughmore.		
Oliver Flud, of Kilclonfert.		
Theobald Fox, of Garreduff.		
Shane mcKegan, of Clenally.		
Brian mcKegan, of Ballinvogher.		
William Warren, of Phillipston.		
Rorie oge, of the same.		
Charles Brady, of the same.		
Richard O'Rourke, of the same.		
Teige mcBreene, of Kalles.		

The Inquisition then goes on to state that :—

“The Jurors being duly sworne and chardged upon their corporall oathes, do find and present that the late Queene Elizabeth of famous memorie by her Lettres pattents bearing date at Dublin the 18th day of December in the thirteenth yeare (i.e., in 1570) of her most prosperous Raigne of England France and Ireland, under her highnes greate seale of that her said Realme of Irelande, did give and (re)grant unto Owen mcHugh O'Dempsie, Esquire, deceased, all and singuler the Lordships & Mannors, Castles, townes, villages, hamletts, lands, tenements, rectories, tithes, advowsons, fishings, woods, underwoods, rents, services,

¹ No. 12 of James I.

privileges, and hereditaments, hereafter following, her Majestie being then thereof seised in her demesne of fee in right of her Crowne; viz." :—¹

NAMES ON THE SIX-INCH
ORDNANCE SURVEY
MAPS.

Baheenakeeran.

The towne, lands, and hereditaments, called or knowne by the name of *Rahinaghyrrinn*, being two plowe-lands containing by Estimation eight score acres arrable land, more or less, with thappurtenances, of the countrie measure; which now is in the ocupacion of Morough O'Dempsie, Connor O'Guyn (? Quinn), and Moyler macShane, as tenants at will of the said Sir Terrence O'Dempsie. And lieth environed for the most parte with the greate bogg called *Mongemore*,² and meareth with the lands of *Farnemorghán & Moyleigh*;³ and is worth by the yeare besides all reprises 13s. 4d.

[The remaining descriptions of the townlands, which follow below, are all similarly worded; but, to save repetition, the extracts will be shortened.]

Ballintemple.

Ballinetample, two plowe lands, now in the ocupacion of Patrick macGarrett O'Dempsie; and lieth from the lands of Raghirne (? *Rahinaghyrrin*) aforesaid North, and meareth in parte with *Farnomorghán* and *Moyleigh* aforesaid.⁴

The name *Kilclownbrennan* is marked down as lying in the Townland of *Ballaghassaan*.

Kilclonbrenan, half a plowland, in the ocupacion of Patrick macGarrett O'Dempsie; and lieth from the lands of *Ballentample* aforesaid North, and meareth with the bogg in *Moyleigh* and *Farnomorghán* aforesaid.

**Ballynakill.
? Gorteenkeel.**

Ballinakille and Ballinthill (or Ballinchyll), three quarters of a plowland, in the ocupacion of Shane macDermott O'Dempsie; and lieth from the lands of *Kilclonbrenan* aforesaid West, and meareth in the bogg aforesaid with *Clonman* (? *Clonnadde*) and *Clonaragh*.

Clonad & Clonarrow, in the
Barony of Lower
Philipstown.

¹ In the old townland names which follow, the various forms they are written in, in other sources, are given in brackets.

A ploughland contained 80 Irish acres.

² I.e., Moin mor (anglicised Moanmore), or great Bog.

³ On the Map of Offaly and Leix, circa 1563, these names appear as FERAN OMVEGHAN (i.e., O'Murraghan's land), and MVILIGH. They occupy the southern portion of the King's County Barony of Coolestown, and lay in the O'Connor territory of Offaly.

⁴ In another Inquisition, Dizart, Diskart, or Desert, and Garrymony, are mentioned along with Ballintemple.

<p>NAMES ON THE SIX-INCH ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPS.</p>	<p><i>Rathfenistowne or Rathfianston</i>),¹ one plowland, in the occupacion of Phelym mac Dermott O'Dempsie ; and lieth from the lands aforesaid West, and meareth with the lands of Clonnadde aforesaid, and upon a gutter (? drain) or meare within the woods of <i>Derryrougher North</i>.</p>
<p>Ballyduff.</p>	<p><i>Ballyegoive, alias Balliduff</i>, one ploughland, now in the occupacion of Turlagh mac Murtagh, and Owen mac Lisaugh O'Dempsie ; and lieth from the lands aforesaid South, and meareth with a mayne bogg of either side.</p>
<p>Ballintogher.</p>	<p><i>Gurtinemanan (or Gortynemenan) and Ballintogher</i>, one ploughland, now in the occupacion of Sir Terrence O'Dempsie ; and lieth from the lands aforesaid South, and meareth upon a mayne bogg upon either side.</p>
<p>Ballychristal.</p>	<p><i>Gurtinegapple and Ballicrestle</i>, three quarters of a plowland, now in the occupacion of Sir Terence O'Dempsie ; and lieth from the lands aforesaid South, and meareth with the lands of Dougagh (?) parcell of <i>Geshell</i> in parte, and the lands of the said Sir Terrence, called <i>Rathen</i>, in parte.</p>
<p>Geashill.</p>	
<p>Raheen.</p>	
<p>Ballykean.</p>	<p><i>Balleighene (Ballykean, alias Killockeene)</i>, one plowland, now in the occupacion of Phelym mac Garrett O'Dempsie ; and lieth from the lands aforesaid East, and meareth with the great bogge on either side.</p>
<p>Enaghan (Cushina).</p>	<p><i>Enaghen (and Cashiny)</i>, 12 acres, now in the occupacion of the said Phelym ; and lieth East from the said lands, and enviroind round with greate boggs.</p>
<p>Kilcooney.</p>	<p><i>Kilchowne</i>, one ploughland, now in the occupacion of Gillanow mac Edmond & Connor O'Downagan ; and lieth from the lands of Balleighene South, and meareth upon the greate bogge in parte and the lands of Urneigh in parte.²</p> <p><i>Corbalee</i>, half a ploweland, now in the occupacion of Gillanow mac Edmond & Connor O'Downagan aforesaid ; and lieth from the lands aforesaid South, and meareth upon the mayne bogge.</p>

¹ "Ratheenebegg and Coolenegormock" are added in another Inquisition.

² The Fiants of Elizabeth (Nos. 596 and 1654) mention the townland of Kylockrobert, or Killokebrobart, after Kilchowne.

NAMES ON THE SIX-INCH
ORDNANCE SURVEY
MAPS.

Urney.

Nowrny, one plowland now in the occupation of Sir Terrence ; and lieth from the lands aforesaid West, and meareth with the mayne bogg in parte and the towne of Rahin in parte.

Tirecoughlin & Killoghean, 30 acres in the occupation of Sir Terrence ; and lieth between the lands of Kilchowne and the Nowrny.

Farrendowkbane (or *Farrendernoybane*, *Farrendaybane*), 20 acres, in the occupation of Sir Terrence ; and lieth from the lands of Nowrny West, and *Ballenesaugh* parcell of the Earle of Kildare's lands called Geshill.

? Raheen.

Rahine-Tirelevalee (or *Rany-tyrrelaghe*), containing a castle, towne, and 15 acres, in the occupation of the said Sir Terrence ; and lieth from the lands aforesaid South, and meareth with the said Sir Terrence's owne lands.

Rathfate (or *Rathfatt*), 7 acres, in the occupation of the said Sir Terrence ; and lieth from the lands aforesaid South, and meareth with Sir Terrence's owne lands.

Down.

Kilmanoge is marked down on the Townland of Aghanvilla.

Coulenecleragh (or *Coolenegeragh*), *Kilmalenock* (or *Killm^cKnock*, alias *Killmalltinoge*) *Downehenyn*, and *Entaghameanagh*,¹ 84 acres, in the occupation of Sir Terrence ; and lieth from the aforesaid lands of Rahen and Rathfate South-West, and meareth upon a River called the *Ennie*.²

Ballinvoher.

Ballinevore, half a plowland, now in the occupation of Connor mac Swyne ; and lieth from the lands aforesaid East, meared by the river aforesaid.

? Ard.

Ardiernien (*Ardeneryn* or *Enterdierin*) & *Ballywirin* (or *Ballywoorny*), one plowland, in the occupation of Owen O'Dempsie ; lying South-West from the lands of *Downehan*, and meareth upon the river aforesaid in parte, and the lands of Geshell in parte.

¹ Another Inquisition mentions Cooleona and Glanmunkellagh.

² This is the stream which supplies the mill at Gorteenard (Sheet 26 of the King's Co.), but its name is not marked down on the map. The townland of "Kyllokene," which is given in the list in the Fiants after that of Entaghameanagh, is left out here.

NAMES ON THE SIX-INCH
ORDNANCE SURVEY
MAPS.

Ballymacrossan.

Ballymackcrissan (or Ballym'Gillecrossan), one ploweland, in the occupation of the said Owen ; and lieth South-East from the lands aforesaid, and meareth upon O'Doines Countrie.

[The O'Dunne Territory of I Regan was co-extensive with the present Queen's County Barony of Tinnahinch.]

? Gurteenard.

Gurtyneenasse (or Gurtinenace, alias Gortinfassy), a quarter ploweland, containing a Water-mill, in the occupation of the said Owen O'Dempsie ; and lieth North from the lands aforesaid, and meareth upon the little river aforesaid.

**Clonygowan,
Sranure.**

Tooreen.

"Bayckeeghecrawe" is probably now the Townland called **Bogtown**, on which is marked Templeshenane.

Clownegaumnagh, Cooledonagh, Shraghnure, Dergwilliam (or Derguillan), Tyreene, Bayckeeghecrawe, & Temple-Shenett (or Temple-Shannert), being two plowlands, containing a Castle, towne, and 8 score acres ; in the occupation of the said Owen O'Dempsie ; and meareth upon the River aforesaid North, and is invironed West with greate boggs.

Kilcappagh.

Killeck, alias Killeene, alias Ballughkellin, Kilkepugh, alias Ballynowlownlagh, Liscaylagh, alias Deirynaghboylagh (or Derryneboly) and Ballynecloinagh (alias Kilreagh), one plowland, in the occupation of Edmond O'Behan & Rorie O'Behan ; and lieth from the lands aforesaid East in parte, and meareth with a gutter or river called *Laghnaghor*.

? Clonyquin.

Clonehoigin, one ploweland, in the occupation of Owen O'Dempsie ; and lieth from the lands aforesaid . . . , and meareth upon the lands of Cloneherke.

**Clonyhurk,
Cooltycanon.**

Cloncherke & Coiletecanan (or Coyltecanagh), one ploweland, in the occupation of Lysaugh O'Dempsie, without any estate thereof made unto him by the said Sir Terrence or any of his ancestors ; and lieth from the lands of Clonegawnagh South-East, and meareth with the woods & boggs to the River of the Barrough (Barrow).

Shanlowhert (or Shanelongfort, Enshanloughert, Shanlougher, alias Kilmaclege), half a ploweland, now in the occupation of the said Lysaugh in like manner, and lieth from the lands aforesaid East, and meareth upon the river of the Barrowe South-East.

**Kilkeeran,
Rathmore.**

Kilkeran & Rathmore (or Enraghmore), one ploweland, now in the occupation of the said Sir Terrence ; and lieth from the lands aforesaid South, and meareth upon a mayne bogg North.¹

¹ Another Inquisition adds Portnahinch and Garryhinch.

NAMES ON THE SIX-INCH
ORDNANCE SURVEY
MAPS.

Kilmalogue.

Derryvilla.

Graignefune (or Graignefinney),¹ Ballycoddell, Kilmalack (or Kilmalagaghe), Enaghen (or Enaghcore), Derrivill, & Teighinire, half a plowland in the occupation of Sir Terrence; and lieth from the lands of Rathmore East, and meareth upon the River of Barrough.

[The remaining names which follow probably all lay in the County Kildare, Barony of West Offaly.]

Elerdenne (or Elerdyne), Gallaghnoghare (or Gallancoghrye), Shainemock, & Pollagh-mennan, 5 acres, now in the occupation of the said Sir Terrence; and is meared upon everie side with greate boggs.

Cloneghter & Cloneoghter, one quarter ploughland, in the said Sir Terrence is possession; and is meared with the River of the Barrowe West, and mayne boggs & Woods North and East.

Derryoughter.

Deroghtrigh (or Dereoghter) and Colghill, 3 acres in Murtagh O'Dempsey his possession; and lieth between the River called Fennoragh (now the Finnerie) and a great mayne bogg of Derraghlagh (now called the Derryvullagh or Monavullagh Bog).

Gorteen.

Gortincoullan (or Gurtenshanllon), alias Gurteeneconlane, 5 acres, in Hugh mac Brian (O'Dempsey's) is widows occupation; and lieth upon the River of Barrough aforesaid West.

Lughil.

Leoghill (or Loghyn) and Megog, three quarters of a plowland, in the said widows possession; and lieth upon the lands aforesaid, and abutteth North upon the lands of Monasterevan.

**Killeen.
Kilbeg.
Kilpatrick.**

Killyn, Kilbegg, & Kilpatrick (alias Garry-ridder, alias Knight's Garden), three-quarters of a plowland, now possessed by Murtagh O'Dempsey; and meareth upon the lands of Loughill upon the North-West, and upon the river or forde of Ballibreckan East, and the lands of the Earle of Kildare South.

Ballybrackan is now the Parish name, but not of a townland. Probably **Riverstown**, in which lie St. Brigid's church and well, is the modern Townland name.

¹ "And the woods called Clonea," in a later Inquisition.

NAMES ON THE SIX-INCH
ORDNANCE SURVEY
MAPS.

**? Rathconnell.
Ardellis.**

Doughecloghonnills (or *Endaghecloghannolle*, alias *Cloghtonell*), *Aghentrench* (alias *Ardelly*), and *Clonamore*, one quarter plowland, now in the possession of Walter fitz Gerralt, as tenant for certaine yeares yet to come to the said Sir Terrence; and lieth invironed with a river in parte & mayne bogg on the other side and upon the Countie Kildare East.¹

Clonnabegg, 5 acres, now in the possession of Sir Adam Loftus, but past in lettres pattents made unto Owen O'Dempsie, dated the Eighteenth day of December in the thirteenth yeare of the late Queene Eliz: raigne (i.e., in 1570).

Coolagh.

Killock, one quarter plowland, in the possession of Walter fitz Gerrott, as tenant of the said Sir Terrence for certaine yeares yet to come; and lieth upon the lands of *Moylerstown* upon one side, and the little river on the other side.

Mylerstown.

Ballynagalliagh. *Ballynegallagh* (or *Ballinecalliagh*, alias *Calliaghstowne*), half a ploughland in the occupacion of Morish fitz Thomas (Fitz Gerald of Lackagh), but passed in the said pattent of XIII Eliz: (i.e., 1570) unto Owen O'Dempsie as aforesaid with the like remainder.

The above lands (from the name Elerdenne) all lie in the County Kildare to the south of Monasterevin.

The Jurors also stated that:—

“Morish fitz Gerrott maketh clayme unto the parcells of land called Polloghmennen and Shainemock.

“That Lysaugh O'Dempsie maketh clayme to the two parcells of land called Cloneghter & Cloneoghter.

“That Shane mac Francis maketh clayme to Gurtyncullen.

“That Sir Adam Loftus maketh clayme to Killyn, Kilbegg, and Kilpatrick, as well as to Clonnoghbegg.

“That Garrett fitz Phillip fitz Gerralt (of Allen) maketh a like clayme there unto. All of which claymes wee find, and save unto them.

“That Murtagh O'Dempsie holdeth now the same by lease for 21 yeares, by demise thereof to him made by Sir Terrence O'Dempsie, bearing date the last day of November, 1604, which lease and estate wee find alsoe to be in force. And the like demise & lease thereof to the said Murtagh made the last of Februarie Anno Dni. 1603 by the said Sir Terrence O'Dempsie, & Owen O'Dempsie his sonne & heire.”

The Jurors further state that the late Queen Elizabeth by letters Patent, dated at Dublin on the 18th of December, 1570,

¹ A later Inquisition also mentions “Templeshonnes, alias Templeshonnett, Ballyneclenagh, Derryglogh, and Killtoole.”

did give and grant to the said Owen mac Hugh O'Dempsey the following undermentioned lordships, castles, towns, lands, &c., "scituate lying and being in the Territorie of Clanmalerie, in the King's Countie (now Co. Kildare), aforesaid," viz.—

NAMES ON THE SIX-INCH ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPS.	Shraghmillaghroo (or Shrarowe, <i>alias</i> Mullagh-roo), & Kyltomult.
Mullaghroe.	Killentryme. Ballynaclogh. Killmore (or Kylmurre), and Cancore, 30 acres. Kilcorker and Raymelett, 34 acres. Aghamoore, 38 acres.
Shindala.	Syndill, 38 acres.
Ummeras.	Umrose, 18 acres.
Ballyneage.	Shraghfekill, Ballycoole, and Ballyknock (<i>alias</i> Ballyconnoke, & Killineknawoke), 52 acres.
Ballykelly. Clondoun.	Ballikelle, Clondoune, and Gortinfin, containing a ruinous Castle, a watermill, and 44 acres.
Coolsickin.	Shraghmahon, 21 acres. Culsuckyne, 30 acres. Clonghine (or Clonkyne), 26 acres. Cappoughkrevyn (or Kepaghekrewene), 8 acres. Knockanebreaghagh, 5 acres.

All which lands are "parcells of the 'Terretorie of Clanmalery'; and were at the time of the taking of the Inquisition in the possession and occupation "of one Margerie fitz James, the widow of Thomas fitz Morish fitz Gerrott" (of Lackagh, Co. Kildare).

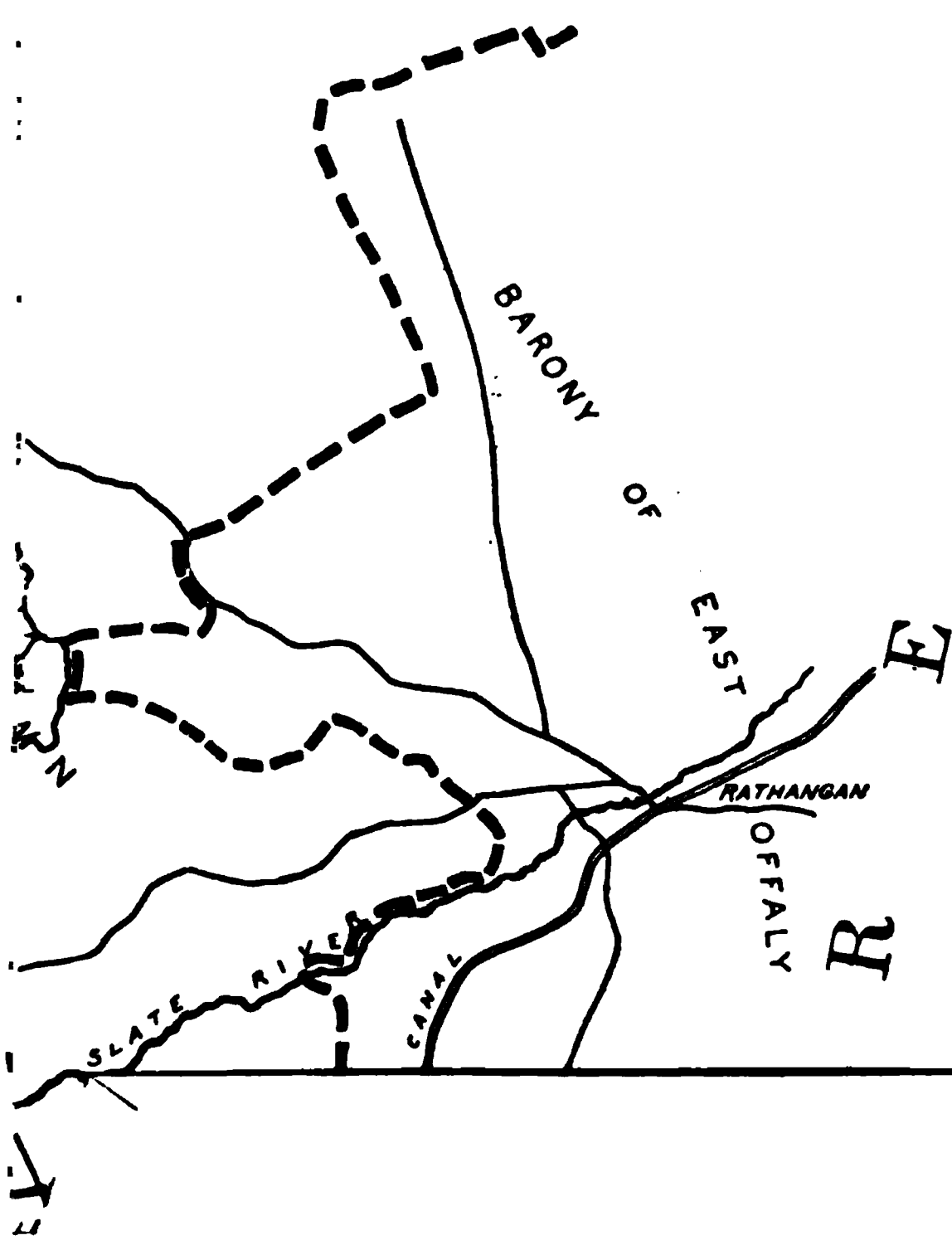
The above lands all lie in the County Kildare, to the North of Monasterevin.

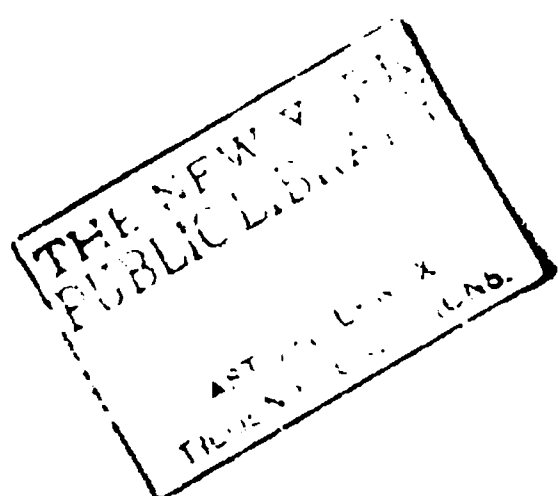
A curious feature in the old townland-names of the King's County portion of Clanmalieri, is the number of them not now in use, as well as the number of names now used as townland-names which are not mentioned in the Inquisitions. This is clearly seen when consulting the 6-inch Ordnance Survey Maps. In the latter case on:—

Sheet 19. The following are unaccounted for:—Derry-cricket, Bracknagh, Pidgeon Park, Ballagh-assaan (including "Kilclownbrennan"), and Walsh Island.

Sheet 26. Raheenbeg, Kilbeg, Garrymona (including Cashlan Brock), Aghanvilla (including Kilmanoge), Fearnamona, and Bogtown (including Templeshenane, Ballyshear, Trasinoge, Moneengaugagh, and Curragh).

[To face page 420.]





Sheet 27. Bunnagappagh, Coolagarry (including Derries), Monavane. [On Raheenakeeran Townland appear Coolnagillah, Relic Churchyard, Waspen, and Derries; and on Cushina Townland the names Glashawakeeragh and Lough Lurgan.]

Sheet 33. Backwood, Derreen (including Crittaghglass, Rawagh, and Derryneel), Killeen, Benfield, Shanderry, Magheraskeagh, Barranagh (including Derries and Hammerlane), Garryhinch, and Annamoe. [On Rathmore Townland appears Coolnacosau; and on Kilcapagh appear Bealough, Magherabane, and Boherdeeragh.]

Sheet 34. Derryounce; Bishop's Wood; Clondoolusk; and Tinnacrannagh and Traskan, both of which, however, belonged to the Manor of Lea, on the opposite side of the Barrow.

In 1591 Terence O'Dempsey, in a Pardon granted to him, is described as late Sheriff of the King's County.¹ In the following year a Commission, consisting of Sir Pierce fitz James FitzGerald, of Ballyshannon, Co. Kildare, Knt.; Captain Thomas Lee (of Castlemartin); Christopher Flatesbury, Esq., learned in the laws; and Michael Kettelwell and Terence O'Dempsey, gentlemen, was appointed to enquire whether the lands of Beardeth (Bert, near Athy) and Newtown were in the possession of Captain Humphrey Mackworth at the time he was slain in the Queen's service; as the Queen was anxious that his son, Garrett Mackworth, should possess the lands his father had purchased from Thomas Woulf or Wolfe.²

On the 22nd May, 1599, Terence O'Dempsey was knighted by the Earl of Essex, Lord Deputy of Ireland, in reward for his faithful services to the Crown, during his expedition against the Southern Geraldines. When the Deputy had entered the Queen's County, by way of Athy, *en route* for Maryborough, just previous to the fight in the Pass of Cashel (since known as the Pass of the Plumes), he proceeded to Sir Terence's Castle of Ballybrittas, in which were confined two or three noted rebels, who were conveyed on to the Fort of Leix (i.e., Maryborough) and handed over to the Constable, Sir Francis Rush, who was

¹ Eliz. Fiant, No. 5601.

² *Ib.*, No. 5771.

ordered to behead them, and fix their heads over the gate of the Fort.¹

In August of this same year the Crown deemed it wisest to secure pledges for the good faith of the Irish chiefs then loyal to the Government; in Sir Terence's case, he offered his sons Owny and James, stipulating that the former should be sent to the Baron of Delvin, and the latter should remain at school in Dublin.²

Though Sir Terence remained loyal, yet it is stated that in 1600 "Glasny and Lisagh O'Dempsey, with the retinue of the O'Dempseys, were in Rebellion."³

About the middle of 1600 the Government entertained some doubts as to Sir Terence's loyalty, but their fears were groundless. This occurred at the time of the capture of Thomas, 10th Earl of Ormonde, by Owny mac Rory O'More, which took place at Corranduff, near Ballyragget, in the County of Kilkenny, on the 10th April, 1600. The Earl was detained prisoner in a castle of the FitzPatricks' called Gortnaclea, in the Queen's County, and from there, after a time, removed to Sir Terence O'Dempsey's Castle of Ballybrittas. On the 14th of May Sir Geoffrey Fenton, Secretary in Ireland, wrote to Sir Robert Cecil that:—

"The Earl of Ormonde had sent to Sir Terence O'Dempsey, to have the use of one of his castles for his Lordship's more ease, till his traitorous taker might consider further of his enlargement; now this morning I have received advice that the Earl is come to Ballybrittas, the said O'Dempsey's Castle, and there guarded by twenty of Onie's (Owny O'More) men, whom he trusted most. They brought him thither by night, not suffering the bonnaughts to know of it, lest they might attempt to rescue him; and the more to abuse (? deceive) them, Onie caused a trusty friend of his own, of stature and resemblance like to the Earl, to put on the Earl's night Gown, which he was wont to wear, and directed him in that fashion to walk by the wood side, where the Earl used to walk, whilst Onie, and some twenty others nearest him in trust, put the Earl on Horseback, and brought him to O'Dempsey's Castle.

"This was the manner of their stealing him thither, but what was their secret purpose will not as yet be disclosed; and I see by O'Dempsey's behaviour, in leaving his Castle to Onie to be warded by his kern, that O'Dempsey is apparently revolted, and therefore small hope to the Earl of good measure at his hands."⁴

Sir Geoffrey Fenton's opinion of Sir Terence's conduct was entirely a mistaken one, as placing the Castle at the Earl's

¹ Atkinson's Cal. of State Papers, Ireland.

² *Ib.*

³ *Ib.*

⁴ *Ib.*, p. 177.

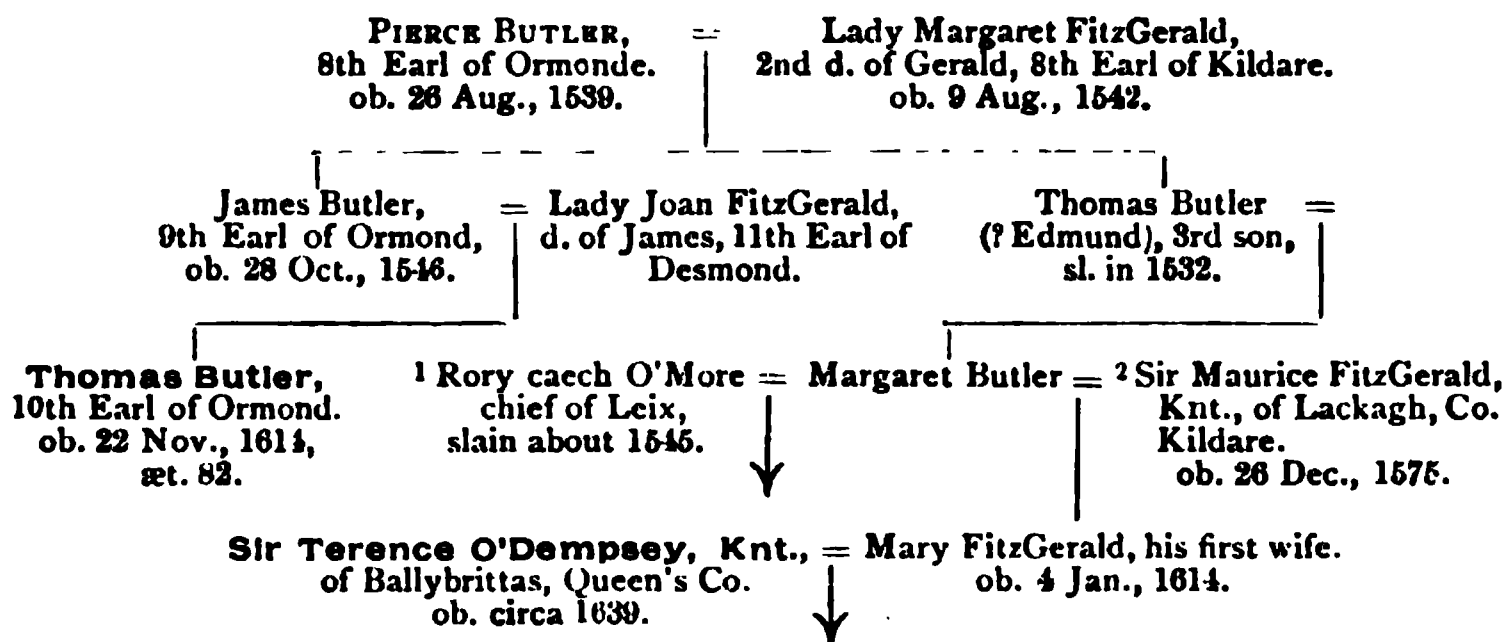
disposal for his greater comfort, was fully sanctioned by Lord Mountjoy, the Lord Deputy, who, as early as the 6th of May, wrote to Sir Terence from Drogheda, as follows:—

“I would be glad to do anything that might tend to the ease or safety of my very good Lord, the Earl of Ormonde, and should take anything you should do, if it were indeed for his benefit, in as good part as if it were done to myself. And when to that end you shall either lend him your house, or do anything else his lordship shall desire, you shall make as great testimony of your loyalty as in any one thing else which you can do.”¹

Sir Terence's desire to befriend the Earl of Ormonde during his captivity was probably due to their kinship as much as anything else. Sir Robert Cecil wrote on one of the pages of a communication he had from Sir Geoffrey Fenton, that:—

“Sir Terence married Mary, the daughter of Margaret, the daughter of Edmund (? Thomas) Butler, the son of Piers Butler, the brother to the Earl of Ormonde.”²

The pedigree here given makes this relationship somewhat clearer:—



On the death of Gerald, 14th Earl of Kildare, in 1612, his son and heir Gerald, 15th Earl, was only seven weeks old (and eventually only lived to the age of close on nine years); consequently his widow, Elizabeth Nugent, daughter of Christopher, 11th Baron of Delvin, took charge of the family estates, including the Manor of Lea, in the Queen's County, in conjunction with Esme Stewart, Earl of March (afterwards Duke of Lennox), who, in 1618, was appointed guardian of George, 16th Earl of Kildare, then a minor. In and before 1622 the Countess found it necessary to take legal proceedings against Sir Terence O'Dempsey in order to prevent his appropriating portions of the

¹ Atkinson's Cal. of State Papers, Ir., p. 149.

² *Ib.*

Manor of Lea. On the 20th March, 1622, the Lord Chancellor, received instructions from King James that—"Whereas wee are informed by our right trusty and wel-beloved cousin, the Earl of March, the Committee (i.e., Guardian) of the body and lands of George Earle of Kildare, our now ward, That there hath been a suite brought in our Courts of King's Bench in that our Realme of Ireland, by Elizabeth, Countess of Kildare, in the behalfe of her sonne Gerrald, late Earle of Kildare, deceased, against Sir Terrance Dempsey, Kt., for certaine lands and hereditaments, parcell of the Manor of Lea, in the Queene's Countie, which the said Terrence doth wrongfully detain from the House of Kildare (as is alleged)," etc., the matter was to be carefully looked into, and the King was to be informed what the best course to adopt had been decided on.¹

The lands in dispute were the townlands of Ballycarroll, Ballyteigheduff, Ballyadin, *alias* Boydonstown, Derrynafunshion, Balliolarde, *alias* Orchardston, Ballinurcher, Clonmany, and Kilmorishill.²

On the 8th July, 1631, the following Order from Charles I was sent to Adam, Viscount Loftus of Ely, and the Earl of Cork, the Lords Justices :—

"We are graciously pleased in consideration of Sir Terence O'Dempsey his faithful service done unto our Crown, whereof we have received good testimony, and for his encouragement to persevere therein, and do hereby require and authorise you to make a grant by letters patent unto the said Sir Terence, of the honour, style, title, dignity, and place of VISCOUNT GLINMALERY³ in the King's and Queen's County, and BARON of PHILIPSTOWN, in the King's County; to have, hold, and enjoy the said honours, styles, titles, dignities, and places of Viscount Glinmalery and Baron of Philipstown, unto the said Sir Terence O'Dempsey, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten and to be begotten, with all rights, privileges, pre-eminences, prerogatives, commodities, and immunities, belonging to the states and degrees of a Viscount and Baron and Pier of that realm, in as large, ample, and beneficial manner as any Viscount and Baron of that our Kingdom doth hold, or ought to hold and enjoy the like degrees."⁴

In 1632, George, 16th Earl of Kildare, being still a minor in 1629, became a ward of Richard, 1st Earl of Cork, whose daughter, Lady Joan Boyle, he married in the following year. Lord Clanmalier was still giving trouble to the Kildare family,

¹ "Leinster Papers" (Carton).

² Queen's Co. Chanc. Inq., No. 6 of James I.

³ *Recte* Clanmalier; this is a strange error to be so early in existence.

⁴ Morrin's Cal. of Patent and Close Rolls, vol. iii., p. 614.

as is shown by the following letter, which was endorsed by the Earl of Kildare, thus:—"John ffz Gerald of Kildare, his letter about the buisines between me and the Viscount Glinmaliry."

The letter itself reads:—

"Good Captⁿ.

"I understand that the suit betwixt my lord of Kildare and the Lo. of Lyragh is like to goe against my lord, as the reports goes in these parts, which will be a great encouragement for others to presume to oppose themselves against my lo., that his lopp. should be overthrown in this first suit that he begann, I think it were not amisse that my Lord of Corke had sent for the widow of Walterstowne, for I am confident that shee may help my lo. very much in this suit, and withall shee hath articles of agreement, that past betwixt her husband and Sr. Terence for this land in controversie, if my lo. cann gett theis articles from her, things will doe well for my lord.

"There is one Dennish Lynch, that hath be a soldier to the Lord of Valentia, and is one of the guard in the Castle there, that hath been cessed upon Clonane and Killimulline a long tyme as parcell of Lea, his wittnes as I take it wilbee necessary.

"There is one Shane Quine that is an elder brother, sonn of Mathew Quine whose father lived under my Lord of Kildare att Clonyne, Killmulline, and Kilmarch, which hath as I am informed, some writings that might strick dead this buisines.

"Thomas ffz Gerald of Clonbolg is the partie that told me, that himselfe hath seen theis writings.

"There is another old man that lived a soldier in the Low Countries, whose father was banished by Owny m^cHugh in the tyme that old Garret Earle of Kildare was in restraynt in England, this old man Dermot O'Demsey is of the Sept or Slught Mullroeny, that past this land to my lo. of Kildare. I have seene some auntient papers my selfe with this man, both in English and Irish, that concerneth these parcells.

"I pray you learn if either of these may serve in any stead for to forward this suit, signify my lo. Lord of Corke his pleasure unto me in that behalfe, and I will bee ready to observe, etc.

"John Lawlesse is one of the adverse part, is principall witness which should not be accepted in regard that his master hyred him of purpose to play the knave in this buisines, as I do firmly beleave.

"This being all, I comitt you to God. I rest your assured loving friend.
March 29th, 1632.

"John ffz Gerald."

[Addressed to:—"His worthy and loving friend Captⁿ. Robert Smyth, theis."']

"The widow of Walterstowne," mentioned at the beginning of the letter, was Ellis, daughter of Henry Daviles, of Killeshin, in the Queen's County, and widow of Walter FitzGerald, of Walterstown (who died on the 7th August, 1629), son of James

¹ "Leinster Papers" (Carton), vol. i., p. 247. Robert Smyth was a retainer of the Earl of Cork, and resided in Dublin.

FitzGerald, of Drinnanstown, who is thus mentioned in a King's County Chancery Inquisition in 1612¹:—

“On 12th March, 1576, the lands of Harristowne, Ballirickard, and Ballemoyler *alias* Meylerstowne, which lie in the King's County (now in the County Kildare), and are parcells of the Manor of Clinmalyry, late the possessions of the O'Dempseys, were granted to one James FitzGerald, of Drynanstowne, Gent., 3rd son of Redmond FitzGerald, Esq. (of Timahoe, County Kildare), and his heirs for ever. That when the said James held possession of these lands, he built a thatched house and village in Harristowne, which were destroyed by the Mores and Dempseys, who burned all his goods and chattels there. After this he went to reside at Walterstowne, near the aforesaid lands, from whence he superintended the works and operations at Harristowne.”

James FitzGerald, of Drinnanstown, died on the 24th June, 1618, and his wife, Mary Wogan (daughter of William Wogan, of Rathcoffey), on the 15th April, 1624. They were buried at St. Brigid's Cathedral, Kildare, where their tomb-slab still exists.

On the 5th February, 1632, Ellis FitzGerald, *alias* Davills, “widow of Walterstowne,” petitioned the Earl of Kildare for a further lease of the lands of “ffasagh-nearler,” *alias* Ballybrackan, near Kildare.²

About the year 1636 Owen or Owny O'Dempsey, eldest son of Sir Terence, petitioned the King that the lands of his father then held might be secured to him (his father); he showed that:—

“The great uncle of Owyn macHugh Dempsey, being a man of power in that realm of Ireland, was much employed in the wars of Mary and Elizabeth against the Rebels there, upon the settlement of that plantation of Leix and Offaly, and other Territories, wherein he lost his two brothers, Terence and Dermot, and so finally his own life.

“In reward, Queen Elizabeth granted to Owyn, at the beginning of her reign, certain lands in that plantation. His family possessed them for about eighty years till now.

“His father is, however, questioned for his estate upon the Defective Titles Commission (appointed in 1633). He petitioned three years ago for the benefit of that Commission, and is willing to raise his rent 50 per cent. He prays for letters in his (father's) favour to the Deputy.”³

A year or so before Sir Terence's death he lost his eldest son Owny, who died at his Castle of Clonygowan in 1638, in the forty-fifth year of his age.⁴ He had married three times, and left a numerous issue. His eldest son, Sir Christopher, however,

¹ No. 9 of James I.

² Letters of George, 16th Earl of Kildare (Carton).

³ Mahaffy's Cal. of State Papers, Ir., p. 281 (Vol. for 1647-60).

⁴ “Sir Terence O'Dymysie's eldest son is twenty years of age” (in 1613), p. 459 of Russell's Cal. of State Papers, Ir.

died before him without issue, so that his second son, Lewis, became Sir Terence's heir. A copy of Owny's will is in the Dublin Record Office. From it the copy given below was made :—

“In Dei Nomine Amen.

“The foure & twentieth day of februarye, 1637.

“I Owine Demsie of Cloniguaine in the King's Countie, Esqr., being crased in bodie yet sounde in mynde, and of perfect memorie (God be praised) doe make this my last Will & Testament in writing, In manner & forme following.

“Imprimis. I doe committ my soule unto Almighty God my Maker and Redeemer, and my bodie to be buried in the franciscan Abbey of Killihie.¹

“Item. I will and ordaine all my debts to be paid out of my goods and chattells and the Easter rents next ensuinge the date hereof without delay or contradiction.

“Item. I will and declare my welbeloved sonne Lewis Demsie to be my lawfull heire (as he ought to be), and to succeede me in all my lands rights titles and interest, etc.

“Item. I will and ordaine that all my silver plate be perpetually ioyned and remaine to my Mannor house of Clonigauine, without power to myne heire to alienate any of the said plate to any other use.

“Item. According to a ffeoffment made by my lord father to certaine uses wherein he did limitt & give power both unto his lopp. and me, That such daughter as I had at the time of my death unpreferred, That he and I should charge our estate with their portions as we did since, wherefore by vertue of that power I limitt and appoint that my foure daughters unpreferred, namely Marie, Margaret, Ellenor, & Cicilie shall have every of them 300^{li} ster. upon our estate, if my lord father doe soe think itt fitting, or as otherwise itt shall please his lordshipp.

“Item. I committ my youngest son James to the curteous care of my wife the lady Taffe.

“Item. I doe declare in this my last Will & Testament that the 400^{li} mortgaged upon Arde, Ballymacichrossan, and Rathmore, are of my owne proper and personall debts, which I pray my loving wife the lady Taffe to accept soe, as itt appeared under my hand & seale in another instrument.

“Item. I doe discharge acquitt and exonerate Rosse Dempsie mcfialie from all sume and summes of my rents or goods by him received afore the date hereof. And doe accept and allowe his accounts for the same, And moreover doe acknowledge myselfe to be indebted unto the said Rosse over and above 5^{li}. ster. xii^d.

“Item. I will and ordaine that my younge coulte that is in the stable of this towne, be given unto my man Richard Bathe and 40s. wages.

“Item. I will & ordaine that this my last Will be well and truly observed with all the clauses therein contayned included and inserted. In witnes whereof I put my hand & seale the day & yeare above specified ; And before the perfecting of this I will and ordaine that whatsoever thing or things shall in writinge appear under my hand & seale before good witnesses to be had and reputed as parte of this my last

¹ Killeigh (pronounced Killy) Abbey, four miles south of Tullamore.

Will and Testament, And doe acknowledge the debts left to my charge in my brother Sr. ffeogh¹ his last will and Testament, to be parte of my debts, And to be paid as the rest when tyme shall serve.

"Item. For the greate hopes I have of my beloved wife the ladie Taffe towards myselfe and my children, I will and ordaind her Ladishippe to be my true and lawfull executrix and administratrix, if itt will soe please her to undergoe itt, if otherwise I ordaine my sonne and heire Lewis Dempsie, Esqr., and Mr. Oliver ffitzGerrald of Duninie to be my executors and administrators.

"Item. I doe declare this to be my last Will & Testament, witnes my hand and seale the day and yeare above mencioned.

"In presence of us whose names
doe followe

Owine Dempsie.

Arthure Dunne
Rosse Demsie
Sr. Felix Demsie
Richard Bathe."

The Lady Taaffe mentioned in the will was Ismay, daughter of Sir Christopher Bellew, Knt., and widow of Sir William Taaffe, Knt. She was Owny's third wife, but had no issue by him. On the 13th April, 1638, she was granted the administration of Owny's goods and chattels.²

Sir Terence O'Dempsey died intestate about the year 1639, and it was not until 1658 that administration of his goods and chattels was granted to Thomas FitzGerald, of Morett; and as he is stated in an Inquisition taken in 1578 to have then been nineteen years of age, he lived to the good old age of eighty years. His grandson, Lewis O'Dempsey, succeeded him, and became second Viscount Clanmaliere. Sir Terence was also three times married; his third wife, Margaret Whitty, widow of John Itchingham, of Dunbrody, in the County Wexford, survived him. Sir Terence appears to have made no will; his burial-place is uncertain, but he was probably interred at Killeigh Abbey, which was the family burial-place, and not at a place Burke calls "Killmolahy, Queen's County," which I have been unable to identify. One wonders that the Cistercian Abbey of Monasterevin, which was founded by the O'Dempseys, and stood in their territory, did not become the family burial-place instead of Killeigh Abbey, which was founded in 1393 by Murrough O'Connor, Chief of Offaly.

Lewis O'Dempsey, second Viscount Clanmaliere, joined, with his brothers Henry, Charles, and James, in the Rebellion of 1641; in the list of the Confederates, which appears on a roll of those who signed the Oath of the Association, are the names

¹ A priest.

² Prerogative Grant.

of Lewis, Lord Clanmaliere, and Brian O'Dempsey, of Clonyhurk.¹ The latter was Brian, son of Lisagh, brother of Sir Terence; he had his son and heir slain in an engagement early in the Rebellion.

Others of the name who made themselves conspicuous in the Rebellion were Lisagh mac Owny O'Dempsey, of Raheen, and Captain Brian (or Barnaby) O'Dempsey, of "Knockard Ogurra," or Knockardagur, which was former O'More property granted, along with other lands, to Sir Thomas Ridgeway, Earl of Londonderry, from whom Brian O'Dempsey obtained a lease of it in 1628.² A reward of £300 was offered by the Government for each of these O'Dempseys, dead or alive.

Lord Clanmaliere was very anxious to get possession of Geashill Castle, which was held by his kinswoman, Lettice FitzGerald, Baroness of Offaly (in her own right) and widow of Sir Robert Digby, Knt., of Cole's Hill, in Warwickshire. The castle stood close to the borders of his King's County possessions, and in 1641 was attacked first by Captain Brian O'Dempsey, who caused a great military wooden machine called "a sow" to be constructed, in which men were placed and the sow wheeled under the castle wall for the purpose of picking a breach in it; but the attempt was unsuccessful. The next attempt to capture the castle was under the personal supervision of Lord Clanmaliere. This siege, and the great gun which was manufactured out of the iron skillets, griddles, and pots collected in the locality, have already been described in the JOURNAL.³

Besides Lord Clanmaliere, his brothers Henry and Charles were present, as well as Phelim and Conn O'Dempsey.⁴

When it was that Lewis, 2nd Viscount Clanmaliere, died does not appear to be known. He was twice married, but the surname of his second wife is also unknown. Her Christian name was Dorothy, and her will, a very short one, is in the Dublin Record Office; it is dated 26th May, 1707, and was proved on the 4th February, 1709. After her first husband's death she married again, and by her will left all her money and possessions to her "beloved husband, Mr. Kiran Molloy," of Killadoly, in the Queen's County; no children by either husband are mentioned in the will, which commences:—"I, Dorothy Visce Countess Clanmaliere," and is signed "Dorothy Clanmaliere."

¹ Gilbert's "History of the Confederation and War," vol. ii, p. 214.

² Queen's County Chanc. Inqn., No. 16 of C. I.

³ Vol. iii, p. 420.

⁴ Borlace's "History of the Irish Rebellion," p. 78 of the edition of 1680.

The result of Lewis O'Dempsey's attainure was the forfeiture of his estates, which Charles II granted to Sir Henry Bennet, an English statesman, created Baron of Arlington (in Middlesex) in 1672.

The "Book of Survey and Distribution" (1658), for the King's County, gives the following particulars of this portion of Clanmaliere:—

KING'S COUNTY, PHILLIPSTOWNE BARONIE.

Former proprietor.	BALLYKEENE PARISH.	Present owner.
Lewis Ld. Clanmaleire, Irish Papist.	Rathfeston, Rathinbeg & Ballinekill, Ballyduffe, Gortinemanan, Ballycrystal, Ballykeene, Killcowny & Corbally Urny, Rathin, Doonchoing, Killinalinoge, Farrindabane & Ballinoogher, Cooledonagh (part of Ballycrossan), Coole-negawny, Shraghenure, Ballykillene & Killcapple, Inahan & Cosheny, Discart.	Ld. Arlington.
Brian Dempsey, I. P.	CLONEHORKE PARISH. Clonehorke & Kilkiran, Clonequin.	Ld. Arlington.
Lewis Ld. Clanmaleire, I. P.	Gortinfusy, Ard, BallymcCrossan, Rathmore.	Ld. Arlington.
Ld. Clanmaleire.	KILLDURHY PARISH. Clonard.	Ld. Arlington.
James FitzGerald, I. P.	HARRISTOWNE AND BALLY-BRECAN PARISH. [Now in the County Kildare.] Ballinegallagh, of the Parish of Lacagh.	Wm. Burgh.
Lewis Ld. Dempsey of Clanmaleire.	Derryotagh, Roconnell & Ard Ellis.	Ld. Arlington.
Richard Dempsey, I. P.	Laichill.	Ld. Arlington.

From Lord Arlington the O'Dempsey estates were purchased by Sir Patrick Trant, Bart., of Brannoxtown, County Kildare, who, on the 20th April, 1691, was attainted for high treason at Clane, and again this portion of Clanmaliere was forfeited to the Crown.

EYS, VISCOUNT

[To face page 430.

WALTER FITZGERALD.]

morra O'Dempsey,

ee.]



Six hundred and seventy-eight acres in Clonyhurk, Cooltycannon, Kilkeeran, Portnahinch, Rathmore, "Enshanlangart, *alias* Shanlougher," and Garryhinch, had, however, been demised by Lord Arlington in 1675 to one Richard Warburton, whose descendants, I believe, still possess them.¹

Of Lewis O'Dempsey's eldest son, Maximilian (an anglicised form of Maelseachlain, or Melaghlin, which was once a favourite Christian name with the sept), who became 3rd Viscount Clanmaliere, very little is known. He married Anne, daughter and co-heir of Walter Bermingham, of Dunfierth and Meylerstown, County Kildare (descended from John, brother of Sir William Bermingham, Baron of Carbury), but had no issue by her. Maximilian, who was Lieutenant of the Queen's County, died intestate on the 30th November, 1690, and administration was granted in 1714 to his nephew Dominick, son of John Quin of Quinsborough (*alias* Coolsickin), near Rathangan, who had married Mary O'Dempsey, his sister.

Lord Clanmaliere was buried at Killeigh Abbey, where a plain slab (the only existing tombstone of the family) bears this still legible inscription :—

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF
 MAXIMILIAN O' DEMPSEY LORD
 VISC^T CLANMALIERE &c. WHO
 DEPARTED THE 30TH OF NOVEMBER
 ANNO DOMINI 1690.

This slab was probably erected to the memory of her husband by Lady Clanmaliere, who survived him eighteen years, and died on the 27th June, 1708.

With the death of the 3rd Viscount the title became extinct.

*APPENDIX TO THE PAPERS ON THE HISTORY
AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE BARONY OF
PORTNAHINCH.*

Sir William Petty's Map, 1657.

Page 200.

The introduction to the Queen's County volume of hand-drawn maps reads as follows:—

"This Booke is y^e survey of y^e Common Wealths Lands lyeing within y^e Baronies of Tenehinch, Portnehinch, Maryburrough, Stradbally, Cullinagh and Slewmarginch, in y^e Queen's County, taken in pursuance of an Acte of Parliam^t Dated y^e 26th of September 1653, And of y^e Instructions unto y^e Acte relating & annexed, in order to y^e satisfaction of y^e Adventurers for Lands in Ireland, by y^e severall surveyors named upon y^e plott of each Baronie, according to suche Instructions as were given by his Highnesse y^e Lord Protector's Council for y^e affaires of Ireland to that purpose Dated y^e 3rd of September 1656. The said Survey being managed, directed, & examined according to an order of his Highnesse said Council, bearing date y^e 18th of August, 1656.

Attested by us this 2nd of Aprill 1659.

Vin^t Gookin & Wm. Petty.

The Down Survey of the King's County Barony of Upper Philipstown was carried out in 1655 by Patrick Raggett.

The MacDonnell Pedigree.

Page 208.

In a note to the "Annals of the Four Masters" (O'Donovan's), vol. vi., p. 1893, it is stated that Aengus 'oge' MacDonnell was probably the MacDonnell, Lord of Argyle, slain at Dundalk in 1318 along with King Edward Bruce. He married Agnes, daughter of Cooey (Cumhaighe) O'Cahan. The family buriall-place of the latter was at Dungiven Abbey in the County Londonderry, founded by them in 1100.

A Funeral Entry states that "John (son of Turlough, or Terence) Doyne, of Kilcavan, in the Queen's County, did marry to his second wife Helena (? Elena), daughter of Captain Hugh Mac Donnell, of Tenekille, in the Queen's County, Esq., and had issue. He died on the 18th of December, 1686, and was buried at Castlebrack." [His first wife was Margaret, daughter of Lisagh O'Dempsey, of Dysart, or Deskart, in the King's County.]

The Castle of Tinnakill.

Page 215.

That the Castle of Tinnakill was *not* built by the Mac-Donnells is proved by a County Kildare Exchequer Inquisition (No. 11 of Edward VI) taken in Naas in 1551, which found that when Owen mac Morish O'Connor, of Tinnakill, rebelled in 1548, he was in possession of "one ancient ruinous Castle in Tinekille"; and as his ancestors were seated there for centuries (see Appendix under p. 297), and long before it came into the hands of the Crown, we may safely conclude that the O'Connors erected it.



PORTION OF A BRASS SPOON FOUND IN TINNAKILL CASTLE RUINS.

The Hartpole Effigy, 1594.

Page 224.

Miss Alice E. Hartpole-Bowen, writing to the late Colonel P. D. Vigors, in January, 1895, from Rathleigh, Ballybrack, Co. Dublin, in connection with the tomb, says :—

"My father (who died in 1880) moved it from Carlow, and placed it as it is at present, at Kilnacourt, Portarlinton, our old home in the Queen's County, where we continued to live until the death of my only brother in 1884; after which we left Kilnacourt, and the place has passed into other hands. The head of the effigy, which rested on a helmet, was broken off at the neck, and, as a child, I remember seeing it kept at a garden-house at Kilnacourt, but do not know what has since become of it."

The Extent (i.e., Valuation) of the Manor of Morett in 1540.¹

Page 288.

Extract from a manuscript volume at Carton, entitled "Leinster Papers," vol. i, p. 72.

"Extent of the Manor of Moyrehyrt, in the County of Kildare (*recte* Queen's County), which came into the King's hands owing to forfeiture of Gerald, late (9th) Earl of Kildare; made at Kilka in the said County, on the 27th day of November in the 32nd year of the present King Henry's reign (i.e., 1540), before Thomas Walshe and John Mynne, Commissioners of the Lord King aforesaid, together with Patrick Barnewell, David Sutton, and Richard Aylmer then also present; on the oaths of Brian Ogge,² gent., William Ewstas, Esqr., Edward Ewstas, gent., and other good and lawful men of the view (i.e., locality) of the Manor aforesaid, jurors. Who on their oaths say, that the chief dwelling of the said Manor is a certain old Castle, thatched with straw and very ruinous, formerly built for the defence of the country there against the attacks of the wild Irish inhabiting those parts being the McMorres, in which castle Brian Ogge, the Constable of it, now lives.

"That there are there three farm-steads and two Cottages, and LX acres of arable land, and x acres of wood and pasture of great measure, of which xxxvi acres of arable land were wasted by O'Connor and his wild Irish confederates, dwelling in Offaly, during the month of May in the year of the said King's reign xxxi, and still lie uncultivated, so that no profits accrue therefrom at present; and that Brian Ogge, the Constable, now holds xii such acres, portion of the said LX acres of arable land together with the said x acres of wood and pasture of the said measure, for ever, with one plough, whence nothing is to be rendered yearly because he received the issues and profits therefrom for the execution of his Office and Constable of the said Castle to the sum of xl^s for his wages.

"And that Malaghlyn mac Shane and Donnagh O'Molanire now occupy with their two ploughs, xii such acres of arable land the residue of the said LX acres of arable land of great measure, rendering for every acre thereof yearly viii^d; (total) viii^s. And for either plough of the said two ploughs they render yearly three horse loads of beer, the price of each load (or pack) iiii^s; (total) xxiii^s. And three measures of wheat, the price of each measure xvi^d:—viii^s. And the same two tenants will plough with their said two ploughs for the use of the said Manor, viz.—at the time of sowing wheat for iiii and at the time of sowing oats for iiii days, when necessary, at the rate of vi^d for every plough, for every such day, they are extended yearly at viii^s. And with their two wagons they shall draw yearly, in Autumn, sheaves of corn and turf, to the chief dwelling of the Manor aforesaid, for as many days as shall be necessary at the rate aforesaid, they are extended yearly at viii^s. And every of them shall reap, in Autumn, the crops, for the use of the said Manor, for two days; and they extend the value of the work of every of them for such day at ii^d:—viii^d. And every of them renders yearly at Christmas a hen

¹ From a translation kindly made by Mr. M. J. M'Enery, of the Dublin Record Office, for THE JOURNAL.

² I.e., Brian the younger. The surname is not given.

worth ii^d :—iiii^d. And there are there two cottages, whereof each of the cottiers weeds the corn crops of the demesne-lands for one day ; and they extend the value of the work of either of them for such day at i^d :—ii^d. And they will reap the crops in the demesne-lands, in Autumn, for one day ; and they extend the value of the work of either of them for such day at ii^d :—iiii^d.

“ Sum of the extent of the vill aforesaid with the works and customs beyond the lands wasted :—Lvii^s vi^d.

“ And the jurors further say that in the half vill of Ballyrean there are xxx acres of arable land, and of the park called Balene there are lx acres of arable land of great measure, parcel of the Manor aforesaid, which for a long time past were wasted and still lie uncultivated for want of people wishing to occupy them ; and so they cannot extend them at present.”

Gerald FitzGerald, of Morett.

Page 289.

In Atkinson's " Calendar of State Papers, Ireland," for 1600, and at p. 356, are given extracts from a letter, dated Kilkenny, 14th August, 1600, written by Thomas, 10th Earl of Ormonde, to Owny mac Rory O'More, Chief of Leix, then in rebellion, in which occurs the following paragraph :—

“ It is reported that you dealt without conscience, or other good regard, in killing Gerald FitzGerald, of late being your prisoner four days before, which with the outrageous burnings and spoils committed by you lately in the English Pale, may move my Lord (Deputy Mountjoy) to be revenged on you.”

This extract clearly refers to Gerald FitzGerald, of Morett.

For Prerogative Grants in connection with him and his successor, see p. 448.

Doon Fort, on the Townland of Morett.

Page 294.

The great rath called " Doon Fort," which is situated half-a-mile to the north-west of Morett Castle, was identified by O'Donovan as being the " Rath Bhacain," mentioned in the " Tripartite Life of St. Patrick."

The older name is introduced into a portion of a " Keen,"

quoted in the “Annals of the Four Masters,” where, in the year A.D. 886, is given the following entry :—

“Cinaedh, son of Cennedidh, heir apparent of Laighis [i.e., Leix], was slain. Of him was said :—

“Alas for the comely descendant of Cathal, deprived of joy are the race of Bearach,

“Son of the King of lasting *Rath-Bacain*, the hero of the pass of Gabhruan [i.e., Ballach-Gavran, a road over the Slieve-Maragy range of hills in the Queen’s County].”

O’Donovan, in a note to this entry of the Four Masters, states that the above-named Cinaeth was the son of Ceinnedidh, son of Mordha (*a quo* O’More), son of Cinaeth, son of Cearnach, son of Ceinneididh, son of Gaeithin (the first Chief of Leix who took possession of the three territories of Commainn), who was the son of Cinaeth, son of Cathal, above-named in the “Keen,” son of Bearach, son of Meisgill, son of Maelaithghin, son of *Bacan*, who built the fort of *Rath-Bacain* in *Magh-Reda*, or *Morett*.

The District of Irry.

Page 297.

As has already been proved, this territory, roughly speaking, comprised the western half of the Barony of Portnahinch, and was the territory of the O’Connors. In 1876 the king appointed Maurice, 4th Earl of Kildare, and John Creeff, to make enquiries on oath, as to the rebellions and harm done to his liege subjects by the O’Mores, O’Dempseys, and “the Oconghors, of Ofaly, and of Erth” (i.e., Irry) [Cal. Canc. Rot. Hib., p. 99b].

On the 18th of February, 1394, in the Church of the Franciscan Abbey, at Thristel-Dermond (Castledermot), the form of doing homage to the king was carried out before his Deputy, Thomas, Earl of Nottingham, Marshal of England, by “Lysagh Ferison (i.e., mac Pierce, or son of Peter) O’Connor,” of the nation of Hyrth (Irry). [Brewer’s “Cal. of Carew Manuscripts,” p. 379.]

The townlands, situated in Irry, are given at length in the following County Kildare Exchequer Inquisition (No. 11 of Edward VI), which was taken in Naas in 1551. The then lord of the soil, styled in the Inquisition “Oyne m^o Morishe,” was

Owen, son of Murrough (or Maurice) O'Connor. The Jurors on it were :—

Roland Eustace of Mullaghashe.
 Nicholas Eustace of Cradokeston.
 Richard Wesley of Norragh.
 David Wogan of Laditon.
 Nicholas Eustace of Gagogeston.
 Nicholas Eustace of Kerdiffeston.
 Nicholas Kerdiffe of the same place.
 Maurice Eustace of Castelmartin.
 Robert Sherlock of Sherlockston.
 Robert Hasquin of litle rath.
 Thomas Pinkeston of Ballykeppagh.
 James FitzGerald of Hosberteston.
 William Sands of Newton.
 John Eustace of Newlands.
 Philip fitz Morishe (FitzGerald) of Kilmoghe (Kilmeage).
 Redmond FitzGerald of Rathangan.

The Jurors on their oath say :—

“That Oyne m^c Morishe late of *Tenekylle in the County Kildare* (now in the Queen's County) was seised in his lordship as of fee of :—

“1 ancient ruinous Castle in Tenekille, another in Mareyd, & another in Dyregyll ; and the lands of—

“Tenekille & Ballycayll, 190 acres ; Mareyd, 140 acres ; Dyregyll, Kilmongan, & Dyrreda, 310 acres ; Kilmaynan, 170 acres ; le Togher, 50 acres ; Balyntagart & Kilbege, 110 acres ; Ballycullyn, Kilmally, Shanvalle-morreyertie, 160 acres ; Kilnekessaghe & Clontyrre, 100 acres ; Daingbege, 140 acres, & in Daingmore, 100 acres ; Kynemalaghe, 135 acres ; Ballyrydere, 132 acres ; Ferryn-donche-fyne, 45 acres ; Bolenemodaghe, 150 acres ; Culbane, 70 acres ; Culnevernoge, 260 acres ; Carne, 155 acres ; Portnehenshe, 22 acres ; Kylleneraghe, 90 acres ; Moeyle, 121 acres ; Kyllenetogher, 83 acres ; Imowe, 142 acres ; Aghenegary, 42 acres ; Tolghan, 90 acres ; Turnean, 21 acres ; Kylmekelloghe, 190 acres ; Ballymylrony, 170 acres ; Canitos, 23 acres ; Kynayre, 49 acres ; Dirrenehemellen, 45 acres ; Agherowe, 26 acres ; Sianbeg & Aghernan, 45 acres ; Cnockanepishe, 45 acres ; Aghnegloghe, 18 acres ; Downballyfeyne, 43 acres ; Ballyfeyne, 50 acres ; Ballyneraghan and Kyllenesra, 150 acres ; Ballynepark, 80 acres ; Fylgennen, 55 acres ; Ballynabeghe, 25 acres ; Crossycoyne, 15 acres ; with all their appurtenancies, in the lordship or territory of Erry, in the Co. Kildare, aforesaid.

“The Jury say on their oaths that Oyne mac Morish, on the 20th Aug. 1548 at Tenekylle, joined Brian O'Conchor, late O'Conchor, in rebellion, & forfeited the land above named to the Crown.

“That Sir Edward Bellingham, K^t, Deputy of the King in Ireland, sent a force to expell the said Oyne mac Morish & his followers from all his Castles in Erry.

“That from whom Oyne mac Morishe held the above lands the Jury are ignorant.

John Rawson, Prior of the late Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, was in right of his Hospital, seised of the Rectory of Er, its chapels, rectories & profits, in Erry, as well as the of the vicarage of Colebangher, all of which are now in the nds.

t Sir William Sentlow, K^t, John Mynter, soldier, & Sir Raff K^t, had for the two years previous to the taking of this n, received the rents & profits of the Castles & lands aforesaid."

Erry, or Irre, in the County Kildare.

Page 297, note.

a townland-name is now obsolete; but, in the "Survey & ution Book" (*circa* 1667) of the County Kildare, it is oned as being in the Parish of Mylerstown, Barony of rry.

Owny mac Rory oge O'More.

Page 307.

An error occurs in line 15 of this page; *for* "Rory oge did long survive Ormonde's release," *read* "Owny mac Rory oge not long," &c. The "Annals of the Four Masters," under year 1600, thus record Owny's death:—

"Owny, son of Rory 'oge,' son of Rory 'caech' (i.e., the one-eyed) ore, who had been for some time an illustrious, renowned, and ebrated gentleman, was slain by the Queen's people in an overwhelming l fierce battle which was fought between them on the borders of Leix, the month of August (the 17th) of this year. His death was a great eek to the valour, prowess, and heroism of the Irish of Leinster and of l Ireland. He was by right the sole heir to his territory of Leix. . . ."

Another Version of the Dinnseanchus of Magh Leighe.

Page 325.

Another copy of this Collection of Topographical Legends is quoted by O'Donovan in the Ordnance Survey Letters of the Queen's County, which pretends to give the origin of the name Magh Leighe, or the Plain of Lea. That quoted by O'Donovan is copied here:—

"The history of the green plains of Lea, we've read in many a book and poem,

It is well known throughout the land of Erin, according to the book which now I'm reading.

"Twas named from Leä, a heroine once famous, of fierce Fomoric blood, who on it had her dwelling,

For thus I find her Pedigree recorded in our old books of history authentic:—

Proud Liagh was daughter of the potent Treski, the son of Bust, who was the son of Buno,

The son of Beli, son of mighty Troski, who was the son of Agull, tall and sturdy,

The son of Malurn, who was the son of Licorb, the son of Kilborn, son of lusty Karad,

The son of Coltak, who was the son of Smirdo, the son of Merkill, son of doughty Lecdo,

The son of Acti, who was the son of Liborn, the son of Latak, man of great dimensions,

The son of Soalt, who was the son of Sithbord, son of Sucad, the son of Starn the toothy,

The son of Salt of shields and warlike weapons, the son of Cus, who was the son of Fuitho,

The son of Ifir, son of Elis the mighty, the son of Cus, who was the son of Cam.

Who was the son of Noah our great father who built the ark, who was the son of Lamiach.

And thus I have traced the Pedigree of Leä from Treski upwards to the mighty Noah,

According to ingenious literati. It is the truth and not a fabrication.

Liagh was the name of this heroic woman, who was a cousin of great Morc mac Dela,

And she could reckon 'mongst her great relations the bloody Conaing, son of furious Faear.

And, be it known, this Liagh was great and powerful for she obtained from her pirate kinsmen

The power to raise throughout the land of Erin a heavy tribute 'mongst the clans of Nemid.

The two who gave her power to raise this tribute were Conaing, son of Faear, chief of banquets,

And mighty Morc, son of the warlike Dela. And those from whom she raised this heavy tribute

Were Simon, Fergus, Forglan, and their people. This tribute was unreasonably heavy,

Consisting of one hundred and fifty measures, one-third of milk, two-thirds of corn and cattle,

From every house throughout the land of Erin. The clans of Nemid seeing that the tribute

Was too severe, and feeling that their bosoms beat high and glowed with hope of future freedom,

With one accord resolved no more to pay it, and challenged Morc and Conaing Mor to battle.

The clans assembled, headed by their chieftains, set out for the appointed field of conflict,

And on their march they met the heroine Leä on this her plain, where Fergus 'redside' stopped her

And left her weltering in her gore and gasping. (He was a slave, no prop unto his household,

But one to fight a battle with his best friends.) This Fergus then requested of the chieftains

That this rich plain on which he slew the heroine should bear her name thenceforward—a memorial

Of the achievement, which he deemed so glorious. They reached the plain, and soon commenced the battle, In which was heard the crash of swords and lances. It ended with the death of More the famous, And Conaing, too, though chief of mighty action ; and when they fell, their people fled from battle, And left the field to the victorious Nemids. This is the reason why the plain of Leä Received that name. You should from none conceal it. It is no false or fabricated legend, But drawn from genuine historic fountains."

Belan, in the Queen's County.

Page 326.

In 1552 the King wrote directing a grant to be made to Sir Maurice FitzGerald, of Lackagh, Knt., of the bridge of "Bealyne," in O'Dempsey's Country, and the (ferry) boat thereunto belonging, with all the land, tenements, and rents appertaining, of the yearly value of £7 2s. sterling ; to hold to him and his heirs for ever, without any rent, upon condition that he shall build a Castle at one end of the bridge, and a tower at the other, for its protection and maintenance.

There is now no bridge at Belan, though the ford there is still used. It lies on the Barrow between the townlands of Belan and Riverstown, the latter in the County Kildare, and three miles below Monasterevin. The bridge then in existence was one of either hurdles or timber. (Morris's "Cal. of Close Rolls," vol. i, p. 266.)

Extent (i.e., valuation) of the Manor of Lea in 1540.¹

Page 338.

Taken from a Manuscript Volume at Carton, entitled "Leinster Papers," vol. i, p. 62 :—

Extent of the Manor of Lye with its members & appurtenances in the County Kildare, which came into the King's hands owing to the forfeiture of Gerald late Earl of Kildare, taken at Kildare in the county aforesaid on the 25th day of November in the 32nd year of the reign of

¹ Kindly translated from the Latin for the JOURNAL, by Mr. M. J. MacEnery, of the Dublin Record Office.

the present King Henry VIII., before his Commissioners Thomas Walssh & John Mynne; on the oaths of:—

James ffitzGerald, gent., constable of the Castle there
 William ffitzThomas, Vicar of the Parish Church of Rathangan
 Hugh Dempsey, Vicar of the Monastery of Ewen (i.e., of Monasterevin)
 Cahir mac Crosshan of Clonmayll
 Hugh O'Shaghneys of Rathangan
 Cornelius (Conn) O'Conolan of Shanrelyk
 James O'Mory of the same
 Teige mac Dermott of Rathangan
 Morrough mac Castelagh of Olderelyk
 Doll mac Choran of Kolmoney
 Garrett O'Morey of Kyllrussh, Priest
 Teige mac Shane of the same
 Donnell O'Byrne, Vicar of the Parish Church of Balysax
 Thomas O'Coman of Kylcolen
 Patrick mac Keryght of Kildare
 & John Barclene of the same

good and lawful men of the view (i.e., locality) of the Manor aforesaid, jurors:

“Who, on their oaths, say, that—The chief dwelling of the said Manor is a certain old stone Castle, formerly strong and now in decay, situated in that part of the country where the Irishmen called Dempseys live, lying between the territories of Leix where O'More and his Irish confederates lurk, & Offaly where O'Connor & the men of his nation lurk, not far from the territories of MacMorogh, O'Dyn, & O'Carroll, similarly wild Irish.

“And that this Castle if it was repaired and guarded by armed men would be a safe and necessary refuge for the other men at arms of the lord the king, sent there for defence of the English portion of the land of Ireland against the attacks of the wild Irish aforesaid, and likewise to suppress their malice, so that they should not dare to issue from their own territories.

“And further that there are there xx acres of arable land of the demesne lands of the manor aforesaid, every acre of which they extend yearly at viii^d. (total) xiii^s. iiii^d.

“And there are there two messuages and xx acres of arable land which Nicholas More & Philip More now hold, of which every acre is worth per annum viii^d -- xiii^s iiii^d. Sum of the extent of the demesne lands of the Manor aforesaid xxvi^s iiii^d.

“And they say that in the town of Kylmalaghyn, part of the aforesaid Manor, there are xl acres of arable land; And in the town of Coragh xl; in the town of Ramorgh xl; in the town of Kylbryde xl; in the town of Gaydonston xx; in the town of la Pollagh xx; in the town of Ballyheyduffe l; in the town of Gragoforan xx; in the town of Trasgan xx; in the town of Kylmoragh xx; in the town of Kyllamolen xx; in the town of Garowakyns xx; and in the town of Ballynolert there are xx acres of land arable and pasture which are parcells of the aforesaid Manor, and which at present lie uncultivated, & for a long time past have been waste owing to the daily depredations & extortions of the said wild Irish & at present are worth nothing.

“They also say that there are no other profits due from the aforesaid Manor. The total sum of the said Manor aforesaid besides the waste lands amounts to xxvi^s & viii^d.”

Manor and Castle of Lea.

Page 342.

Letter from Mr. Richard Hadsor, Lawyer, to George, 16th Earl of Kildare:—

“ Right hon^{ble}.,

“ I sent yo^r Lo^p : a lettre in ffeb : last signifyinge amonge other thinges y^t I understood y^t yo^r Lo^p : was then come to y^e age of 21 yeares & advised yo^r Lo^p : to sue forth a speciall livery of yo^r Lo^p : lands & hereditam^{ts} wherein I doubt not but y^t yo^r Lo^p : would have a fayre passadge by the Earle of Corke his good assistance and y^e M^r of y^e Wardes, to whom by yo^r Lo^p : marriadge you are allyed, and to redeeme y^e Castle and manno^r of Lea mortgaged for 500^{li}, y^e sayd Castle beeinge y^e head of y^e Barony of Offaly, as by a copy of y^e record thereof remayninge in y^e tower of London w^{ch} I have seene may appeare, wth out which yo^r Lo^p : cannott be Baron of Offaly, y^e same beeinge a feodall Barony. S^r Will^m. Talbot will acquaint y^r Lo^p : who holds y^e sayd Castle & Manno^r in mortgadge.

“ The next January yo^r Lo^p :, by God's grace, will attayne to yo^r full age, as yo^r Uncle M^r Randall¹ canne perticularly acquaint you and then yo^r Lo^p : I hope will take care for sueinge forth of yo^r Livery & redeeming of y^e sayd Castle and Manno^r and bee sparinge in disposinge any part of yo^r inheritance during yo^r Lo^p : minority to y^e prejudice of yo^r house. And soe I remayne

“ yo^r Lo^p : to bee commaunded

“ Middle temple, London
August y^e 1 : 1632.

Ri : Hadsor ”

[From a manuscript volume at Carton, entitled “ Copies of letters to George, 16th Earl of Kildare,” p. 63.]

Engraving of Lea Castle.

Page 346.

There is a view of Lea Castle given in Mason's “ Parochial Survey of Ireland,” 1814, volume i, p. 526. It is engraved from a very inferior drawing by W. Beauford.

The District of “ Coshegowly.”

Page 397.

The name of this district has been out of use for a very long time. It is, however, clearly defined in a document in the possession of the Earl of Drogheda (which was published in the Appendix to the Ninth Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission), wherein it is stated that it consisted in the seventeenth

¹ Robert Randolph, the Earl of Kildare's maternal Uncle.

century of the three townlands of Harristown, Mylerstown, and Rickardstown, in the Barony of West Offaly, which formed later on part of the Manor of Monasterevin, though formerly belonging to the territory of Clanmalier. In 1518 the advowson of the Parsonage and Vicarage of "Harriston in Coshogoyle, *alias* Coswagoyle," belonging to the Earl of Kildare ("Earl of Kildare's Red Book").

A King's County Chancery Inquisition (No. 9 of James I) was taken in Philipstown in 1612, to ascertain how and from whom these three townlands in "Coshegowlye" were held by one James FitzGerald, when the Jurors found:—

"1. That these lands belonged to Queen Elizabeth in right of her Crown.

"2. That on the 12th March 1576 they were granted to the abovesaid James FitzGerald of Drynanstown (Drinnanstown), Gent., 3rd son of Redmond Fitzgerald Esq (of Timahoe, Co. Kildare), his heirs and assigns for Ever, on condition of his not alienating them without the sanction of the Lord Deputy or his *locum tenens*. That a regrant was made of them on the 15th Feb. 1598.

"3. That the lands consisted of a Mill and 100 acres in Harristowne, 100 acres in Ballericcard, *alias* Ballerichard; and 100 acres in Ballemoyler, *alias* Meylerstowne; which all lie in the County called the King's County (*recte* Kildare), and are parcells of the Manor of Clinmalyry, late the possessions of the O'Dempseys.

"4. That the said James FitzGerald on the 4th April 1599, while so seised, enfeoffed Christopher Flattisbury of Johnstown and John Sutton of Tipper in the above lands for certain uses.

"5. That on the 1st June 1604, the said Christopher and John, without license from the authorities, enfeoffed them in Sir James FitzGerald, Kt. (of Ballyshannon, Co. Kildare), to the use of the said James FitzGerald, Gent.

"6. That Sir James on the 10th of November 1604, also without the necessary permission enfeoffed Sir Terence O'Dempsey, Kt., in these lands; and about two years later Sir Terence enfeoffed them in the said Sir James FitzGerald, Kt., on the friendly understanding that Sir James would re-enfeoff him in the same.

"7. That when James FitzGerald, Gent., held possession of the lands, he built a thatched house and village at Harristown, which were destroyed by the O'Mores and O'Dempseys who burned his messuages (farmsteads) and all his goods and chattels there; after which he went to reside at Walterstown near the aforesaid lands, from whence he superintended the farm operations and the rebuilding of the village at Harristown. And lastly

"8. That at the dates mentioned all the persons concerned were of full age."

In the years 1613-14 there was a controversy between Sir Terence O'Dempsey and Sir Adam Loftus, Knt., of Monasterevin, concerning "all such lands, tenements, and hereditaments lying within the territorie, precyncte, or cantred of Coshegowley," which was in February of the latter year decided by Sir Arthur

Chichester, the Lord Deputy of Ireland, in the following manner:—Sir Terence was to perfect a Deed of Conveyance by which the lands were to be quietly and entirely handed over to Sir Adam; and in return Sir Adam was to pay Sir Terence the sum of seven score pounds sterling. This was done, and on the 9th of March, 1614, Sir Terence gave a receipt for that amount. [Appendix, Ninth Report, Historical Manuscripts Commission.]

The name is again mentioned in the following extract from a document penned by a Mr. Ley, who opposed a scheme of concentrating the scattered garrisons on the western borders of the County Kildare, in Naas, about the year 1599:—

“First. If the Garisone of Kyldare be taken away from there, the Connors being hard by of the north weste seyd, within iii mylse to it, and lykewise the *Demsis of Coysogowly*, and the Morse of Leyse, on the weste and southweste seyde, wyll have free lyberty to come along to the Liffy & one this seyd of the seyde Liffy.

“Also the enymys will not suffer eny cowse hogs sheepe or butter to pass from S’ Terens Demsey is Country or O’Doyns Country to the market of the Nase. Kildare being the heywaye, and those ii contris beyng the onely plassis that fornysith the sayd market of the Nase with bevis, porks, mottions, & buter, with other necessaries.”

[Portfolio of loose documents in manuscript at Carton.]

The Charter of the Cistercian Abbey of Monasterevin, alias Rosglass.

A.D. 1178.

Page 401.

Copied from Dugdale’s “*Monastici Anglicani*,” vol. ii., p. 1031 (1661).

“Abathia de Rosglas, *alias* de Roseâ Valle.

“Charta foundationis ejusdem.

“Dermittius O Demesy, Rex Ofaliæ, universis nobilibus, clericis & laicis, tam præsentibus quam futuris salutem; universitati vestræ notum facio me Dermittium O Demesy, Regem Ofaliæ, per assensum Muredachi O’Concur, dedisse & confirmasse Deo & Monachis S. Mariæ de Rosglas, terras ad Monasterium construendum, in honorem Beatæ Mariæ semper Virginis, & beati Benedicti Abbatis, in elemosinam, jure perpetuo. Hæ sunt ergo terræ, quas ego Dermittius O’Demesy Rex Ofaliæ dedi & confirmavi præfatis Monachis de Rosglas, in remissionem peccatorum meorum & parentum meorum; Situm Monasterii de Rosglas, & totam terram de Eiothil & Racheaihar, cum pertinentiis suis; Clonarkerhan, Clonangay, Dere, Ardmidie, & Kilmore cum pertinentiis suis; Glassigelly descendens usque Barue, Hadinsefot usque Hadhildred, Hadelonan usque Barue, Henseredan, cum pertinentiis suis; Thacsartan & Archadachafarnan, cum pertinentiis suis; & cum hominibus ad easdem terras pertinentibus. Has ergo terras omnes superascriptas do & confirmo prædictis

K K

Monachis, tenendas in liberam & puram et perpetuam elemosinam, pro salute animæ meæ, & omnium antecessorum & successorum meorum. Quare volo & firmiter præcipio, quod præfata Ecclesia de Rosglas, & Monachi, & fratres eorum ibidem Deo servientes habeant & teneant prædictas terras, et possideant bene & in pace, liberè & quietè, integrè, & plenarie, honorificè et pacificè, omnes terras prædictas, cum omnibus libertatibus & pertinentiis suis; scilicet in sylvis & planis, in pratis & pasturis & mariscis, in aquis & piscariis, in viis & semitis, in stagnis & molendinis, & vivariis, in turbariis & omnibus montibus & vallibus, & aliis locis & rebus ad easdem terras pertinentibus, liberas & quietas & solutas ab omni consuetudine, & exactione, & servitio seculari.

“Testibus:—Nehemia, Darense Episcopo; Donato, Lethlinensi Episcopo; Filano filio Filani; Flan O Dimesi; Hekinech O Dimesi; Donchadh O Dimesi; Fin O Dimesi; Ædo O Dimesi; Culbaillino O Duin; Congal O Kelly; Rocnur Dengulla, Kelach mac Aulaf; et aliis multis.”

A translation of the charter is given on page 232 of THE JOURNAL.

The O'Dempsey Indenture of Fealty, 1368.

Page 403.

Indenture of fealty to Maurice, 4th Earl of Kildare, from Faly & Tomultagh, sons of John O'Dempsey, and Shane macDermot (O'Dempsey), 1368.

[From “The Earl of Kildare's Red Book.”]

“Hec indentura, die Lune proximo post festum Sancte Barnabe apostoli anno Regis Edwardi Tertii post conquestum regni sui Anglie XLII inter nobilem virum Dominum Mauricium filium Thome, Comitem Kildare, Ex una parte, et Faly et Tomaltagh, filios Johannis Odymescy, et Scheyn filium Dermittii, ex altera, confecta, testatur quod predicti Faly, Tomeltagh, et Scheyn, morantur cum predicto Domino Comite et suis in pace et in guerra contra Odomescy et filios suos, cum toto Irraghto¹ suo, qui sunt contra predictum Dominum Comitem, et omnes alios et singulos, tam Anglicos quam Hibernicos, contra ipsum Comitem insurgentes et suos, excepto Domino Rege Anglie. Et predicti Faly, Tomeltagh, et Scheyn, cum eorum sequela, pro posse eorum et viribus, predictos Odemescy et filios suos cum toto Irraghto¹ suo, nocte dieque gravabunt, donec ad pacem perveniant. Ad que omnia et singula fideliter facere, predicti Faly, et Thomeltagh, et Scheyn, corporale prestiterunt sacramentum, tactis Sacrosanctis Evangeliiis et reliquiis, et obsides eorum in manus predicti Domini Comitis posuerunt, viz.:—David, filium Malaghlyn Renagh² Odemescy, et Moriartaght filium Conrowe fillii Johannis Odemescy.

“Et predictus Dominus Comes vult et concedit, pro se et suis, quod fovebit et manutenebit, predictos Faly, Tomeltagh, et Scheyn, cum eorum sequela, contra Odemescy et filios suos, cum suo Irraghto, necnon contra

¹ An Irish word, meaning “following” or “tribe.”

² I.e., Melaghlín the wrinkled (?).

quoscunque alios ipsos guerrantes in justitia eorum. Et cum pax fuerit reformanda et facta inter ipsum et suos, et Odemesy, quod predicti Faly, Tomaltagh, et Scheyn erunt infra eandem pacem sic concordatam, et quod adtunc obsides eorum, videlicet, David et Moriartagh, deliberenter eis, et pro bono et laudabili servicio predictorum Faly, Thomeltagh, et Scheyn, predicto Domino Comiti et suis impenso et impendendo, idem Dominus Comes dat illis sexaginta et quatuor marcas, quarum medietas jam ad manus soluta est et alias medietas solvetur illis ad Festum Sancti Petri, quod dicitur Ad Vincula, proximum post datum confectionis presentis indenture, et de quocunque molo per ipsos Faly, Tomeltagh, et Scheyn, predictis Odymescy et filiis suis, cum Irraghto facto vel faciendo, vel quibuscunque aliis Hibernicis natione guerre mote vel movende contra ipsum Dominum Comitem vel suos ipsos Faly, Tomeltagh, et Scheyn, sine perditione warrentizabit.

“In cuius rei testimonium sigilla predictorum Domini Comitis, Faly, Tomeltagh, et Scheyn, huic indenture alternatim sunt appensa.

“Data die et anno supradictis.”

[*Vide* p. 270 of the Appendix to the Ninth Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, where the above Indenture of Fealty is given in full length by Sir John Gilbert.]

Moyleigh, or Moyligh, formerly a Parish.

Page 414.

This name is not now in use. Its locality, however, is defined in the King's County “Book of Survey and Distribution” (*circa* 1667), where it is thus described :—

“Parte of the Barony of Coolstowne, called Moyligh, belonging to the Parish of Rathangan.

“The Parish of Moyligh contains within it the forfeited Townlands of Clonbolg (now Clonbulloge) and Cloonemore (Clonmore), in which is situated a Church, with the remaines or decayes of an ould Castle ; Cloonade (Clonadd), Coolegegan (Coolygagan), and Ballickiermott (Ballydermott), and other lands.”

The late proprietor in 1641 was “Thomas ffitz Garratt, Irish Papist,” of Lackagh. The “wood of Derriboe” is mentioned as being situated in Clonadd.

In 1551 the Lordship of “Mollighe,” in Offaly, formerly the possession of the O'Connors, was granted by the Crown to Henry Cowley (or Colley), who was made Captain of the Lordship of Carbury, Co. Kildare.

[Memoranda Rolls of Ed. VI.]

Prerogative Grants. FitzGerald and O'Dempsey.

Pages 290 and 428.

The following extracts are copied from the manuscript volumes of "Prerogative Grants" in the Dublin Record Office :—

1. "17 Nov. 1627. Administration of the goods and chattels of William ffitzGarrald, late of Tymoge in the Queene's County deceased, granted to his brother Garrald ffitzGarrald of Logecurren (of the House of Morett).

2. "6 Nov. 1658. Administration of the goods & chattles and creditts of Gerrald ffitz Gerrald late Moyrett in the Queenes County Esq^r deceased, and of the goods and chattels of S^r Terence Dempsey Lord Viscount of Clonmalier in the same county late Dec^d., both intestate as was alleaged was by James Donelan and Thomas Hooke Esq^{rs}. Com^{rs}. lawfully authorized for Probat of Wills, etc, and grannting Adm^{rs}. for Ireland, grannted and comitted the sixth day of 9^{ber} 1658 unto Thomas ffitzGerrald of Moyrett afores^d Esq^r, grandson and next of kin as alleaged of the sayd defuncts, and had till y^e last of ffeb^r next ensuing to exhibit an Inventory of the said dec^d goods, etc, and an accompt, etc, when called saveing all others is right, etc. The s^d Thomas ffitz Gerald togeather with Thomas Newland of Dublin, Gent., and William Brereton of the same, Gent., were accepted security and were bound in 2000^{li} ster.

3. "25 June 1663. Administration of the goods and chattles of Gerald ffitzGerald late of Moyrett, Gent., def^t, grannted to his sonn and heire Thomas ffitzGerrald of Moyrett.

4. "1 April 1667 Administration of the goods and chattles of Gerrald ffitzGerrald late of Moyrett, Gent., defunct, to Alexander Pigott, for the use of Stephen ffitzGerrald a minor & grandson of the defunct."

**Members of the O'Dempsey Sept indicted and outlawed of
Treason in the King's Bench, in the Year 1641.**

[From Gilbert's "History of the Confederation and War,"
vol. iii, Addenda.]

Page 429.

Lewis O'Dempsie of Barbetstowne, Co. Kildare, Gent.
Robert O'Dempsie of Ballybegg, Co. Kildare, Gent.
James O'Dempsie } of Tully, Co. Kildare, Clerkes.
Dominick O'Dempsie }
Henry O'Dempsie of Ballybrittas, Queenes Co., Gent.
Edmond O'Dempsie of Kildare, Gent.

The Rectory of Ballykean.

Page 415.

An Inquisition, held at Philipstown on the 20th February, 1583, ascertained the following particulars in connection with the extent of this rectory :—

The Jurors stated that Phelim O'Connor, the last Abbot of the Monastery of "Sancta Crucis," of Killeigh, *alias* the Priory of Killeigh, was seized, in right of his Monastery, of the Rectory and Church of Ballekene with all its tithes, and a certain chapel and a ruinous house in Urny, with 3 acres of glebe-land, parcell of the said Rectory of Ballekean; and that he was also seized of a chapel and 3 acres glebe-land in Tyrine, parcell of the said Rectory.

Also that the said Rectory extends itself in the towns and fields of Ballekeane, Enaghan and Urneye, Kylcloone, Ballynvore, Rahane, Dunheny, Clonygawny, Clonygawnybege, Tyrine, Srahenewre, Dargcullan, Kylleighe, Leskallylagh, and other places between the following limits and bounds :—

On the north side, from a place which runs to Ballycristyll, and, on the south side, to a large dyke called Cleaghacky, and so on across the bog to a place called Barne Eyll, on to Barne-copullevyne, and thence westwards to 7 acres of land called Cowledonagh, and thus to a great bog, passing to the south side of the village of Clonygawny, and so on the further side eastwards of Clonygawny to Clonyquine at a great bog there.

The Jurors further say that the inhabitants of the town and villages of Gortinmennan, Balleduff, Rapheaston and Ballenkylle are within the bounds of the said Rectory, and are wont to assemble for Divine Service there for receiving the Sacrament; and the glebe tithes, called "the great tithes" of the aforesaid villages belong to the Rectory of Geashell, and not to the said Rectory of Ballekeane. The Jurors also find that there are 20 acres of land called "le chanonslands," and 4 messuages with the grazing in the village and fields of Downe which are also parcells of the Monastery of Killeigh.

John FitzGerald of Kildare.

Page 425.

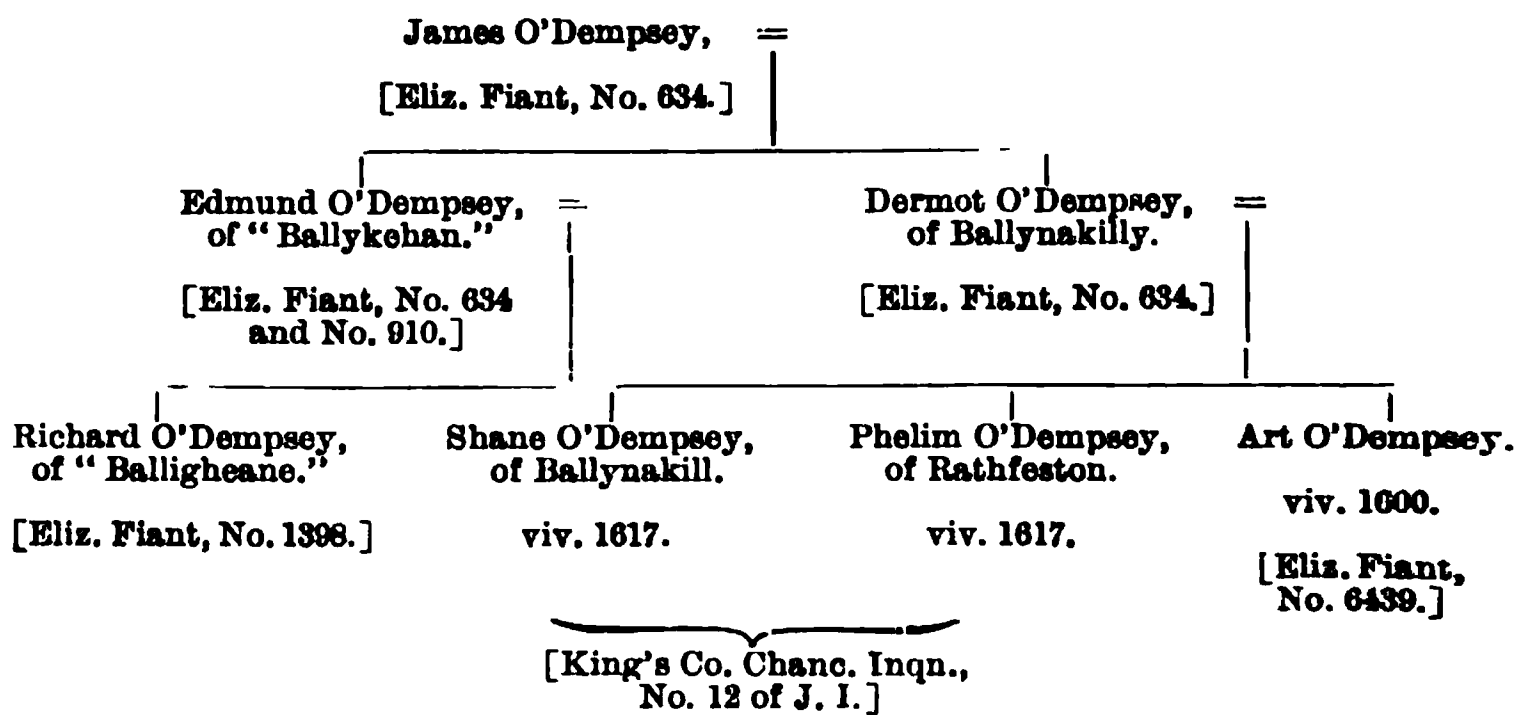
John FitzGerald of Kildare was the eldest son of Edward FitzGerald of Brownestown (at the edge of the Curragh), to which he succeeded on his father's death on the 10th April, 1636.

John himself died on the 13th April, 1639, leaving a son and heir, Gerald FitzGerald of Brownestown, who was outlawed in 1641.

O'DEMPSEY PEDIGREES.

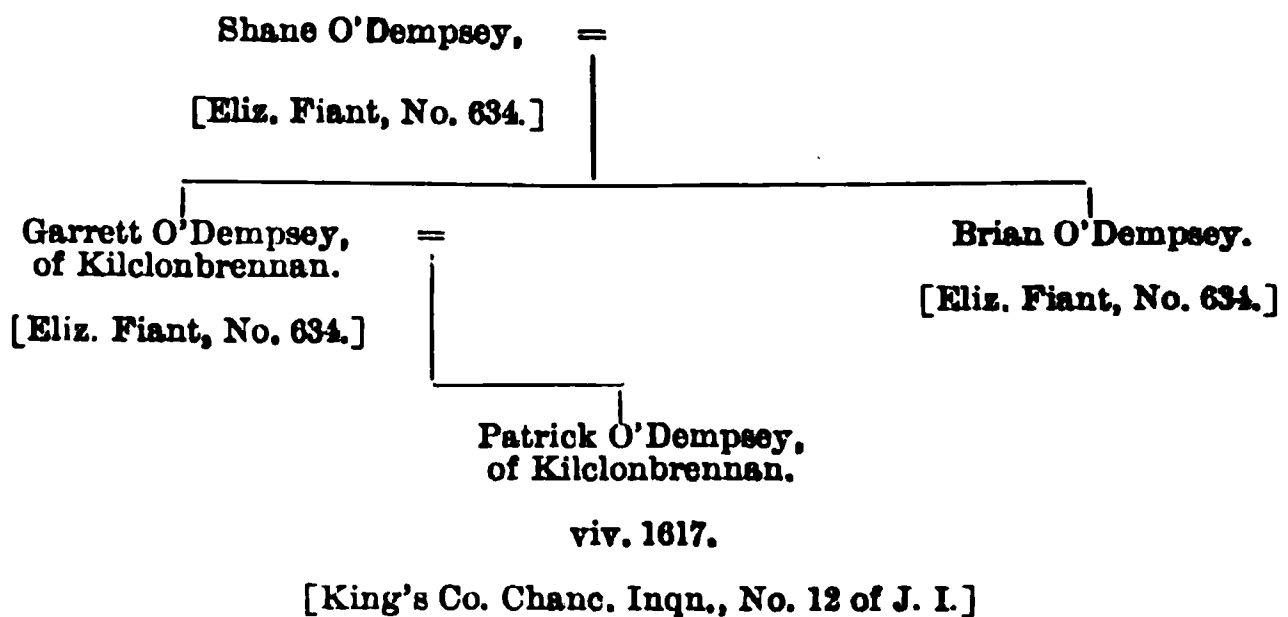
1.

THE O'DEMPSEYS OF BALLYKEAN AND BALLYNAKILL, KING'S CO.



2.

THE O'DEMPSEYS OF KILCLONBRENNAN, KING'S CO.



3.

THE O'DEMPSEYS OF LOGHYN (NOW LUGHIL), CO. KILDARE,
BARONY OF WEST OFFALY.

Hugh mac Dermot O'Dempsey,
of Loghyn.

Granted in 1562 the lands of Loghyn, Megoge,
and Gurteen, Co. Kildare;
and a moiety of the lands of Kilnacourt
and Kynester, in the Queen's Co.

[Eliz. Fiant, No. 537.]

Brian mac Hugh O'Dempsey,
of Loghyn and Kilnacourt.

ob. 30 Dec., 1605.

[King's Co. Ex. Inqn.]

Hugh mac Brian O'Dempsey,
of Loghyn and Kilnacourt.

ob. 15 July, 1615.

[King's Co. Ex. Inqn.]

His widow was living in 1617.
[King's Co. Chanc. Inqn., No. 12 of J. I.]

Brian mac Hugh O'Dempsey,
of Loghyn and Kilnacourt.

ob. 17 July, 1637.

[King's Co. Chanc. Inqn., No. 45 of C. I.]

Joan.....

Hugh mac Brian O'Dempsey,
of Loghyn and Kilnacourt.

Born in 1628.

[King's Co. Chanc. Inqn., No. 45 of C. I.]

4.

THE O'DEMPSEYS OF RICKARDSTOWN, BARONY OF WEST OFFALY,
CO. KILDARE.

Teige mac Owny O Dempsey,
of Rickardstown.

Pardoned in 1563.

[Eliz. Fiant, No. 634.]

David O'Dempsey,
of Rickardstown.

viv. 1601.

[Eliz. Fiant, No. 6557.]

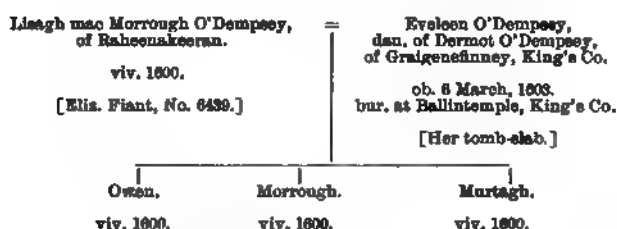
Lisagh O'Dempsey,

= Margaret,
dau. of Owny "Darle"
O'Dempsey.

[Eliz. Fiant, No. 6557.]

5.

THE O'DEMPSEYS OF RAHEENAKERRAN, KING'S COUNTY.



6.

A Funeral Entry¹ states that Margaret, daughter of Lisagh O'Dempsey, of Deskart, in the King's County, was the first wife of John Doyne (or O'Dunne), of Kilcavan, in the Barony Tinna-hinch, Queen's County. He died on the 18th of December, 1636, and was buried at Castlebrack (*alias* "Toghesauier"), in the same county.

THE O'DEMPSEY COAT-OF-ARMS, IMPALING THAT OF BIRMINGHAM, ON A
HEADSTONE (1719, IN THE CHURCHYARD OF DUNFIERTH, CO. KILDARE.
[From a "rubbing" taken by Miss Ellen Metcalfe, of Metcalfe Park.]

¹ In Ulster's Office, Dublin Castle.

OBBITVS : EVLINE FILIA DERMICI QVE OBIT · 6 MARC 1603.

EGO LIEEWS : FILIWS MAWRI : EIVS MARITVS QVI ME FIERE

THE TOMB-SLAB, IN THE BALLINTEMPLE (King's Co.) CHURCHYARD, OF EVELLEN, DAUGHTER OF DERMOT O'DEMPSEY, AND WIFE OF
LELAGH (OR LEWIS) MAC MORROUGH O'DEMPSEY, OF RAHEENAREERAN, KING'S COUNTY.

[From a "rabbing" taken by the Rev. S. de C. Williams, Rector of Durrow, King's Co.]

[The block of the illustration has been kindly lent by the Council of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, Ire.]

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE HILL OF ALLEN.

By JOHN SHEIL O'GRADY.

THE Hill of Allen, or Almhuin, i.e. "the Great Neck," is situated in the Sub-District Iarthear Life, in the ancient territory of Ui Faolain, or Offelan, about four miles to the north-west of the modern town of Newbridge, in the barony of Connel, County of Kildare. Seward, in his "*Topographia Hibernica*," states:—"It is a conical hill standing opposite to that called Dunmurry, and is composed of calcareous rocks; from the surface there is every appearance of a copper mine." While, according to Lewis, "The greenstone of the hill, combined with greenstone porphyry, appears all round the base on the sides, and on the summit in protuberant masses without any stratification."

This isolated hill, which rises to a height of 676 feet, is almost surrounded by the immense bog to which it gives its name. On the summit stands a tower in the centre of a raised mound, where a cist-vein is said to have been unearthed by the workmen employed in digging the foundations. This mound is called Suidh-Fionn (pron. See Finn), or Finn's Chair, and, according to Kilcolgan, "Dun-mor-na-thian." The tower was erected in 1859 by Sir Gerald Aylmer, of Donadea, but for what purpose does not appear to be exactly known. Numerous inscriptions adorn its side, viz.:—"Astra Castra," "Sine Cruce Sine Luce," "Numen Lumen," "Omne Bonum Dei Donum," &c., &c. On the steps of the stone stairs inside are cut in incised letters the names of the workmen and small farmers who were employed at its erection. His Majesty King Edward VII visited the Hill, and ascended the Tower on September 16th, 1861.

Almhuin was the ancient patrimony and site of the royal residence of the celebrated Finn McCumhaill (Fiun McCool), warrior, poet, and prophet. The many feats of strength and valour ascribed to Finn may lead some to suppose that he was merely an imaginary or mythical character; but this is a mistake, as Finn is an undoubtedly historical personage. He was born in the third year of the reign of Conn of the Hundred Battles, and was, on the unquestionable authority of the "*Book of Leinster*," the son of Cumhall, who was the son of Trenmór, son of Snaelt, son of Eltan, son of Baiscni, son of Nuada Necht,

who was of the Heremonian races, and Monarch of Erin about A.M. 5090, according to the chronology of the Four Masters, that is 110 years before Christ. His mother was Muirn of the Fair Neck, daughter of Teige, also called Siogmond. Finn was married to Ailbhe, daughter of King Cormac MacAirt. Two of his sons, Oisin (Little Fawn) and Fergus Finnbheoil ("The Eloquent"), are celebrated as poets and warriors, but of them more hereafter.

The Fians,¹ or Finians, or, as they are often called, Fiaennd Erin, of which Finn MacCumhaill was commander, were a celebrated military force instituted in Ireland long before the Christian era, forming a national militia for the defence of the throne under the supreme control of the Ard Righ. This force was probably brought to its greatest perfection during the reign of Cormac MacAirt. None were received into this body but select men of the greatest activity, strength, perfect form, and valour. I have also seen it stated that an indispensable qualification for a candidate to possess was that he should be a poet, and have learned the Twelve Books of Poetry. On a war footing it consisted, according to O'Halleron, of seven catha or legions, containing 3,000 men, making 21,000 men for each of the five provinces, or about 100,000 fighting men in all, and it may be, he remarked, that the general who controlled this force played no small part in the government and military affairs of the kingdom. One would imagine that the Hill of Allen (Almhuin) should make an ideal and impregnable stronghold in the days before artillery, yet it is recorded that the fortress was burned in the third century by a champion named Garaidh, son of Morna, who was Chief of the Firbolg, or Damnonian, warriors of Connaught, and forms the subject of one of the Ossianic poems, from which the following passages have been literally translated² :—

" Mournful art thou to me, O ruined pile !
Thou monument that recordest the great disaster.
Deep beneath thee are heroes entombed ;
Their sad fate I well remember.

" Mournful is thy destruction to me,
Thou memorable pile of exalted appearance,
The ' Clanna Morna ' are laid low in their monuments.
They were the heroes of combats ; this is one of their mounds.

¹ According to O'Connor, in his notes on the Four Masters, they were called Baoisgine, as being descended from the Milesians, who came from Basconia, in Spain, now Biscay, in ancient Cantabria.

² See note, p. 299, Connellan's " Annals of Ireland."

- “ In the fortress were consumed the steeds of Finn,
And his two highly-ornamented chariots ;
And great was the loss of his noble mansion
To Finn of the Fenians, the King of Allen.
- “ In it were consumed an hundred strong shields,
And an hundred pieces of armour of incomparable value ;
Two hundred coats of mail, and two hundred swords,
Two hundred breast-plates, and two hundred helmets.
- “ One hundred war-steeds were consumed in the fortress,
Together with the steeds of our Chief Commander,
With their fair and brilliant coverings,
And their polished and gilded bridles.
- “ Three hundred hunting hounds were consumed in the fortress,
Which were deemed to be an excessive loss ;
The beautiful hounds of Finn, the son of Cumhal,
By Garaidh the Rough.
- “ Three hundred treasure-chests were consumed,
Which contained much of silver and gold ;
And also, it is stated with truth,
Three hundred goblets and three hundred cups.”

This poem, as well as one published by Miss Brooke, called “Oisín’s Buile or Rhapsody,” reveals Almhuin as a splendid palace ; but little now remains to indicate the site of the royal fortress, which appears to have been of great extent, and surrounded with many other habitations as the residence of the Finian troops.

The earliest imaginative tales to be found amongst ancient Gaelic MSS. are the Fenian poems and prose recitals attributed to Finn, his sons Oisín, Fergus, and kinsman Caeilté. Five poems ascribed to Finn are found in manuscripts of considerable antiquity, viz. : the Books of Leinster and Lecain. Besides those which are based upon anything like reliable authority, many romantic legends and tales have been told through succeeding centuries, and continue to be related to the present day round many an Irish hearth, some having a certain value as alluding to historic traditions, and thereby supplying links wanted in the chain of history, while others illustrate the supernatural powers of Finn, and very often originate in the fertile brain of the story-teller.

To the many accomplishments of Finn may be added that of prophecy. This gift he is supposed to have possessed in no small degree, and is said to have foretold the coming of St. Patrick, and afterwards of the Anglo-Normans, their victories and defeats ; and his only regret was his inability to take part in their expulsion. In a lecture delivered in 1856,

O'Curry thus relates the story of Finn MacCumhail's "Thumb of Knowledge," as told in the ancient tales :—

"Upon a certain occasion this gallant warrior was hunting near Sliabh-na-m-Ban, in the present County of Tipperary. He was standing at a spring well when a strange woman came suddenly upon him, filled a silver tankard of the spring, and immediately walked away with it. Finn followed her unperceived until she came to the side of the hill, where a concealed door opened suddenly and she walked in. Finn attempted to follow her further, but the door was shut so quickly that he was only able to place his hand on the door-post, with the thumb inside. It was with great difficulty he was able to extricate the thumb, and having done so, he immediately thrust it, bruised as it was, into his mouth to ease the pain. No sooner had he done so than he found himself possessed of the gift of foreseeing future events. This gift, however, was not, we are told, always present, but only when he bruised, or chewed, the thumb between his teeth. (This legend is found in the vellum M.S., H. 3, T.C.D.) Such is the veracious origin handed down to us by the tradition of the poets of Finn MacCumhail's wonderful gift of prophecy."

Finn, according to the "Four Masters," was slain by the cast of a javelin at a place called Ath-Brea, on the River Boyne, A.D. 283 in the reign of Cairbre Lifeachair.

A.D. 526, the Battle of Almuin was fought by Moreartach Mac-Erc.

In 718 a great battle was fought at Almuin. Fergal, son of Maelduin and Monarch of Ireland, having collected the forces of Connaught, Ulster, and Leath Cuinn, or Meath, amounting to 21,000 men, invaded Leinster for the purpose of enforcing payment of the Borian Tribute. This eric, or fine, was first levied on the province of Leinster by Tuathal Teachtmair, Monarch of Ireland, on account of the death of his daughter by the cruel treatment of her husband, Eochy Aincheann, King of Leinster. It was called Boroimhe Laighean, signifying the tribute of Leinster, and is mentioned by various writers as the Boromean, or Borian Tribute. Now this huge fine consisted of 3,000 cows, 3,000 sheep, 3,000 hogs, 3,000 copper cauldrons, 3,000 mantles, and 3,000 ounces of silver; and as it was seldom paid voluntarily, its exaction generally ended in many fierce conflicts, of which this engagement at Almuin was the last. Donogh, son of Morrough, King of Leinster, and Hugh, son of Colgan, heir presumptive to the throne of that province, assembled the Leinster Chiefs and engaged the invaders at Almuin. Fergal's army was defeated after a fierce battle, in which the Monarch himself, and 160 Chiefs, and 7,000 soldiers on both sides, were slain. An account of the various Chiefs killed in this battle is given in the "Four Masters," who quote a passage from the ancient poet, which states :—"Dunchadh, son of Murchadh, the

Noble, Aedh, son of Colgan of the Red Swords, slew Fergal of valiant fight in the victorious battle of Almhuin." O'Flaherty's "Ogygia" gives the date of this battle as 11th December, A.D. 722; and the "Annals of Clonmacnoise" notice it under the year 720 as follows:—

"Before King Fohartagh began his reign, the Battle of Allone was fought, wherein King Ferrall was slain by the Lynstermen, on Friday, the 3rd of the Ides of December, in the year of our Lord 720. King Ferrall had in his army 21,000 men well armed, and the Lynstermen 9,000. These were they that were slain on the King's side, first King Ferrall himself with 160 of his guard. There were nine flyed in the ayre, as if they were winged fowle, and so saved their lives."

An interesting account of this battle is also given in "Fragments of Irish Annals," copied by Duald M'Firbis, and translated by Dr. O'Donovan:—

"Long indeed was this muster of forces being carried on, for each man of Leth-Chuinn, which means the north half of Ireland, to whom the order came, used to say—'If Donnbo come on the hosting I will.' Now Donnbo was a widow's son of the Fera-Ros, and he never went away from his mother's house for one day or one night, and there was not one in all Ireland of fairer countenance, or of better figure, form, or symmetry than he; there was not in all Ireland one more pleasant or entertaining, or one in the world who could repeat more amusing or royal stories than he; he was the best to harness horses, to set spears, to plait hair, and he was a man of royal intelligence in his countenance, of whom was said:—

'Fairer than sons was Donnbo,
Sweeter his poems than all that mouths rehearse,
Pleasanter than the youths of Innis-Fail,
The brilliancy of his example took the multitude.'

"His mother did not permit Donno to go with Fergal until Mael-mic-Failbhe was pledged for his return alive, and until he pledged Colum-Cille for himself that Donno would return safe to his own house from the province of Leinster. King Ferghal proceeded on his way. Guides went before him, but the guidance they afforded him was not good, through the narrowness of each road, and the ruggedness of each pass, until they reached Cluain-Dobhail, at Almhuin. And Aedhan the Leper, of Cluain-Dobhail, was there before them. The hosts ill-treated him; they killed his only cow, and roasted it on spits before his face; and they unroofed his house and burned it; and the Leper said that the vengeance which God would wreak on the Ui-Neill, on his account, would be an eternal vengeance; and the Leper came forward to the tent of Ferghal, where the Kings of Leth-Chiunn were before him. The Leper complained of the injuries done him in their presence; but the heart of none of them was moved towards him except the heart of Cubretan, son of the King of Fera-Ross; and for this Cubretan had no reason to be sorry, for of all the Kings who were in the tent, none escaped from the battle except Cubretan alone. Then Ferghal said to Donnbo, 'Show

amusement for us, O Donnbo, for thou art the best minstrel in Ireland at pipes, and trumpets, and harps, at the poems, and legends, and royal tales of Erin; for on to-morrow morning we shall give battle to the Leinstermen.' 'No,' said Donnbo, 'I am not able to amuse thee to-night, and I am not about to exhibit any one of these feats to-night; but wherever thou shalt be to-morrow, if I be alive, I shall show amusement to thee. But let the royal clown Ua-Maighleine amuse thee this night.'

"With respect to the Leinstermen, they repaired to Cruachan Claentha (the round hill of Clane), for the Leinstermen would not be defeated if they should hold their council there, and proceed from thence to battle. They proceeded thence to Din-Canainn (Duncannon, between Clane and the Hill of Allen), and thence to battle.

"On the following morning, the battalions on both sides met. The valorous deeds of the heroes of Leinster and Leth-Chuinn are very much spoken of. It is said that Brigid was seen over the Leinstermen; Colum-Cille was seen over the Ui-Neill. The battle was gained by Murchadh, son of the King of Leinster. Fergal himself was killed in it; and it was Aedh Menn and Donnchadh that slew Fergal himself and Bile, son of Buan of Albain (Scotland), from whence Corbile,¹ at Almhain, is named. Aedh Menn was also the person who slew Donnbo; 160 soldiers were killed on the occasion. The Leinstermen killed an equal number of Leth-Chuinn in this battle: i.e. 9,009 of them ran mad, and 100 kings. The Hill of Fergal is at the place. The clown was taken prisoner, and he was asked to give a 'clown's shout,' and he did so. Loud and melodious was that shout, so that the shout of Ua-Maighleine has remained with the clowns of Erin from that day forth. . . . The clown's head was struck off. The reverberation of the clown's shout remained in the air for three days and three nights, from which comes the saying: 'The shout of Ua-Maighleine chasing the men in the bog.'

"It was at Condail (Old Connell, in County Kildare) of the Kings the Leinstermen were that night drinking wine and mead merrily, and in high spirits after gaining the battle; and each of them was describing his prowess, and they were jolly and right merry. Then Murchadh, son of Bran (the King of Leinster), said: 'I would give a chariot of (the value of) four cumhals, and my steed, and battle dress, to the hero who would go to the field of slaughter, and would bring us a token from it.' 'I will go,' said Baethgalach, a hero of Munster. He put on his dress of battle and combat, and arrived at the spot where the body of King Fergal was. . . . The young warrior then heard the most delightful and entrancing piping and music in the bunch of rushes next him, a Fenian melody, sweeter than any music. The young warrior went towards it. 'Do not come near me,' said a head to him. 'I ask who art thou,' said the young warrior. 'I am the head of Donnbo,' said the head; 'and I made a compact last night that I would amuse the king to-night, and do not annoy me.' 'Which is the body of Fergal here?' said the young warrior. 'Thou mayest observe it yonder,' said the head. 'Shall I take thee away?' said the young warrior; 'thou art the dearest to me.' 'Bring me,' said the head, 'but may the grace of God be on thy head if thou bring me to my body again.' 'I will, indeed,' said the young warrior. And the young warrior returned with the head to Condail the same night, and he found the Leinstermen drinking there on his arrival.

¹ Corrbile, i.e. Biles Pit, probably Corbally, in the Parish of New-bridge.

'Hast thou brought a token with thee?' said Murchadh. 'I have,' replied the young warrior, 'the head of Donnbo.' 'Place it on yonder post,' said Murchadh, and the whole host knew it to be the head of Donnbo, and they all said: 'Pity that this fate awaited thee, O Donnbo! fair was thy countenance: amuse us to-night as thou didst thy lord last night.' His face was turned, and he raised a most piteous strain in their presence, so that they were all wailing and lamenting. The same warrior conveyed the head to its body as he had promised, and he fixed it on the neck (to which it instantly adhered), and Donnbo started into life. In a word, Donnbo reached the house of his mother. The three wonders of this battle were: the coming of Donnbo home to his house alive, in consequence of the pledged word of Colum Cille; and the shout of the clown, which remained reverberating three days and three nights in the air: 'and nine thousand privailing over twenty-one thousand' . . . one hundred and eighty died of sickness and cold after the Battle of Almhain."

Cullach, son of the above-named Dunchadh, who distinguished himself at the Battle of Almhain, gave Tallaght, County Dublin, to St. Maelruain, to found a monastery "in honour of God and St. Michael," about the year 769. He died in 771, and was buried in that church ("Loca Patr.").

The Hill of Allen, or Almhain, appears to have been held before the advent of the Anglo-Normans by the O'Tooles, as O'Heerin thus alludes to this clan in his topographical poem:—

" O'Toole, of the fortress famous for mead,
Is Chief of the valiant tribe of Hy Murry;
As far as Almhain of melodious music,
Of verdant, grassy, fertile plains."

While the same author mentions O'Keary as the "Scion of Almhain" (Allen); and O'Donovan was of opinion that the territory of Carbury O'Keary, in the northern part of the County Kildare, extended to Allen. To the south of the hill is a large circular dun, the entrenchments of which are still in fine preservation, and present a formidable appearance. It gives its name Dunbyrne to the townland in which it is situate; and here we probably have evidence to show that the O'Byrnes— allies of the O'Tooles—penetrated as far north as Allen. On the south-western side of the hill, in the townland of Carrick, is a holy well called after St. Colman, where a pattern was held up to about sixty years ago, on SS. Peter and Paul's Day. Near this well is a large rock from which the townland received its name. Dr. O'Donovan thinks that this is the Carric Clumain mentioned in the "Dinnseanchus of Tara." It may be interesting to mention here that while in conversation with an old inhabitant of this district last summer, I asked him if he ever heard of "Colman's Fair." "O yes," he replied, "shure that

REMAINS OF KILMELAGUE CASTLE

was the ould name of the Fair of Rathbride." Can Rathbride have been the site of the "Aonech Cholmain"?

The district about the Hill of Allen being entirely surrounded by bog and marshes was called "The Island," and was the scene of many sanguinary engagements between "Cromwell's Ironsides" and the Royalist Forces. The object of the former being to capture the Castle of Kilmeague (Cill Maedhoc, i.e., "the Church of St. Maedhoc"). This stronghold, which stood about a mile east to the hill, was in possession of a branch of the FitzGerald's, who were descended from the Knights of Kerry, of the Great House of Desmond. In a letter addressed by the Cromwellian General, Hewson, to "the Honourable William Lenthall, Speaker of the Parliament of England," and dated from Ballyshannon, 3rd March, 1650, he thus refers to his campaign in this district:—

"After I had surprised the strong fort upon the Bog of Allen, and taken Castlemartin, in the County of Kildare, and placed a garrison therein, about the latter end of December, I marched along with a party of about 1,000 horse and foot into the Island of Allen, and summoned Killmaog (Kilmeague) therein, but finding it not feazable to storm without guns, I marched to Rabride and Ponsers Grange and took them, and placed two strong garrisons there, which did give me good footing in the County Kildare."

From this despatch we learn that the Castle was too strong to be taken without artillery; but Hewson, in order to supply this deficiency, returned to Dublin, and as he again states:—

“I marched upon Tuesday, the 26th February (1650), with a party of 2,000 foot and 1,000 horse, towards the County of Kildare, and took with me one culverin, and one demi-culverin, and one mortar piece. The enemy fired their garrison of Lease, Blackreath, and the forementioned Kilmaog (Kilmeague) in the Island of Allen; but I shall easily make it tenable again, it being very useful for your service.”

Only a small portion of this ancient stronghold, consisting of a tower, now remains; and the peculiar feature about it is that it is built entirely of red sandstone.

About 100 yards to the east of the Castle, at the entrance to an old bohereen leading to it, are two sculptured stones built into piers which appear to have been erected when the fortress was demolished, to build the neighbouring farmhouse and out-offices.

At the north-east extremity of the hill, about a quarter of a mile distant, is a small hamlet called the “Leap of Allen.” Local tradition attributes the name to the fact that on a certain occasion Fin M’Cool, in order to display his agility, jumped from

the summit of the hill to where the hamlet now stands, and a well is said to have sprung up where his feet touched mother earth. This well is in a field opposite Mr. Dan Healy's house. To the south of the hill, in the adjoining townland of Barrons-town, is a small piece of ground about half an acre in extent enclosed by an old thorn fence and called the Kells (probably from Cealtrach, i.e., an old burying-ground). This is the "Caemeteria de Kill-balle-barruin," mentioned in Dr. Mac Geoghegan's list.

THE DE BURGH COAT-OF-ARMS.

THE DE BURGHES OF OLDTOWN.

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THOMAS J. DE BURGH.

WHEN, between 1695 and 1710, Thomas Burgh, Surveyor-General of Ireland, purchased property in and about Naas, and proceeded to build himself a dwelling-house at Oldtown, his plans, like those of many other Irish landowners, appear to have been more magnificent than his purse proved ultimately able to do justice to, for, having planned a stately mansion (somewhat on the same lines as the present Russboro' House, near Blessington), joined to two wings by semicircular colonnades, he, for some unrecorded reason, left to his successors the two wings and no central mansion. The colonnades and the main dwelling-house were commenced, but eventually pulled down, and, while the left wing, built according to the original plan as it stands at present, has been for generations used for stable purposes, the right wing was raised and enlarged by successive owners, and made into the present dwelling-house. Seven generations, including the present owner's family, have resided since about 1707 at Oldtown.

Previously, from 1402 to 1707, their headquarters had been for eight generations at Dromkeen, in the County Limerick. Before that, from 1172 to 1402, they lived for eight generations in Connaught; from 1066 to 1172, for three generations, in England; and previous to the Norman Conquest, in Normandy and southern Belgium.

The Irish history of the family therefore commences in 1172; and from father to son since that date, through twenty-three generations (733 years), their story is entirely bound up with that of Ireland.

Many variations of the name have taken place, however, during the nine centuries since John, Earl of Konign (Baron of Tonsburg in Normandy), is recorded as bearing the name of de Bourg or de Burgo. It has been spelt de Burgh, Bourke, Burke, and Burgh at different times in the interval, and it was only in 1848, on production of the necessary genealogical proofs, that by patent the ancient name of de Burgh was definitely resumed.

Arms—or, a cross gu.

The tradition is that, during the Crusades, a de Burgh slew a leading Saracen, and that King Richard Cœur de Lion, dipping his finger in the blood of the slain, drew a red cross on the

golden Saracen shield and handed it to the victor with the words: "These, knight, be thine arms for ever."

Crest—A catamountain sejant, guardant, ppr., collared and chained, or.

Motto—"A cruce salus." (Salvation from the cross.)

Arms, crest, and motto appear to have been used by the family since the time of the Crusades.

This brief extract from the history of the ancestors in the direct male line of the de Burghs of Oldtown, begins with John, Earl of Konign and Baron of Tonsburg, who was governor of the chief towns in Normandy. John, Earl of Konign, was the son of Baldwin II, founder of the house of Blois in France. This Baldwin II was the son of Baldwin, son of Godfroy, or Croise, son of Rowland, son of Charles, Duke of Ingelheim, son of Charlemagne (Burke's "History of the Commoners"). From John, Earl of Konign, descended Baldwin de Burgo, or du Bourg, or de Burgh, the second King of Jerusalem of that name, and first cousin of Godfroi de Bouillon and his brother Baldwin, the first King of Jerusalem, both of whom preceded him in that kingdom. Baldwin de Burgh reigned thirteen years, and died 1131.

Harlowen de Burgh or de Bourg, son of John, Earl of Konign, married in 1035-36 Arlotta, widow of Robert the Devil, Duke of Normandy, and mother of William (the Conqueror), Duke of Normandy. Robert the Devil had appointed Harlowen constable of the chief towns in succession to his father, John. After his marriage with Arlotta, he became Count of Centeville (Centumvilla). Of Harlowen de Burgh's children, Odo de Burgh became, while still a minor, Bishop of Bayeux. He accompanied his half-brother, William, to England in 1066, and for his services was created Earl of Kent, and later first Lord Chief Justice of England. It was for Odo's church at Bayeux that the Conqueror's wife, Matilda, commenced the great work of the Bayeux tapestry. It was he who said masses for the souls of the fallen Normans after the Battle of Hastings. His name appears first among the Norman conquerors in Holinshed's "Chronicle." In all these chronicles the name Burgh appears. Odo held huge grants of land in England, and exercised great power. He, however, incurred the displeasure of William Rufus, and after imprisonment died at Palermo on his way to the Holy Land.

Robert de Burgh, another son of Harlowen's, was present at the Battle of Hastings, bearing the standard of St. Michael. He was created Earl of Cornwall, and granted 793 manors in England. In 1087 Robert, with his followers from Bourne

(Eastbourne), raised the standard of revolt against William Rufus. He died about 1100.

His son, William de Burgh (by Maud de Montgomeri), Earl of Cornwall, rebelled against King Henry I, and joined Robert of Normandy, led the van in the Battle of Tenchebray, 1106, where he was taken prisoner, his eyes were put out, and he was imprisoned for life. (Another account says he died a monk at Bermondsey.) His county of Mortaigne was given to Stephen de Blois (later king of England).

William de Burgh had two sons—Adelmus and John de Burgo. The latter's grandson was Hubert de Burgh, Justiciary of England and Earl of Kent. William's son, Adelmus de Burgo, was the father of William FitzAdelm de Burgo, from whom descended the Irish line of the family. He married, first, Isabel, natural daughter of Richard I, and widow of Llewellyn, Prince of Wales; secondly, Anne of Thomond, daughter of the last King of Cashel; thirdly, Juliana, daughter of Robert Doisnell. He was steward to Henry II, and was in 1172 sent to Ireland to receive the subscription of Roderic O'Connor, King of Connaught, and of the King of Meath, which he did on the banks of the Shannon. He was again sent to Ireland in 1177 as Procurator Regis, landing at Wexford. After progress through the land, an assembly of the clergy was convened at Waterford, and the Bulls of Pope Adrian, constituting Henry II Lord of Ireland, and of Pope Alexander, confirming the said title, were promulgated. William FitzAdelm was made governor of Wexford, and received as a grant the greater part of Connaught. In 1179 he was constituted "Dominus" of Connaught, and given hereditary rights, which were brought down to the kings of England by Lady Elizabeth de Burgh's marriage with Lionel, Duke of Clarence, in 1352, and formed the basis of King Charles I's claim in the cause of Lord Strafford. William FitzAdelm was guardian of Isabella, daughter and heiress of Strongbow and Eva. (See Giraldus Cambrensis, "Annals of the Four Masters," Archdall's "Monast. Hibern.," &c.) He resided at Castleconnell, his seat in the lands named after him, West Clanwilliam. He wielded great power in Ireland, until his death in 1205, and was buried at Athassil Abbey, which he had founded.

William FitzAdelm's son, Richard de Burgh (the Elder), had a grant of all Connaught, which his father had held from the Crown. This grant was confirmed by Henry III to him and his heirs after the death of Cathal the Bloody-Handed, King of Connaught (1223, Ware, Leland). This grant was confirmed by charter at Westminster in 1226. Strafford upset

this grant, and the counties found King Charles's title good to the lands. (See Strafford's "Letters," and Clanricarde's "Memoirs.")

Richard was Chief Justiciary of Ireland, 1218; Lord Deputy of Ireland, 1227. He married (Lodge, Burke) Una, granddaughter of the O'Connor, King of Connaught, and died in 1243. His eldest son, Walter de Burgh, Lord of Connaught, married Maud, daughter and heiress of Hugh, Earl of Ulster, and in 1243 became Earl of Ulster in right of his wife, and in 1264 in his own right. He died 1271. His grandson, John de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, was the grandfather of Lady Elizabeth de Burgh, who in 1352 married Lionel, Duke of Clarence, third son of Edward III, from whom descended Edward IV and the sovereigns of Great Britain and many European countries.

Richard de Burgh's (the elder) younger son, William de Burgh (styled Wm. oge M'William More M'William) served in France when Bordeaux was taken, and in 1245 in the Scotch war. In 1263 he invaded Desmond, slew Cormack M'Carthy, Lord of Desmond, and was in many battles with his brother, Walter, Earl of Ulster. In 1270 he was put to death at Athankip on the Shannon by the King of Scotland, while his hostage.

His son, Sir William de Burgh (named Liath), was Custos of Ireland in 1308. He held parliament in Kilkenny in 1309. In 1315 he was wounded and taken prisoner by Edward Bruce in Ulster, when the Red Earl's forces were defeated, but regained his liberty by giving two of his sons as hostages. He and Lord Birmingham routed and slew Phelim O'Connor, King of Connaught, and O'Brien, King of Thomond, Teige O'Kelly, King of Ismany, and twenty-seven other Irish chiefs at Athenry in 1316. Sir William died 12th February, 1334. From his second son, Sir William Ulick de Burgh, descended the Earls of Clanricarde. Sir Edmond Bourke (eldest son of Sir William, who died 1334) was surnamed Albanach (the Scot), owing to his having been brought up in Scotland while a hostage for his father. He was born 1300-1305, and was elected head or Lord of the M'William Bourkes in 1338, after the murder, in 1333, of his kinsman William de Burgo, Earl of Ulster, by the Mandevilles. He adhered to the cause of the youthful heiress, Lady Elizabeth de Burgh, in opposition to the ambitious claims (under Brehon law) of her uncle, Sir Edmond (Mac-an-yarla) de Burgh, who was captured and drowned by Sir Edmond (Albanach's) retainers, the Stauntons, in 1337, in a lake near Ballinrobe. This Mac-an-yarla was Custos Rotulorum of Connaught, and ancestor of the Lords of Castle Connel. This feud between

the two branches of the family led, after generations of civil war and successive deaths in battle of the heads of the family, to the forfeiture of a great portion of the lands granted to them in Connaught. Sir Edmond (Albanach) Bourke married Finola, daughter of Donogh O'Kelly, chief of his sept, and died in 1875.

His son, Sir Thomas Bourke, married a daughter of the O'Connor, and was Deputy in Connaught to the Duke of Lancaster, the Vice-Regent. He died 1402. From him descended, through the Bourkes of Moy-ni-Crower, the Earls of Mayo.

His son, Walter de Burgh, or Bourke, of Shrule, in the Co. Mayo, succeeded his father as Lord M'William Bourke in 1402, and held that title for twenty years (Burke). He was succeeded in the lordship by his brother, Richard Bourke, of Turlough, in 1460. Walter married Sabia, daughter of Connor O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, and died 1440.

His son, John de Burgh, or Bourke (Cun-mac-na-cuyle), of Shrule, Co. Mayo, married a sister of the O'Brien, and received with her a property in Tipperary, which he exchanged for one-third of Clanwilliam Barony, in Co. Limerick. He was governor of Dromkeen when he died.

Then came, in succession, his son, William Burgh (nicknamed Dhue, or Black), of Dromkeen, in Co. Limerick.

His son, Meyler Burgh, of Dromkeen and Lebanon (known as Sleoght-Meyler).

His son, Richard Burgh, of Dromkeen.

His son, Richard (oge) Burgh, of Dromkeen.

His son, Meyler Burgh, of Dromkeen.

His son, Ulick Burgh, of Dromkeen.

His son, Rev. Richard Burgh, of Dromkeen, who conformed in 1628, and was Precentor of Cashel and Emly.

His son Ulysses Burgh, of Dromkeen, became Bishop of Ardagh, 1692, and died same year. He had married (1668) Mary, daughter of Colonel Kingsmill. Ulysses' eldest son, Rev. Richard Burgh, of Dromkeen, Co. Limerick, and Grove, Co. Tipperary, &c., married Elizabeth Griffin, and had issue. The Dromkeen property, in default of male issue, passed into the hands of strangers in 1841.

Ulysses' second son, Captain William Burgh, born 1667, accompanied William of Orange, after the Siege of Limerick, to Holland. He became, February 8th, 1694, Comptroller and Accountant-General. He settled at Bert, Co. Kildare, having married (1698) Margaret, daughter of T. Parnell, of Congleton, Cheshire. His daughter, Elizabeth, married (1786) Chief Baron

Antony Foster, whose son, Rt. Hon. John Foster, was last Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, and was created Baron Oriel. In 1790 she was created, in her own right, Baroness Oriel, and in 1797, Viscountess Ferrard.

Captain William Burgh's son, Thomas Burgh, born 1696, married Anne Downes, and was the grandfather of General Sir Ulysses Burgh, M.P., later Baron Downes. His daughters (1) Annette Burgh, married, 27th April, 1838, John Henry, 4th Earl of Clonmell; (2) Charlotte Burgh, married, 12th February, 1851, James, 2nd Baron Seaton, whose successor is the present owner of Bert.

The third son of Ulysses, Bishop of Ardagh, Thomas Burgh, born 1670, married Mary, daughter of Right Rev. William Smyth, Bishop of Kilmore, died 1730. Thomas Burgh accompanied William of Orange to Holland after the Siege of Limerick, and became later Surveyor and Engineer-General of Ireland, and Member of Parliament for Naas. He built the Trinity College Library, Royal Barracks, &c. He bought property near Naas, and built Oldtown House between 1695 and 1707.

His son, Thomas Burgh, of Oldtown, born 1705, married (1) 1734, Margaret, daughter and co-heir of William Sprigge, of Cloneve, King's County, Member of Parliament for Tralee; (2) 1752, Catherine, daughter of Sir Richard Wolseley, of Mount Wolseley, County Carlow; died 1759.

His son, Thomas Burgh, of Oldtown, born 1754, married, 1784, Florinda, daughter of Rt. Hon. Charles Gardiner, M.P., and sister of Luke, Viscount Mountjoy. (Her elder sister Anne married Lord Clancarty, and was grandmother of the late John La Touche, Esq., of Harristown.) Thomas Burgh was Member of Parliament for Harristown in the last Irish Parliament; died 1832.

His son, the Rev. Thomas John Burgh, Dean of Cloyne, born 1786, married, 1811, Anna Louisa Hely Hutchinson, sister of the 3rd Earl of Donoughmore. The Dean died 1845, leaving a large family. Lady Anna died 1857.

His son, Thomas Burgh, born 1813, married, 1848, Jane, daughter and heiress of Major Thomas Campbell Graham, of Scarva, County Monaghan. By Patent ("Dublin Gazette" of 6th March, 1848), the family resumed the ancient family name of de Burgh. Thomas de Burgh died in 1872; his wife in 1871. He was succeeded by the present owner of Oldtown, born 1815.

INDEX TO THE WILLS OF THE DIOCESE OF KILDARE, IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE OF IRELAND.

EDITED BY SYDNEY CARY.

D. = Date of will, in the absence of date of probate.

<i>Testator's Name and Residence.</i>	<i>Date of Probate.</i>
Adamson, George, Clogheen, Kildare	1688
Albin, James, Kilcock	1720
Allen, Richmond, Painstown	D. 1641
Allen, Thomas, Kildare	1674
Andoe, Thomas, Brouquestown	1777
Andy, Robert, Broquestown	1759
Arndell, Thomas, Coolygegan, King's County	1750
Austin, Margaret, Philipstown	1771
Austin, Nathaniel, Philipstown	1765
Aylmer, Cicely, St. John's Abbey, Naas	1752
Baggs, Mary, Monasterevan	1803
Bagot, Edward, Walterstown	1716
Bagot, Patrick, Nurney	1834
Bagot, Rev. Walter, Monasterevan	1815
Baily, Thomas, Edenderry	1692
Bancroft, John, Dunfert	1767
Banks, James, Deregregan, King's County	1719
Bardan, Geffery	1707
Barker, Joshua, Movally	1786
Barlow (a/s Carney), Bridget, Kilmollog, King's County, widow	1806
Barnewall, Lawrence, Louthstown	1763
Barlet, Peter, Mountmellick	1716
Baynham, Richard, Tubberleighcen, King's County	1792
Beaghan, James, Naas	1783
Beaghan, Patrick, Rathhilly	1789
Beaghan, Thomas	D. 1737
Beahan, John, Kilnagarnan	1816
Bean, Peter	1842
Beaughon, Michael, Naas	1749

<i>Testator's Name and Residence.</i>	<i>Date of Probate.</i>
Bell, Peter, Sheawn, Rathangan	1844
Bell, William, Ballykillaugheen, Queen's County ...	1787
Bellwood, Frances, Kildare, widow	1765
Bellwood, Henry, Kildare	1753
Benn, Henry	1718
Bennett, Rowland, Carbery	1695
Bermingham, Catherine, Edenderry	1857
Bermingham, Elizabeth, Edenderry	1857
Bermingham, John, Oldcourte, County Kildare ...	1702
Bermingham, Robert, Edenderry ... (Will dated 1822)	1852
Bermingham, Thomas, Milerstown	1716
Berry, Charles	1830
Bewley, Elizabeth, Edenderry	1745
Bidwill, William	1853
Blang, Peter, senr., Portarlinton	1760
Blang, Richard, Killmallogue, King's County ...	1855
Boake, Ephraim, Cappenneran, King's County ...	1745
Bolan, John, Richardstown, King's County ...	1752
Boland, Patrick, Richardstown, King's County ...	1839
Bolton, John, Mountmellick	1754
Bonnell, Dorcas, Portarlinton	1809
Bonnell, Jonathan, Portarlinton	1809
Booth, Thomas	D. 1666
Booth, William, Portarlinton	1769
Borrowes, Peter, Portarlinton ... (vol. iii. 65)	1764
Borrowes, Robert, Ballybrittas, Queen's County ...	1768
Boucher, William, Coolatother, Queen's County ...	1803
Boughey, Samuel, Naas	1721
Boybelaud, Hector, Portarlinton, Lieut. on Pension ...	1703
Bracken, Dennis, Morristownbiller	1768
Bracken, John, Cannonstown	1773
Bradburn (als Malone), Anna, Rathangan	1770
Brangan, Edward, Killurine, King's County ...	1818
Brannan, James, Clonerane, King's County ...	1851
Braughall, Richard, Kildare	1760
Brearly, Henry, Orkin, par. Rosenalis	1685
Breirlie, Jarvis, Laragh	1668
Brenan, Edward	1785
Brereton, Francis, Martinstown	1717
Brereton, Rev. John, Naas	D. 1712
Brumfield, Joseph, Tinnehinch, Queen's County ...	1773
Bruneval (or Bruneal), Mary Anne, Portarlinton, Queen's County	1781
Bruneval (or Bruneal), Pierre Dupuy, Portarlinton, Queen's County	1706
Bryan, Denis, Ballylevan, King's County	1785
Buckley, Joseph, Ballycue, King's County	1787

<i>Testator's Name and Residence.</i>	<i>Date of Probate.</i>
Bukly (Bulkley in Grant), Robert, Naas	1712
Bulkley, Thomas, Edenderry	1719
Burke, Rev. Walter, Portarlington, Queen's County ...	1796
Burn, Henry, Kalybeggs	1727
Burrowes, Mable	1751
Burrus (or Burrows), Edward, Monasterevan ...	1706
Byrne, John, Great Connell	1765
Byrne, Lawrence, Anaharvey, King's County ...	1761
Byrne, Laurence, Ballinagar, Geashill	1805
Byrne, Mary, Kildare, widow	1851
Byrne, Michael, Nurney	1850
Byrne, Richard, Mountmellick, Queen's County ...	1809
Byrne, William, Geashill	1835
Cahill, James, Naas	1778
Cahill, Rev. Michael, Rathernon, Kildare	1761
Camelin, Mathieu, Portarlington	1722
Cantrell, Isaac	1708
Cantrell, Joseph, Skerry, Queen's County	1770
Cantrill, Thomas, Shanbegg, Queen's County ...	1705
Capton (or Capon), Robert, Ballincollinbegg ...	1671
Carleton, Isabell, Ballylekin, King's County, widow ...	1698
Carlile, William, Bracklone	1713
Carroll, Caell, Kildare	1666
Carroll, David, Rathwalken	1674
Carroll, Dennis, Shanbeg, Queen's County	1771
Carroll, John, Rathman	1824
Carroll, Thomas, Killeenmore	1756
Carroll, Thomas, Coolaboughlan	1840
Carter, Honour, Bollecarrall, Queen's County ...	1703
Carthy, Andrew, Naas, Kildare	1784
Cartt, John, Philipstown	1670
Cary, Henrietta, Kilmallogue, King's County, widow ...	1816
Cary, Patrick, Brownstown	1806
Cary, Robert, Portarlington	1800
Castlefranc, Gideon, Seskin, Queen's County ...	1758
Cavanagh, Judith, Rasberry	1812
Cawlin, Andrew, Calfstown	1819
Champ, John, Deerpark, Queen's County	1808
Champagné, Jane, Lumville	1761
(de) Champegne, Marie de la Rochefoucauld, Portarlington, widow	1780
Chateauneuf, John, Ballycullane, Queen's County ...	1733
Chateauneuf, Mark (Translation)	1730
Clarke, Edward, Portarlington	1778
Clarke, Richard, senr., Portarlington	1817
Clay, Thomas, Gurteen, King's County	1836

<i>Testator's Name and Residence.</i>	<i>Date of Probate.</i>
Cleary, Daniel, Kildare (copy: original sent to Prerog.)	1801
Cleary, Francis, Ballynockan, King's County ...	1788
Cleary, John, senr., Redhills, Kildare	1844
Cleary, Mary, South Hill	1854
Cleary, Thomas, Killelany, King's County	1773
Coakely, Thomas, Hutton Read	1693
Cobbe, John, Deer Park	1757
Colagan, James, Killeenmore, King's County ...	1802
Coleman, John, Kilmalogue, King's County ...	1797
Colgan, John, Clonmore	1835
Colgan, Laurence, Philipstown	1807
Colgan, Patrick, Tully, Kildare	1758
Colgan, Richard, Philipstown	1737
Colgan, William, Philipstown	1796
Colgan, William, Philipstown	1798
Colle (or Cole), Andrew	D. 1667
Colley, Anne, Castlecarbery	1686
Colman, William, Castlecarbery	D. 1667
Colmy, Patrick, Kilnaboley	1844
Commins, William, Cappincor	1826
Commins, James, Morett, Queen's County ...	1774
Conan, Ambrose, Kilboggan	1752
Conan, Cornelius, Kilhack	D. 1719
Conan, Edward, Kilboggan	1784
Coners, James, Killurin, King's County	1700
Coney, James, Baronstowne	1716
Connaghton, Michael, Cluncurry, County Kildare	1855
Connelly, William, Tierhogar, Queen's County	1825
Connor, Anthony	1745
Connor, Christopher, Kildare	1761
Connor, Honora, Portarlinton, widow	D. 1719
Connor, James, Cloonaghmore, Queen's County	1808
Connor, John, Naas	1741
Connor (or Conner), Laurence, Clyduff	1755
Connor, Michael	1746
Connor, Morragh, Ballinrahin	1668
Connor, Owen, Rath	1813
Connor (or Coner), Richard, Ballybrittas, Queen's County	1753
Connor, William	1766
Conolly, John, Ratheenduffe, King's County	1831
Conraghy, John, Derrycush, Queen's County ...	1806
Conrahy, Carroll, Graiguefolly, Queen's County	1699
Conrahy, Murtha, Clarnehinch, Queen's County	1763
Conrahy, Terence, Derry, Queen's County ...	1740
Conrahy, Thomas, Ballybrittas, Queen's County	1797
Cooke, Jane, Ballyaville, King's County ...	1793
Corcoran, Mathew, Skerry, Queen's County	1837

<i>Testator's Name and Residence.</i>	<i>Date of Probate.</i>
Corcoran, Maurice, Maddinstown	1751
Corkeran, Edmond, Clownings	D. 1740
Corkeran, Thomas, Ballinraheen, King's County ...	1774
Corrant, John, Grange Clear	1782
Cosby, William, Portarlinton	1776
Cosgrave, John, Naas	1858
Costelloe, Darby, Trascaan, King's County ...	1759
Costello, Loughlin, Trascaan, King's County ...	1759
Cotterell, William, Naas	1687
Coulton, Marmaduke, Edenderry	1688
Cowen, Benjamin, Ballybrittas	1881
Craddock, Michael	1698
Craig, Joseph, Corrig, Queen's County	1849
Cranny, Michael, Rosberry, County Kildare ...	1886
Creane, John, Mountmellick	1748
Cregan, Patrick, Derryclonagh, Queen's County ...	1776
Crips, John, Mountmellick	1748
Croasdaile, Mary, Garrisguly, Queen's County ...	1770
Croasdaile, Mercey, Summergrove, Queen's County ...	1758
Crow, John, Tullahane, Queen's County ...	1728
Cullen, James, Clonegath	1727
Cundy, John, Ballycomon, King's County ...	1796
Cundy, Joseph, Clonmore	1805
Cusack, Christopher, Kildare	1668
Cusack, Patrick, Blackwod	1887
Cussin, James, Rathwalkin	1829
Cuthbert, John, Tuberlahine	1797
Dalton, Garrett, Allen, County Kildare (vol. i, 15) ...	1680
Daly, John, Kilcock	1692
Dames, Joseph, Croghan, King's County ..	1807
Dane, Elizabeth, Mountmellick, Queen's County ...	1819
Darcy, Denis, Mountmellick, Queen's County ...	1798
Darcy, Edward, Moyvally	1804
Davis, Catherine, Ballychristall Cottage, Queen's County, widow	1888
Davis, John, Shraleigh, Queen's County	1789
Davis, William, Shraleigh, Queen's County ...	1755
Deacon, William, Mountmellick, Queen's County ...	1748
Debette (or Delbetter), John, Portarlinton, Queen's County	1782
Deerin, James, Nurney	1782
Deering, Judith, Derryoughta, King's County ...	1889
Delamar, Walter, Philipstown, King's County ...	1802
Delany, James, Knockballinboy, King's County ...	1800
Dempsey, Elizabeth, Newtown, Rathangan ...	1819
Dempsey, Michael, Gurteen, King's County ...	D. 1769

<i>Testator's Name and Residence.</i>	<i>Date of Probate.</i>
Dempsey, Charles, Cappagh, King's County ...	1667
Dempsey, Daniel	1698
Dempsey, Daniel	1786
Dempsey, John, P.P., St. Michan's, Dublin ...	D. 1703
Dempsey, John, Killeigh, King's County ...	1767
Dempsey, John, Ballynoulart, Queen's County ...	1776
Dempsey, Luke, Ballintogher, Queen's County ...	1782
Dempsey, Oliver, Cloncurry, Kildare ...	1769
Dempsey, Richard, Portneinch, Queen's County ...	1751
Dempsey, Teague, Gurteen, King's County ...	1770
Dempsey, Terence, Glanbarrow, Queen's County ...	1781
Deneher (see also Donegar), William, Kilbride, Queen's County	1770
Deverell, Richard, Mountmellick	1776
Dickinson, Daniel, Gragueforan, Queen's County ...	1751
Dickinson, Isaac, Cappabeg, Queen's County ...	1778
Dickson, James, Naas	1831
Donnelly, John, Ballynegappagh	1747
Donevan, Catherine, Kilcullen Bridge	1816
Dooley, Thady, Clanduff, Queen's County ...	1820
Doran, Elizabeth	Lodged 1880
Douglas, Robert, Kilcullen Bridge	D. 1795
Dowglass, Charles, Philipstown	1742
Dowlin, John, Newtown	1770
Dowling, Daniel, Maddestown	1852
Dowling, Francis, Rathbride	1782
Dowling, Hugh, Leitrim, Queen's County ...	D. 1835
Dowling, Patrick	1848
Doyle, John, Kildare	1788
Duane, Rev. Thady, Mountmellick	1809
Duffy, Catherine, Kinnefad, Co. Kildare ...	1825
Dunager (or Denager), Mark	1747
Dunn, Andrew, Kildare	Lodged 1836
Dunn, Catherine, Naas	1785
Dunn, Catherine, Barnaboy, King's County ...	1826
Dunn, George, Coolinera	1686
Dunne, John, Esker	1719
Dunn, John, Kill	1800
Dunn, John, Rosenallis, Queen's County ...	1818
Dunn, John, Barnaboy, King's County	1828
Dunn (als M'Evoy), Margaret, Capard	1777
Dunn Michael, Grange, Queen's County ...	1785
Dunn, Michael, Meelick, Queen's County ...	1811
Dunn, Michael, Deerpark	D. 1818
Dunn, Michael, Shanelone	1827
Dunn (or Dunne), Richard, Kildare	1747
Dunn, Thomas, Kildare	Lodged 1838

<i>Testator's Name and Residence.</i>			<i>Date of Probate.</i>
Dunn, William, Nutrove, Queen's County	...	...	1777
Dunn, William, Kill, Monasterevan	...	...	1825
Dunne, Charles, Geashill	...	...	1749
Dunne, Daniel, Cloonabey, Queen's County	...	..	1784
Dunne, Daniel, Derry, Queen's County	...	...	1800
Dunne, Owen, Clonime	...	...	D. 1834
Dunne, Pierce, Killmenam, Queen's County	...	...	D. 1742
Dunne, Samuel { (Envelope only)	...	...	1818
(Original sent to Prerog. Court)	...	...	1847
Dunne, Rev. Valentine, P.P., Rosenallis, Coolemonen	...	...	1780
Dunne, William, Killinlinagh, Queen's County	...	...	1698
Dunny, Michael, Kilmoony	...	...	1698
Dunny, Roger, Kilmony	...	...	1717
Duplex, Elizabeth, Edenderry, widow	...	...	1768
Duron, Pierre, Portarlinton	...	...	1728
Edgell (or Edghill), John, Killurin, King's County	...	D.	1712
Edmondson, John, Cullenolard, King's County	...	...	1713
Edwards, Bartholomew, Mountmellick	...	...	1754
Egan (or Eagan), Daniel, Ballinderry	...	...	1680
Egan, Edward, Geashill	...	...	1806
Egan, John, Gurteen, Queen's County	...	...	1745
Egan, William, The Melehans, King's County	...	...	1842
Elliot, Robert, Portarlinton	...	...	1774
Ellis, William	...	...	1812
Emmott, John	...	...	1694
Eustace, Oliver, Naas	...	...	1768
Eustace, Richard, Naas	...	...	1705
Eustace, Rowland, Osberstowne	...	...	1702
Eustace, Thomas, Yeomanstowne	...	...	1704
Eves, Joshua, Killeen, King's County	...	...	1770
Evoi (or Evoy), Giles ny, Derrilemogh, widow	...	...	1680
Farrell, Henry, Hodgestowne	...	D.	1698
Farrell, Laurence, Lacka, Kildare	...	...	1846
Farrell, Michael	...	...	1820
Farrell, Morgan, Lacka	...	...	1847
Farrell, Thomas, Johnstown	...	...	1767
Farrell, Thomas, Kildare	...	...	1772
Fawsett, John, Kilmologe	...	...	1783
Fay, John, Ballykelly	...	...	1734
Fayle, Samuel, Tully	...	...	1757
Fayle, William, Coonagh	...	...	1736
Ferral, James, Newbridge	...	...	1782
Finely, Patrick, Clonygon, King's County	...	...	1810
Finnigan, Patrick	...	...	1857
Finny, James, Ballevin, King's County	...	...	1769
FitzGerald, Edward, Redhills, Co. Kildare	...	...	1741

<i>Testator's Name and Residence.</i>	<i>Date of Probate.</i>
FitzGerald (a/s Harbert), Elizabeth, Kilmanoge, Kildare, widow	1679
FitzGerald, Gerald, Punshardsgrange	1670
FitzGerald, James, Lackagh	1670
FitzGerald, Maurice, Clonshanbo	1719
FitzGerald, Peter, Portarlington	1751
FitzGerald, Philip, Allon	D. 1661
FitzGerald, Philip, Allon. (Same testator as preceding)	1667
FitzGerald, Thomas, Pownergreen	1685
FitzGerald, Thomas, Queen's County	1728
FitzGerald, Thomas, Coolbanagher	1803
FitzGerald, Thomas, Eskermore	1811
Fitzpatrick, John, Loughbrowne, County Kildare	1741
Fitzpatrick, John, Rhode, King's County	1794
Fitzpatrick, Joseph, Portarlington	1785
Fitzpatrick, Margaret, Philiptown	1839
Flanagan, James, Ardkill	1814
Flanagan, Jane, Barnacrow	1849
Flanagan, Judith, Rathilla	1886
Flanagan, Michael, Croghan, King's County	1818
Flanagan, Michael, Mountmellick	1820
Fleming, Thomas, Ballintocer, Queen's County	D. 1750
Fletcher, Henry	1708
Flinn, Maurice	D. 1758
Flood, John, Kildare	1690
Flood, John, Carne	1720
Flood, Nicholas, Kilnigh	1685
Floode, John, Nasaugh, Earl, and Kildangan	1854
Foley, Walter, Naas	1687
Foly, Daniel, Ballynaghe	1850
Forster, Andrew, Derigun, Queen's County	1750
Fossitt, George, Garravecum, Queen's County	1778
Fossitt, Thomas, Rathenekeeran	1781
Foster, Michael, Trascan	1779
Foster, Peter, Lea, Queen's County	1768
Foubert, Michael, Killmollog, King's County	1757
Foubert, Phillipe, Portarlington	1716
Fox (a/s Kennedy), Elizabeth, Cloneygown, King's County	1763
Foxcroft, Rev. Thomas, Portarlington	1765
Francequefort, Jacque, Portarlington	1751
French, Marcus, Rahasane, County Galway (no date) } (Copy: original pd. in Prerog.) ... }	1723
French, John, Milltown, County Kildare	1741
French, Mary, Milltown, County Kildare, widow	1759
Fry, Abran, Acragar, Queen's County	1724
Fry, John	1752

<i>Testator's Name and Residence.</i>	<i>Date of Probate.</i>
Gainer, Henry, Mariner, H.M.S. "Edgar" ...	... D. 1762
Gallagher, James, Ballyleakine, King's County	... 1772
Gallagher, Mary, Clonmore, Geashill	... 1820
Galvan, Darby, Tully ...	... 1720
Galvan, Mary, Naas ...	... 1822
Galvan, William, Tully ...	... 1722
Gannon, James, Kilcock ...	... 1829
Garry, Thomas, Kildare ...	... 1837
Geoghegan, William, Geashill	... 1851
Gibbins, William, Kilcock	... 1730
Gibbs, Robert ...	... 1810
Gilfoyle (see Kilfoyle)	
Gill, Humfry, Stickins, County Kildare	... D. 1676
Gill, Richard, Jonstown Bridge	... 1747
Gillegan, Daniel, Clara Hill, Queen's County	... 1767
Gloury, Connor, Bathcollen, Geashill	... 1661
Glynan, Thomas, Clounerrill, King's County	... 1735
Goodwin, Thomas, Ballydownan	... 1714
Gorman, John, Gurteen, King's County	... 1840
Gormly, Andrew, Cowpasture, Monasterevan (copy)	... D. 1836
Goullin, John, Kilmallog and King's County	... 1791
Graham, James, Ballycuppaban, Queen's County	... 1758
Grattan, Olivia, Edenderry	... 1836
Grave, Abigail, widow	... 1780
Grave, Ann, Killeigh, King's County, widow	... 1803
Grave, Joseph, Killeigh, King's County	... 1802
Grehan, Daniel, Boycetown, County Kildare	... 1803
Gretten, Robert, Clonmeen, Kildare	... 1711
Grey, Fossitt, Kilbeg, King's County	... 1857
Gribbell, Jane, Connough, County Kildare, widow	... 1731
Gribbell, Nicholas, Edenderry	... 1728
Griffeth, Rickard, Philipstowne	... 1750
Grogan, Tady ...	... 1668
Guiot, Daniel, Deer Park	... 1746
Guirke, Patrick, Tidginstown, Kildare	... D. 1800
Hall, Richard, Rosenallis, Queen's County	... 1709
Halligan, Maurice, Kilcock	... 1826
Hamon, Hector, Portarlinton	... 1769
Haneagin, Thomas, Strahard, Queen's County	... 1709
Hanly, Charles, Monasterevan	... D. 1839
Hannagan, Henry, Mount Lucas, King's County	... 1804
Hannan, John, Geashill	... 1780
Hannegen, Mortagh (see Hinegan)	
Hannen, William, Killane, King's County	... 1750
Hanson, James, Melick	... 1687
Hanson, James, Derrygile, Queen's County	... 1768

<i>Testator's Name and Residence.</i>	<i>Date of Probate.</i>
Harbert, William	1687
Hargrave, Digby, Killeigh, King's County	1745
Hargrave, John, Killeigh, King's County	1741
Hargrave, Richard, Killeigh, King's County	1752
Harris, Emanuel	1787
Harrison, Richard, Oldgrange, Kildare	1824
Hart, John, Philipstowe	1745
Haskins, Richard, Rosenallis	1755
Haslam, Alice, Tullamore	1827
Haslam, Jonathan, Mountmellick	1777
Hatchman, Elizabeth, Edenderry	1711
Haughton, John, Clonsart, King's County	1831
Hautville, Jacques La (see Quevremont)	
Hawkins, Roger, Mountmellick	1709
Haydon, John, Maudlins	1848
Healy, Christopher, Lanecodlins, Clane	1784
Heart, Ann, Dongan	1725
Henderson, Mary, Kileinagonan, Kildare	1845
Herail, Susanne, Portarlinton	1725
Hernan, Dennis	D. 1785
Hewetson, Christopher, Clonuffe, County Kildare	1699
Heydon, Henry, Naas	1849
Higgins, Peter, Naas	1775
Higgins, Robert, Grange, Queen's County	1807
Hill, John, Cloonagh, Queen's County	1716
Himsly, Edward	1745
Hinegan (or Hannegan), Mortagh	D. 1664
Hobson, Robert, Monasterevan	1675
Hogarty, James, Cappencur, King's County	1750
Holmes, Samuel, Graigue, Queen's County	1721
Holmes, Samuel, Lackin, Queen's County	1809
Homen, Daniel, Drumcooly	1705
Homen, Daniel, Drimcooly	D. 1779
Horan, Daniel, Narramore	1808
Hornidge, James (senr.), Killoneen, King's County	1733
Houston, Mary	1738
Hovenden, Richard (envelope only)	March, 1713
Hovenden, Richard	August, 1713
Howard, Waller, Clonany, Queen's County	1795
Huggerbie, John, Clane	1678
Hughes, Elizabeth, Kilcock	1792
Hughes, Patrick, Brownstown	1815
Hulbert, Martha, Rathangan	1820
Hunt, Daniel, Derryclonaugh, Queen's County	1784
Hunter, Thomas, Ballintemple, Geashill, King's County	1753
Hunter, Thomas, Ballintemple, Geashill King's County	1797
Hunter, William, Kilrathmurry	1696

<i>Testator's Name and Residence.</i>				<i>Date of Probate.</i>
Hutchinson, Armstrong, Monasterevan	...	...	...	1815
Hyland, Hugh, Greatconel	...	...	...	D. 1711
Hynes, Thomas, Kilmoney, Kildare	...	...	...	1811
Impey, Francis, Mountmellick	...	...	...	1816
Ives, Rev. Thomas, Oughterard	...	...	...	1676
Ivory, William, Pollardstown	...	...	...	1858
Jackson, Joseph, Philipstown	...	...	...	1826
Jackson, Richard, Mountmellick	...	...	...	1759
James, George, Naas	...	...	...	1678
Jameson, Sarah, Monasterevan	..	...	...	1740
Jenkins, Elinor, Monasterevan	...	...	...	1746
Jessop, Samuel, Coolaboy, King's County	...	...	...	1724
Johnson, William, Killina	...	...	...	1818
Jones, John, Avoly, Queen's County	...	...	...	1736
Jones (or Jowns), Luke, Philipstowne, King's County	...	...	...	1773
Jones (a/s Biddulph), Martha, Droghenure, King's County	...	...	...	1709
Kavanagh, Dorothy, Outerard	...	...	...	1765
Kavanagh, Rev. Edward, Geashill, P.P.	...	...	...	1769
Kealy, John	...	...	...	1857
Kearns, John, Ballykallan, King's County	...	...	...	1847
Keary, Hugh, Kilbealin	...	...	...	1846
Keating, Arthur	...	...	...	D. 1680
Keating, James, Ballydownan, Geashill	...	...	...	1826
Keating, Redmond, Mullaughenard, Queen's County	...	...	...	1779
Keegan, John, Mountmellick	...	...	...	1812
Keeling, Henry, Cappanerin, Queen's County	...	...	...	1764
Keely, Richard	...	...	...	1768
Keenaghan, Bartel, Larabrine	...	...	...	1794
Keervan, Patrick, Edenderry	...	...	...	D. 1740
Kegharan, Barnaby (or Bryan), Kildare	...	...	...	1679
Kelly, Andrew, Kildare	...	...	(vol. i. 28)	1695
Kelly, Andrew, Portarlinton	...	...	...	1729
Kelly, Andrew, Kildare	...	...	...	1774
Kelly, Burrowes, Portarlinton	...	...	..	1805
Kelly, Darby, Ballycotton	...	...	...	D. 1716
Kelly, Edward, Portarlinton	...	...	...	1778
Kelly, George, Portarlinton	...	...	...	1781
Kelly, John, Edenderry	...	...	...	1722
Kelly, John, Kilkeeran, King's County	...	...	...	1768
Kelly, John, Mountmellick	...	...	...	1806
Kelly, John, Portarlinton	...	...	...	1824
Kelly, John, Cohery, King's County	...	...	...	1845
Kelly, Michael, Mountmellick	...	...	...	1781

<i>Testator's Name and Residence.</i>	<i>Date of Probate.</i>
Kelly, Michael, Kilmolloge, King's County ...	1803
Kelly, Terence, Coney, Kildare ...	1781
Kelly, Thady, Oldtowne, Killishee ...	1766
Kelly, Thomas, Ladytown ...	D. lodged 1853
Kelly, William, Ballina, Geashill ...	1812
Kenna, Patrick, Blackditch, Kildare ...	1842
Kennedy, Rev. Michael, P.P., Ballina ...	1824
Kenny, Joseph ...	1817
Kenough, William, Anamoe, King's County ...	1735
Kilfoyle (or Kilfoil), John, The Curragh-edge ...	1829
King, John, Maylerstown, King's County ...	1712
Kinsella, Lucy, Kildare, widow ...	1854
Kinsley, Margaret, Monasterevan ...	1817
Laban, Samuel, Harristown, King's County ...	1718
Laboissière, Polina, Portarlinton ...	1758
Laboulay (see Procureur)	
Lalor, Honora, Mountmellick ...	1794
Lambart, Rev. William ...	1811
Landey, Anne, Portarlinton, widow ...	1746
Langford, Joseph, Ballyhupan, Queen's County ...	1779
Lanty, Anne, Coolnefera ...	1721
Lanty, Edmund, Monasterevan ...	1677
La planche (de), Lewis, Urney, King's County ...	1743
Larecy, Patrick ...	D. 1758
Larke, Henry, Cootticannon, King's County ...	1828
Lattin, John, Moristowne, Maynogh ...	D. 1667
Lattin, Lettice, Dublin, widow ...	1702
Lawler, Cornelius, Harristowne, King's County ...	1775
Lawler, John, Killinatoher ...	1770
Lawler, Rev. John, P.P., Allen and Miltown ...	1832
Lawler, Sarah, Rosenallis ...	1824
Leary, Peter, Naas ...	1830
Lee, John, Rathangan (Two wills dated respectively 25 and 27 June) ...	1839
Lee, John, Kill, Monasterevan ...	1854
Lee, Margery, Brownstown, widow ...	D. 1824
Lee, Patrick, Rathangan ...	1841
Lee, Thomas, Kildare ...	1805
Lee, Timothy, Rathangan ...	1842
Lego, Elias, Toberlighin ...	1689
Lego, William, Tubberlekin, King's County ...	1714
Le Maignen, Pierre ...	1705
Lenche (or Lensey), William, Kildare ...	No date.
Lenox, Andrew, Monasterevan ...	1761
Lenox, Thomas, Monasterevan ...	1728
Leverit, Thomas, Lackagh ...	1732

<i>Testator's Name and Residence.</i>	<i>Date of Probate.</i>
Linch, Cornelius	D. 1741
Long, Lenox, Clogheen, Monasterevan	1774
Long, Robert, Cloheen	1772
Lord, Thomas, Skerry	1815
Low, Mary	1721
Low, William, Rainbeg, King's County	1788
Lowry, Francis, Rosenallis, Queen's County	1794
Lucas, William, Rathcoffy	1856
Luttrell, Alexander, Portarlinton	1834
Lynagh, Daniel, Clonsart, King's County	D. 1747
Lynam, James	1840
Lynch, Patrick, Ballysax	1776
Lynch (see also Lenche and Linch)	
Lyons, Geffry, Killeen, King's County	1709
M'Can, Thomas, Toberdaily, King's County	1752
M'Daniel, John	1828
MacDermady, Thady	D. 1746
M'Dermott, Patrick, Portarlinton	1800
M'Donald, James, Baronaghs, King's County	1806
M'Donald, Lawrence, Dangans, Queen's County	1754
M'Donald, Terence, Portarlinton	1769
M'Donald, Terence, Jigginstown	1830
M'Donnell, Donnell, Dirrigile, Queen's County	1697
M'Gare (a/s Dunny), Briget, Walshtown	1774
M'Namara, George, Edenderry	1852
M'Voy, Giles (<i>vide</i> Evoi or Evoy)	
Magrath, William, Clonbullock, King's County	1791
Maher, Daniel, Inchicooly, Queen's County	1818
Makepeace, Henry, Monasterevan	1742
Maley (or Mealy), John, Pullough	1848
Mallony, Darby, The Wood of Allen	1701
Malone, Christopher, Mountmellick	1858
Malone, Edward, Scarroone, Queen's County	1794
Malone, Hugh	1764
Malone, Joseph	1808
Malone, Luke, Capalahan, Queen's County	1752
Malowny, Charles, Ballyhagin	1718
Mangan, Michael, Clooncurry	1712
Mangan, Patrick	1810
Mannin, Patrick, Rathangan	1721
Martin, John, Kildare	1855
Martin, Wallis, Whitefields, Queen's County	1767
Mason, Jonathan, Monasterevan	1728
Mason, Robert, Knockballyboy, King's County	1727
Maughen (or Moughan), Laurence, Raheina, Kearon, King's County	D. 1826

<i>Testator's Name and Residence.</i>	<i>Date of Probate.</i>
Maxwell, Elizabeth, Mountmellick, widow ...	1752
Megan, John, Walshes Town ...	1774
Meredith, Philip, Lackenmore ...	1809
Meredith, Thomas, Rerymore, Queen's County ...	1761
Micheau, Ann, Portarlinton ...	D. 1784
Micheau, Jacque, Portarlinton ..	1721
Milburne, Thomas ...	D. 1774
Missett, Robert, Dowdingstown ...	1726
Mitchell, George, Clonmylan, Queen's County ...	1769
Mite, Henry ..	1809
Mooney, Edmond, Gt. Connell ...	1794
Mooney, Elizabeth, Black Hall ...	1741
Mooney, James, Toberleeheen, King's County ...	1778
Mooney, James, Trasken, King's County ...	1786
Mooney, Roger, Killeigh, King's County ...	1674
Moony, Henry, Ballisax ...	1699
Moony, Mathew, Killenmore, King's County ...	D. 1776
Moore, Dorothy, Naas ...	1672
Moore, John, Esker, Queen's County ...	D. 1888
Moore, Mathew, Ballicollinbeg, Queen's County ...	1708
Moore, Robert, Naas ...	1678
Moore, Thomas, Naas ...	1701
Moran, James, Pluckerstown ...	D. 1774
Moran, Nicholas, Edenderry ...	1772
Morgan, Dominick, Clane ...	1784
Morrin (a/s Dunn), Margaret ...	1765
Morrin, Patrick, Clounaugh, Kildare ...	1728
Morrin, Peter, Mermaid Court, Middlesex ...	1846
Morton, William, Mountmellick ...	1816
Moss, John, Mountmellick ...	D. 1785
Mosse, Peter, Cappalanic ...	(vol. i. 22) 1682
Mothersill, Joseph, Fryerstown ...	1817
Mouls, Nicholas, Milltown ...	D. 1741
Mulhall, Bridget, Portarlinton ...	1794
Mulhall, Nicholas, Melehans, King's County ...	1802
Mullaly, John, Gurteen ...	1781
Mullen, James, Philipstown ...	1887
Mullony, George, Balliteigh ...	1756
Murphy, John, Rathangan ...	1760
Murphy, Mathew, Clane ...	1756
Murphy, Richard, Dunmurry ...	1772
Murray, Dennis, Philipstown ...	1807
Murray, Maurice, Sughill, King's County ...	1881
Murray, Thomas, Ballyferin, Queen's County ...	1822
Murray, Thomas, Farnadurn ...	1888
Murrin Michael, Ballykean, King's County ...	1805

<i>Testator's Name and Residence.</i>	<i>Date of Probate.</i>
Neal, Henry, Athy	1799
Neale, Nathaniel, Durlamogue, Queen's County ...	1787
Neale, Thomas, Phicullen	1778
Neil, Laurence, Greenhills	1814
Nevill, John, Mountmellick	1764
Newenham, William, Donadea	1840
Nicholson, Richard, Ballykeeneene, Queen's County ..	1710
Noone (or Newen), Thomas, Dunmurry	1729
Nooney, Christopher, Carah	1766
North, Ann, Barys Brook, King's County	1807
North, Berachah, Ballysallagh, King's County ...	1807
Noulan, Patrick, Turnings	1692
Oakes, Osburn, Fearmount	1786
O'Bryan, Patrick, Mountmellick	1800
O'Dempsey, Arthur, Aughamone, King's County ...	1818
Odlum, Digby, Ballybrittan, King's County ...	1817
Odlum, Mary, Coolcor, widow	1720
Odlum, Rebecca, Kilmunry, King's County	1796
Odlum, Richard, Ballyduff, King's County	D. 1707
Odlum, Thomas, Rathdrum, King's County	1750
Odlum, Thomas, Kilmurry, King's County	1811
O'Foran, Teigh, Loughelonebrock, Queen's County ...	D. 1665
O'Hara, James, Edenderry, King's County	1832
O'Neill, Felix, Monasterevan	1787
O'Reilly, Garrett, Naas	D. 1778
Oriford, Thomas, Madestown	1777
Page, John, Ballyowen, King's County	1758
Palmer, Richard, Ballyowen, King's County	1714
Parker, William, St. Martins in the Fields, Middlesex	1757
Parks, John, Killeigh, King's County	1687
Parnell, John, Garryhinch, King's County	1834
Pattison, Isaac, Rosenallis	1802
Persse, Henry, Clane	1678
Pierce, James, Killinmore, King's County	1781
Pigott, Thomas, Gurteen, Queen's County	1729
Plant, Randal, Geashill (Parish Clerk)	1728
Pointon, Edward, Furnace, Kildare	1749
Porter, Henry, Dangins, Queen's County	1762
Porter, Thomas, Ballintogher, King's County	1801
Powell, George, Clonbroane, King's County	1735
Powell, George, Rathangan	1774
Powell, William, Kilmalogue, King's County	1818
Pratt, Honorah, Portarlinton, widow	1744
Preston, Rev. Richard, Castlewarden	(vol. i. 89) 1694
Price, John, Oldgrange, Monasterevan	1758

<i>Testator's Name and Residence.</i>	<i>Date of Probate.</i>
Procureur, Jean, Portarlington (called Labourlay the younger)	1708
Purcell, Ann, Camira, Queen's County	1842
Quevremont La Hautville, Jacques, Portarlington ...	1707
Quinn (a/s Sankey), Elizabeth, Knockballybuoy, King's County	1846
Quinn, John, Curragh of Kildare	1781
Quirk, Patrick, Philipstown	1767
Quirk, William, Agher Croghan, King's County ...	1713
Rafter, James, Naas	1753
Ransford, Thomas, Kildare	1766
Read, Bridget, Urney, King's County	1766
Read, William, Nurney, King's County	1758
Reddy, Thomas, Knockagalla	1815
Reily, Christopher, Johnstown	1768
Reynalds, Edward, Timahoe	1841
Reynolds, Bernard, Clonavoe	1804
Reynolds, Phelim, King's County	1804
Richardson, Mark, Edenderry	1743
Ridgeway, John, Ballakillin, King's County ...	1704
Reily, John, Hollywood, County Wicklow ...	Lodged 1856
Rigby, James, Fortal, King's County	1761
Robert, Frances, Mountmellick	D. 1793
Robinson, Rev. John, Nurney, P.P.	1823
Rochefoucauld, Marie de la (see Champegne)	
Rochfort, Markes	1700
Roe, Garrah, Prosperous (vol. iv. 280)	1814
Rotheram (a/s Pierce), Bridget, widow	1812
Rotheram, Edward, Graige, King's County	1781
Rotheram, John, Graige, King's County	1718
Rotheram, John, Ballibeg	1764
Rourk, John, Edenderry	1767
Rourke, Anne, Cushina, King's County, widow ...	1831
Rourke, John, Anaharey, King's County	1849
Rourke (or Ruork), Margaret, Ballyshanon, County Kildare	D. 1745
Ruskell, Robert, Arklow	1846
Russell, James, Arbourstown, County Kildare ...	1757
Rutherford, William, Naas	1847
Ryan, James, Hinges Mill, County Kildare	1809
Ryan, James, Bornaclough	1818
Ryan, Patrick	1722
Ryan, Timothy, Kildare	1816
Ryan, William, Kildare	1847

<i>Testator's Name and Residence.</i>	<i>Date of Probate.</i>
Sabory, John, Purefoy's Place, King's County	1719
Sale, Gregory, Coolcorr, Kildare	1716
Sale, Samuel, Gurteen, Keel	1778
Sarsfeild, Mathew, Moortown, Kildare	1747
Savage, Peter, Kilrush	1782
Scott, George, Moylerstown, King's County	1718
Scott, Gilbert, Edenderry	1695
Scott, Robert, Mountmellick	1724
Scrivener, Thomas, Mountmellick	1716
Scully, Madge, Kildoon	1841
Seale, John, Carrick, County Kildare	1717
Seall, Edward, Dolgin, Geashill	1714
Sellors, John, Bracklon, King's County	1725
Shaghnessy (or Shaughnessy), Morgan, Woodland	1770
Shane, Isaac, Maryborough	1719
Shannon, Robert, Halverstown	1719
Shaw, Edward, Knock, King's County	1807
Shawe, Rev. Edward, Ballinruddery	1700
Shea, Peter, Rochestown, Kildare	1791
Sherlock, Mathew	D. 1744
Sherry, Elizabeth, Kildare	1800
Sherwood, William, Portarlinton	1754
Short, Laurence, Castle Warden, Kildare	1779
Slade, Randell, Kilcock	1709
Slavin, Felim, Coolbanagher	1767
Smallhorn, James, Ballyduff, King's County	1714
Smallhorn, James, Portarlinton	1716
Smallhorn, James, Ballychristal, King's County	1806
Smith, Elizabeth, Ballyborne, widow	1741
Smith, Robert, Rathrum, King's County	1716
Smith, William, Drighet, County Kildare	1725
Softlaw, John, Mountmellick	1702
Stapleton, Richard, Clonaslee, Kilmannon, Queen's County	1819
Stephenson, John, Rathangan	1765
Stevenson, James	1847
Strickland, Richard, Naas	1661
Sullivan (or Sullivan), Dennis, Ballintogher	1778
Tarlton, Kildare, Ballylevin, King's County	1712
Taylor, John, Geashill	1758
Taylor, John, Hannahharvey, King's County	1792
Taylor, Mary, Geashill, King's County	D. 1711
Taylor, Thomas, Ballycollenbegg, Queen's County	1704
Thompson, Alexander, Coolreagh, Kildare	1756
Thompson, John, Ballyhupahan, Queen's County	1801
Thompson, John	1812

<i>Testator's Name and Residence.</i>	<i>Date of Probate.</i>
Thomson, William, Boolcuphane	1710
Tinkler, Catherine, Corshiney, King's County ...	1761
Tinkler, Harrington, Portarlinton ..	1854
Toole, Christopher, Killeen, King's County ..	1809
Toole, Denis, Coole Banechor, Queen's County ...	D. 1667
Toole, Laurence, Harristown	1835
Tormy, Hugh, Bolybegg	1765
Tormy, Richard, Bollybegg	1748
Tracy, Catherine, Caragh ..	1761
Tracy, Patrick, Ballydownen, King's County ...	1810
Traver, Isaac (or Isaiah), Portarlinton ...	D. 1765
Trendell, Richard, Mountmellick	1696
Tyford, Mathew	1726
Tynam, Laughlin, Killaglush, Queen's County ...	1768
Ussher, Henry, Braskanagh, King's County ...	1744
Villeneuve, Gabrielle, Portarlinton	1747
[Wakely] Margaret, Bollyburly, widow (fragment placed here; no surname)	1720
Walker, Henry, Blackwater	1770
Wallace, Jane, Monasterevan	1764
Wallis, Paul, Mountmellick	1810
Walsh, Edward, Johnstownbridge	1757
Walsh, Elinor, Rathconnell, King's County ...	1781
Walsh (Wealsh), Henry, Canonstowne	1705
Walsh, Honorah, Quinsburrow, widow	1768
Walsh, James	1815
Walsh, John, Lumvill, King's County	1768
Walsh, John, Ballygibbin	1818
Walsh (or Welsh), Pierce, Killclounfart, King's County	1752
Walton, Joseph, Bracklon, Queen's County ...	1768
Ward, Andrew, Coolnakelly, Glanealy (papers marked "Consistory of Dublin")	D. 1854
Ward, Gilbert, Coolelan	D. 1709
Ward, Nicholas, Killurin	1755
Warren, Daniel, Grangeforan, Queen's County ...	1806
Warren, John, Clane	1698
Warren, Joseph, Graigforen, Queen's County ...	1812
Watson, George, Cappabig	1815
Watson, Samuel, Edenderry	1782
Watson, William, Cappicor, King's County ...	1771
Watson, William, Cornahir, W. Meath	1808
Webb, Susanna, Killenmore, King's County ...	1854
Wellen, John, Mountmellick	1720
Welsh, Charles, Oldcourt... ..	1718

<i>Testator's Name and Residence.</i>	<i>Date of Probate.</i>
Welsh, Edward, Ballycomanin, King's County (Copy and Monition)	1800
Wheatley, George, Mountmellick	1695
Wheatley, John, Mountmellick	1737
Wheatley, Joseph, Mountmellick	1708
Wheatly, John	1752
Whelan, John (a/s Owen), Thomastown, Kildare ...	D. 1728
Whelan, Mary, Naas	D. 1784
White, Alexander	1738
White, Bartholomew, Naas (vol. ii. 253)	1760
White, Dinah, Mountmellick	1775
White, Gilbert, Cappagh, King's County	1788
White, Mathias, Malacash (Copy)	D. 1788
Wholahan, Pierce, Lacka	1812
Whyte, Henry, Emo, Queen's County	1800
Wigmore, James, Youghal (another will of testator in "Dublin Collection")	D. 1844
Wilcocks, William, Mountmellick	1711
Wilkinson, William, Teirhoger, Queen's County ...	1764
Williams, Daniel	1748
Williams, George, Barretstowne	1677
Williamson, Rev. John, Kildare (vol. iv. 252)	1810
Wilmot, Isaac, Ballinderry, Rathdrum, Wicklow (papers marked "Consistory of Dublin")	D. 1855
Wogan, Patrick, Caraugh, Kildare	1764
Wolfe, Richard, Huttonread	1678
Woodfall, Richard, Coole, King's County	1719
Wolley (or Woley), Richard, Geashill, King's County	1721
Wright, John, Portarlinton, Queen's County ...	1766
Wright, William, Philipstown	1679
Wyle, Abigail, Timahoe	1777
Young, Robert, Ballacuppahane, Queen's County ...	1758

Miscellanea.

Some Curious Beliefs.

By MR. C. DRURY.

I WAS speaking to an old man of some wonderful things I had seen done by a conjuror in Baltinglass. In reply, I was told that at such performances it is most undesirable to lend money to the exhibitor. When the trick is over, the coin is of course returned to the man who lent it, and he will leave the Hall with his half-crown all safe in his pocket; but if he needs his money within the next twenty-four hours, he is very likely to find that it has once more gone back to the possession of the magician, for which there is of course no remedy.

I was told lately that if eggs are set at night instead of by daylight, when they are hatched out it will be found that the chickens are invisible to hawks. A neighbour, to whom this information was given, tried a setting and watched the result attentively. One day "the hawk" was seen perched on a rail immediately over the clutch of chickens. It seemed unaware of the presence of the chickens, but soon attacked a duck which had to be hastily rescued.

I heard a witness in a land case give very strong circumstantial evidence to support his belief that one of his cattle had been made sick by swallowing a "lewker" (I am not sure how the word is spelt; it is pronounced "lucre.") From what I have since been told, I suppose a lewker (they are generally spoken of as "dark lewkers") must be a kind of lizard four or five inches in length. It is said that it is dangerous for a man to go to sleep with his mouth open in a field, as a lewker finding him in that state would enter the open mouth and gain access to the stomach, from which the intruder is not easily dislodged. In such a case, the proper treatment is for the man to drink a large quantity of water in which a good deal of salt has been dissolved. This fluid in the stomach will have the effect of making the lewker very thirsty; and now the patient should lie down on the bank of a stream at a waterfall, face downwards and mouth open, his head being directly over the dashing water. The sound of the splashing torrent will be heard by the lewker, and impelled by his thirst, he will at once leave the man's stomach and mouth to drink the clear water.

When I was at Punchestown last April, I asked Mr. Keeley to whom the cross had been put up which stands at his farm buildings, inside the racecourse. He told me that some time ago a cow of his took sick, and was lying helpless in a ditch; he pointed

to the spot on the lower side of the course. Fearing that it was some infectious disease, he went into Naas and notified the inspector, who came out to look at the beast. He was unable to say at once what was wrong, but told Mr. Keeley that he must give information to the police. For that purpose he went into Ballymore; but when he returned to his home, he was told that the priest had been there, had heard about the sick cow, and had blessed the cattle, and went away leaving word as to what was to be done, and saying that no more cattle would be attacked. The priest had not gone to the ditch where the cow was lying. Having heard all this, Mr. Keeley went to see how his cow was getting on, and to his astonishment found that she was no longer where he had left her; after some search, he found her among his own cattle grazing as if nothing had been wrong with her. It seemed like a resurrection. That was the word he used. The stone cross came from Ballyknockan.

Notes on a Mediæval Jar discovered in Sligo.

By SURGEON-CAPTAIN T. BEARD, A.M.R.

The accompanying photograph represents one of twelve jars, discovered more than a hundred years ago in my great-grandfather's* garden, at Abbeylands, in the town of Sligo. Its history as related to me is as follows:—

Some labourers were engaged in making an excavation when the find took place. Of the twelve jars, that in my possession is the only one remaining. I believe that in size and general design these jars were identical, but differed in the coloured rims which edged the medallions, as well as in the coloured circles which surrounded the jars. Each jar was filled with gold coins, not one of which came into the hands of the family.

This information was volunteered by one of the finders who, when near death, sent for my great-grandfather, with the object of unburdening his conscience by the confession. It was then remembered that some of the finders had emigrated to America—by no means an easy matter, financially or otherwise, in those days—and had been described in the usual phraseology as “well, and doing well.”

The jar is of a warm stone-colour, stands about $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and measures $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the greatest circumference. The medallion edgings and circles are dark blue. I am indebted to

* Mr. Mark Mills, who died in 1806.

A DUTCH MEDIEVAL JAR DISCOVERED IN THE COUNTY SLIGO.

Mr. Buckley, of the National Museum, for the following particulars:—

The jar belongs to the class of pottery or stone-ware known as Grès de Flandres, probably made at Raeren, Cologne, or Trechen, about the end of the sixteenth century (1580). The arms on the medallion *may be* those of the City of Amsterdam.

The question as to how it reached Sligo will probably be explained by the fact that in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries there existed much communication by sea between the Low Countries and Spain, and also between Spain and the west of Ireland; and it may have been carried to Ireland by the captain of a trading vessel, and deposited for safety where it was found.

I shall be much indebted to any member learned in heraldry who will be so good as to explain the exact character of the coat-of-arms.

Queries.

The Name of the Nurney (Co. Kildare) Stream.—In a document at Carton, the Townland of Walterstown, in the Barony of West Offaly, is described as being “bounded on y^e south and east wth Nurney in y^e Countie of Kildare, and y^e River called *Breneshade*.”

Is this name for the stream still in existence, and can anyone give the meaning of it?

W. FITZG.

Burnt Church, Co. Kildare.—Can any of our readers identify the site of “Burne Church,” in the Parish of Davidstown, and Barony of Narragh and Rheban? The name occurs in a list of the possessions of the Wesleys, Barons of Norragh, in the seventeenth century.

W. FITZG.

Notes.

Additions to the High Sheriffs of the County Kildare.

The following names of High Sheriffs of this county have been extracted from the Memoranda Rolls in the Record Office, and from other sources. They supplement the lists which have already appeared in our JOURNAL, viz.:—Vol. ii, pp. 258-266 ; vol. iii, pp. 68, 265, and 398, and vol. iv, p. 170.

- 1378. Robert FitzEustace (? of Cradockstown).
- 1415. } Sir Richard Wellesly, Knt., of Dangan, County Meath ; and of
- 1416. } Pollardstown, County Kildare.
- 1421. }
- 1423. Sir Edward FitzEustace, Knt.
- 1428. Sir Edward FitzEustace, Knt.
- 1472. Philip Eustace, of Newland.
- 1498. Richard Eustace, of Kilgon (? Kilgowan).
- 1494. Bartholomew Aylmer, of Lyons.
- 1498. Laurence Sutton, of Tipper.
- 1499. Maurice Eustace, of Ballycutland (Coghlanstown).
- 1507. William Eustace, of Newland.
- 1508. Laurence Sutton, of Tipper.
- 1509. William Eustace, of Cradockstown.
- 1523. Thomas Eustace, of Henryston (Harristown).
- 1527. Thomas Netterfeld, senior.
- 1535. John Eustace, of Harristown.
- 1536. James FitzGerald, of Osberdiston (Osberstown).
- 1537-38. Philip fitzMaurice FitzGerald, of Allen.
- 1540. William Birmingham, of Dunfert.
- 1541. James FitzGerald, of Ballysonnane (Ballyshannon).
- 1542. Nicholas Wogan, of Rathcoffey.
- 1543. Richard Aylmer, of Lyons.
- 1544. William Eustace, of Mone (? Moone).
- 1560. Maurice FitzGerald, of "Gerardston."

W. FITZG.

Vanessa's Burial-place.—The following extract from a weekly publication called "Ireland's Own" (Vol. v, No. 106, 30th November, 1904), solves the mystery described by the Rev. C. I. Graham in his Paper on Celbridge (vol. ii, p. 201 of THE JOURNAL), as to where the remains of Vanessa lie.

The Mr. Wilfrid FitzGerald mentioned in the extract took Celbridge Abbey for the summer of 1904.

"Mr. Wilfrid FitzGerald, whose new offices overlook St. Andrew's, Dublin, sends me some additional notes on Celbridge Abbey revealing the burial-place of Vanessa at St. Andrew's. The Extracts are made from the Parish Register at the Record Office.

"Marriage licence, dated 7th December, 1686, between Bartholomew Van Homrigh, merchant, of Dublin, and Hester Stone, spinster, addressed to Rev. Michael Hewetson, vicar of St. Andrew's.

"The St. Andrew's registers do not record the marriage. The following are, however, entered:—

"Baptism of Ginkle, 27th January, 1693.

"Baptism of Mary, 7th September, 1694.

"Burial of Bartholomew Van Homrigh, Esq., 1st January, 1704.

"Burial of Esther Van Homrigh, early in June, 1723.

"Barth. Van Homrigh's will mentions four children in following order:—
Esther, Mary, Ginkle, and William.

"Esther Van Homrigh's will executed in May, 1723."

Acting on the information given here, I also examined the 1723 volume of the St. Andrew's Parish Register (which is deposited in the Dublin Record Office). The page recording the burials for the first fortnight in June is damaged along the edge where the dates of the month appear, the first legible date being the 10th. Esther Van Homrigh's name is entered two or three days previous to that date.

The page is signed by the Vicar, the Rev. John Travers (whose signature might easily be misread John Trovery), and the two churchwardens, Thomas Gibson and John Arther.

W. FITZG.

A Long Stone on the Great Connell Townland.—Mr. W. Grove-White has brought to the notice of our Society the existence of a Long Stone, which has hitherto escaped the notice of our members, and which, so far, appears not to have been recorded in any work dealing with our county.

It stands on the rising ground close to the Herbertstown Harbour of the Grand Canal, some four miles east of Newbridge, on that portion of the townland of Great Connell locally known as "Coonachah" (a name not marked down on the six-inch Ordnance Survey Map). Like all the other Long Stones in this county, it is of granite. Local tradition, Mr. Grove-White adds, states that it was cast from the Hill of Allen, by Fin MacCool, to this spot.

Places of the name of Blackhall and Blackrath, County Kildare.—Of the former there are three:—

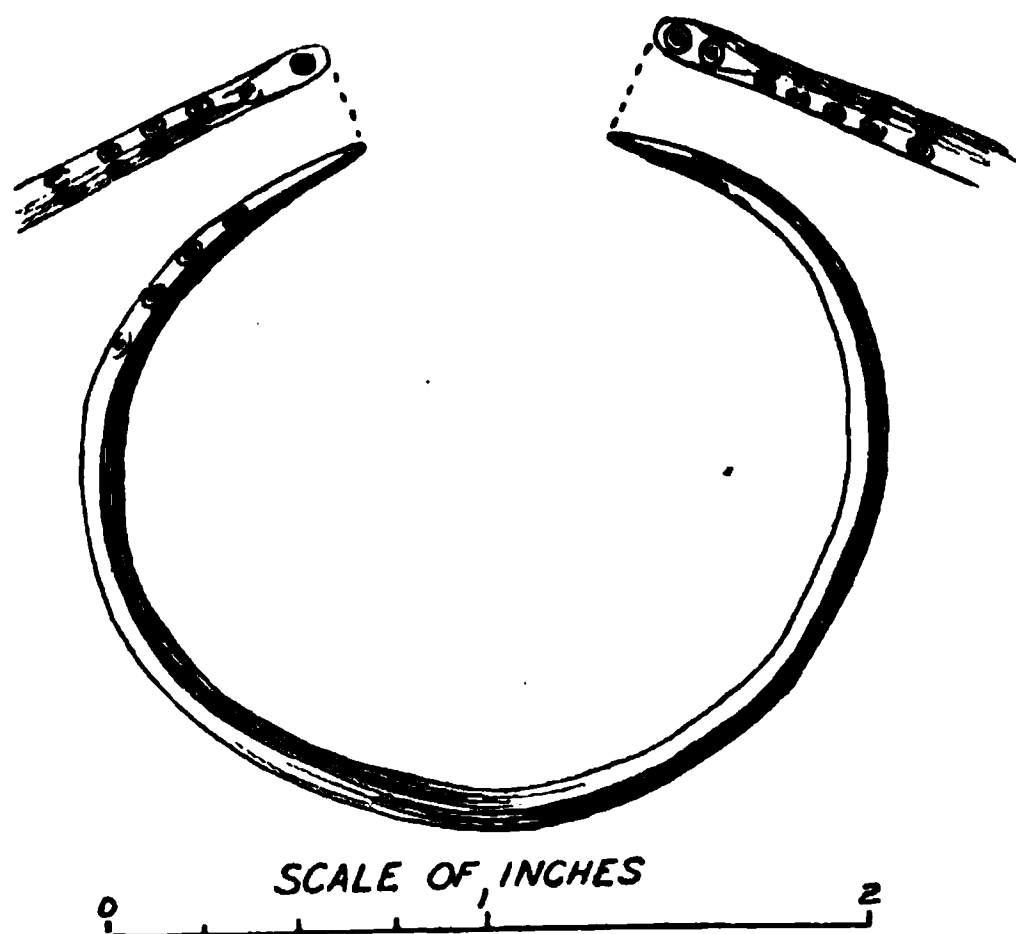
1. Blackhall, in the Parish of Bodinstown and Barony of Naas North, of which Maurice FitzGerald was the proprietor in October, 1641.
2. Blackhall, in the Parish of Davidstown and Barony of Narragh and Rheban East. Proprietor in 1641, Garret Wesley.
3. Blackhall, in the Parish of Rathmore and Barony of Naas, North. Proprietor, Roland Eustace in 1641.

There are two places of the name of Blackrath (which is probably a translation of "Rathduff") :—

1. Blackrath, in the Parish of Narraghmore, which was held by Richard Eustace in 1641.
2. Blackrath, in the Parish of Great Connell, of which Sir Nicholas Whyte, Knt., was the tenant in 1641.

W. FITZG.

A Bronze Spear-head and Bronze Ring.—On the opposite page is shown a bronze spear-head, which was discovered while cutting turf in the Glen of Imaal, Co. Wicklow, some 7 feet below the surface of the bog, about the year 1880.



ANCIENT BRONZE RING DISCOVERED AT THE MOAT OF RATHMORE IN 1905.

[Full size.]

The bronze ring was found in 1905 in the rampart which encircles the base of the great pagan tumulus, or moat, at Rathmore, Co. Kildare. The only ornament on it is at the ends, where there are a few incised circles, as is shown in the accompanying illustration. Its use is unknown, unless it was an article of personal ornament.

Both these ancient and interesting objects are in the possession of Mr. Algernon M. Aylmer, of Rathmore, who kindly exhibited the spear-head at the Society's Annual General Meeting, in Naas, in 1905.



ANCIENT BRONZE SPEAR-HEAD DUG UP IN THE GLEN OF IMALL ABOUT THE YEAR 1880.
(Full size.)

Book Notices.

"AN ACCOUNT OF THE O'DEMPSEYS, CHIEFS OF CLANMALIERE."

This is a book, written by Thomas Mathews, that can be highly recommended to our readers. It is particularly interesting to us, because the territory of Clanmalier (a sub-district of Offaly) means on a portion of the western borders of the County Kildare, and at one time the present County Kildare Barony of West Offaly formed a portion of the Clanmalier district. Mr. Mathews, after investigating all the available sources for allusions to the O'Dempseys, has succeeded in compiling (after what must have been a long and very careful research) a most interesting narrative dealing with the whole history of this clan from the earliest times to the middle of the eighteenth century.

All that this book requires is a map of Clanmalier and an index, neither of which should have been omitted in a work of this description.

Very few attempts, so far, have been made to record the history of the Irish septs individually, so that Mr. Mathews' volume, which was published in 1903, is all the more welcome.

As far as I can call to mind, those histories of septs which have already been undertaken are :—

The O'Connor Don's "History of the O'Conors of Connaught" (1891).

J. Casimir O'Meagher's "History of the O'Meaghers of Ikerrin, County Tipperary" (1886).

The Rev. P. L. O'Toole's, P.P., "History of the Clan O'Toole," originally of Omurethi, in the south portion of the County Kildare, and since the Anglo-Norman Invasion settled in the County Wicklow (1890).

H. M. J. O'Hanlon's "History of the O'Hanlons of Orior, in the County Armagh." (This work appeared in the recent issues of the "Dublin Penny Journal.")

J. O'Donoghue's "Historical Memoirs of the O'Briens of Clare."

W. FITZG.

"A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF DUBLIN": Part III. By FRANCIS ELDRINGTON BALL, Esq. Dublin: Alex. Thom & Co.

THIS third part of Mr. Eldrington Ball's work deals with the Parishes of Tallaght, Cruagh, Whitechurch, Kilgobbin, Kiltiernan, Rathmichael, Old Connaught, Saggart, Rathcoole, and Newcastle, forming the southern portion of the County of Dublin. It contains a

vast amount of information laboriously collected, together with a useful map, and some interesting illustrations.

The population of the district was at no time large, and it suffered terribly from the ravages of rebellion and civil war. A number of its villages, such as Saggart, Rathcoole, and Newcastle, were enclosed with walls and fortified; and castles were erected at Belgard, Tymon, Shanganagh, Shankill, and other places. At Little Bray Sir Walter de Rideleford had also a castle, as well as a larger one on the lands of Castledermot, County Kildare.

The history of Tallaght is of special interest, as for three centuries the Archbishops of Dublin had their country residence in its castle, which was built by Archbishop Bicknor about the year 1849.

The whole district was liable to the fierce incursions of the O'Byrnes from the County Wicklow; and stations along the border from Tallaght to Bray were guarded by soldiers and militia, for whose support a rate was levied.

We can recommend the book to all who are interested in the localities with which it deals.

Obituary.

THE VERY REV. JOHN CANON O'HANLON, P.P.

1821-1905.

OUR Society has to chronicle the death of one of its most distinguished members*—the late Very Rev. Canon O'Hanlon, P.P., of Sandymount, Dublin. This venerable clergyman was called to his reward in the month of April of the present year. He was born at Stradbally in the Queen's County in 1821, and began his preliminary education for the priesthood in Carlow College. But his family had to emigrate to America, and it was there he finished his ecclesiastical studies, and was ordained at St. Louis in 1847. He returned to Ireland in 1858; and labouring in the Archdiocese of Dublin for more than half a century, he died full of years and sanctity on April 21st, having completed his eighty-fourth year.

In presenting this short obituary notice to our readers, and contemplating the life, the labours, and the character of the deceased, there are many striking points of view which attract our attention. And first, that capacity for literary work which characterised his whole life, and which bore such abundant fruit. Before he left America, amidst the onerous duties of a missionary priest, he found time to publish "An Abridgment of the History of Ireland," and also "An Emigrant's Guide." After his return to Ireland, his first work was "A Life of St. Laurence O'Toole," followed by the "Life of St. Malachy O'Morgair." Then the "Life of St. Dymphna," the "Life of St. Aengus the Culdee," the "Life of St. David," and the "Life of St. Grellan." To these succeeded, at intervals, "Legend Lays of Ireland," "Irish Folk-lore," "The Buried Lady," "A Legend of Kilronan," "Irish Local Legends," "An Irish-American History of the United States," "A Catechism of Irish History," "Life and Scenery in Missouri." He edited Monk Mason's "Essay on the Antiquity and Constitution of Parliaments in Ireland," and Molyneux's "Case of Ireland." At his death he had collected a most interesting mass of information relating to the "History of the Queen's County," and had 400 pages through the press. This book will be completed and published as soon as possible, together with the "Poems of John Keegan," a Queen's County poet of the last century.

But the great labour of his life was his "Lives of the Irish Saints." In the midst of his onerous and pressing duties he

* Canon O'Hanlon joined our Society in 1894.

laboured for half a century at this gigantic work, bringing to its execution his wonderful stores of learning, his masterly command of history and hagiology, and his indomitable energy. Death called him as the work was nearing its close. Its completion has been taken up by willing hands; and O'Hanlon's "Lives of the Irish Saints" will remain for all time a monument of his persevering energy and scholarly research.

From his labours we may turn to take a glance at the man, and consider his character. Single-minded and disinterested, he never thought of gain in connection with his publications; and I know for a fact that the "Lives of the Irish Saints" left him a poorer man by £900. He was a simple, genial, saintly priest, with a warm, generous heart that never forgot a kindness; and the writer may be permitted to give one instance of this which came under his notice in a peculiar way. Seventy years ago, when a young lad preparing for college, he became strongly attached to the curate of his native parish, who had taken a kindly interest in his studies, assisted him with books, good counsel, &c. He died while O'Hanlon was in America, and might naturally be supposed to have passed away from his memory. But no; O'Hanlon never forgot him, and fifty years afterwards, happening to make the acquaintance of a kinsman of his former friend, the old memories revived, the past lived again in the present, his face glowed with kindness and gratitude, and the incident was very affecting, as it offered such a strong contradiction to the general belief that old age is proverbially hard-hearted, selfish, and ungrateful.

Another feature of his character conveys a lesson of a wide and a general kind. In these latter days, all are talking and many are writing about the laws of hygiene and health. But it is well to know that there were pioneers who learned to put these laws in practice long before they were accepted by the multitude. O'Hanlon was one of these. He suffered so much from delicate health in early life that his friends predicted for him an early grave. But he so carried out, in his daily life, the wise lesson of conforming to the laws of hygiene, that he lived to see his eighty-fourth birthday, though his life was one of gigantic labour.

"*Laudemus viros gloriosos . . . Homines divites in virtute . . . Corpora ipsorum in pace sepulta sunt, et nomen eorum vivet in generationem et generationem.*" (Ecclus., Cap. xlv.)

E. O'LEARY.

CORRIGENDA.

Page 86, line 33, *for* " Sir Gerald FitzMaurice, 8rd Lord Ophaly,"
read " Sir Gerald fitzMaurice FitzGerald, 4th Baron of
Offaly."

Page 47, line 30, *for* " Joan de Verdun," *read* " Joan de Verdon."

Page 96, under the Coat-of-Arms, *for* " Allen," *read* " Alen."

Page 112, line 7, *for* " b. 1694, at Bordeaux," *read* " b. 1694, at
Curraghmore, Co. Fermanagh."

Page 112, line 16, *after* " the 5th son," *add* " 6th, Dunbar, grand-
father of the present Justice Dunbar Barton."

Page 112, line 86, *for* " Questier," *read* " Guestier."

Page 118, line 9, *for* " Questier," *read* " Guestier."

Page 116, to the Pedigree facing this page *add*—as the 6th husband
of Jannet Sarsfield—" Sir John Bellew, of Bellewstown,
Co. Meath."

Page 145, line 2, *for* " Sarsfield's son, Charles," *read* " Sarsfield's
son, James Francis Edward."

Page 285, line 3, *after* " James O'Dempsey," *add* " *recte*, Charles
O'Dempsey."

Page 285, line 4, *after* " called Shamas-a-Coppuil," *add* " *recte*,
Cahir-na-Coppal."

Page 291, in the second line of the foot-note, *for* " Sir David Byrne,
Bart.," *read* " Sir Daniel Byrne, Bart."

Page 301, in the Pedigree facing this page, *for* " Helen" (daughter
of Robert Hartpole, Constable of Carlow Castle) *read* " Ellen."

Page 307, line 15, *for* " Rory 'oge,' " *read* " Owny mac Rory 'oge.' "

Page 334, line 11, *for* " Cloonyhorc " *read* " Clonyhurk."

Page 339, in foot-note 2, *for* " Chancery Inqr.," *read* " Exchequer
Inqr."

INDEX.

ACAUN Bridge, Giant's Grave at, 356.
 Acragar Churchyard (*see* Kilmongan
 and Ivy Chapel), 193, 200, 209, 212.
 Aillinn (Knockaulin), 359-362.
 Airem (Erriff), 297.
 Aldborough, Earl of, his eccentricities,
 274-279.
 ——— House, Dublin, 274, 277.
 Alen of St. Wolstan's, Family of, 95-
 110.
 ——— Ales, 102, 316.
 ——— Anne, 316.
 ——— Anthony, 109.
 ——— Catherine, 104, 316.
 ——— Christopher, 65, 316.
 ——— Edward, 97, 165.
 ——— Ellen, 165.
 ——— Francis, 104.
 ——— Gerald, 103.
 ——— Giles, 102.
 ——— John, 97, 98, 104, 164, 316, 335,
 336.
 ——— Luke, 109.
 ——— Mary, 104, 106.
 ——— Matthew, 98, 165, 316.
 ——— Nicholas, 103, 165.
 ——— Patrick, 103, 109.
 ——— Robert, 103.
 ——— Thomas, 98, 100, 103, 165.
 ——— Warin, 97, 100.
 ——— William, 98, 104, 165, 316.
 Alen's Court. *See* St. Wolstan's.
 Alend (Knockaulin). *See* Aillinn.
 Allen, Hill of, 359, 406, 455-465.
 ——— Island of, 463, 464.
 ——— Leap of, 464.
 Almhuin (Hill of Allen), 359, 455.
 Aonach Cholmain, 463.
 Archæological Notes from West Wick-
 low, 148-154, 176-178, 352-358.
 Archer, Father James, 306.
 Ardea, Parish of, 185, 186.
 Ardsull, 54, 402.
 Arlington, Earl of (*see* Henry Bennet),
 195, 217, 430.

Athy, 47-62.
 ——— Borough, 60.
 ——— Bridge, 47, 52, 53, 55, 57, 58,
 335.
 ——— Castle, 47-62.
 ——— Cavalry, 66.
 ——— Charter, 60.
 ——— Constable, 52, 53, 60.
 ——— Seal, 51.
 ——— Sculptured Stones, 50, 51, 58,
 59, 61.
 ——— Sovereign, 60.
 Aughrim, Battle of (Co. Galway), 139,
 184.
 Aylmer of Lyons, Family of, 179-183,
 257.
 ——— Bartholomew, 180, 182, 496.
 ——— George, 181, 182, 183.
 ——— Gerald, 181, 182, 183, 257, 299.
 ——— Henry, 183.
 ——— John, 180, 182, 374.
 ——— Michael, 183.
 ——— Richard, 165, 179, 180, 181,
 182, 435, 496.
 ——— Thomas, 165, 180, 182.

B.

BAGENAL, Sir Ralph, 301, 439.
 ——— Walter, 310.
 Bagpipers, 210.
 Baile-an-Cairthe (Carton), 3.
 Ballachmoon, 362.
 Ballagh Bridge, 235.
 Ballintemple, 414.
 Ballyadams (Queen's Co.), 302, 334.
 Ballyadden, 192, 350.
 Ballybrackan, 418, 426.
 Ballybrittas, 189, 190, 290, 346, 421.
 Ballycannon, 182.
 Ballycoolan, 407.
 Ballycore Long-stone, 353.
 Ballycutland. *See* Coghlanstown.
 Ballykean, 408, 415, 449, 450.

- Ballykeppagh, 438.
 Ballymacrossan, 405, 417, 427.
 Ballymaddock, 351.
 Ballymanny Church Ruins, 376.
 Ballynacarrick, 370.
 Ballynagalliagh, or Calliaghstown, Co. Kildare, 419.
 Ballynapark, 289.
 Ballynascollock. *See* Scolloquestown.
 Ballyneety, 136, 137.
 Ballyragget, 306.
 Ballyrahan, 208.
 Ballysax, 442.
 Baltiboy, 205.
 Baltinglass, Races in 1791, 278, 279.
 ——— Viscount, 334.
 Barnageehy, 225.
 Barnaglitty, Pass of, 409.
 Barnewall, Armintha, 103.
 ——— Christopher, 4, 164.
 ——— Mabel, 182.
 ——— Patrick, 182.
 ——— Sir Richard, 103.
 ——— Robert, 91.
 Barrington, Alexander, 195, 288, 289.
 ——— Anne, 195.
 ——— Sir Jonah, 296.
 Barton of Straffan, Family of, 111-113, 256.
 Bathe, Sir Bertram, 180.
 ——— Luke, 340.
 ——— Margaret, 180.
 ——— Richard, 427.
 ——— Robert, 187, 340, 341.
 Baybush, Townland of, 68.
 Bealaquillyane, 407.
 Beardeth. *See* Bert.
 "Bearna-na-Clety," 198.
 Belan (Co. Kildare), 274, 326.
 ——— (Queen's Co.), 326, 441.
 Belgard, 165.
 Bell, Raney, 4.
 ——— Robert, 4.
 Bell of Naas Church, 321.
 ——— St. Evin, 235.
 Bellew, Sir Christopher, 428.
 Bennet (*see* Earl of Arlington), Family of, 216.
 ——— Sir Henry, 216, 217, 430.
 Bermingham, 334. *See* Kild. Dioc. Wills.
 ——— Anne, 431.
 ——— John, 431.
 ——— Walter, 431.
 ——— Sir William, 297, 431, 496.
 Bert, 421, 471.
 Betaghstown, 374.
 Bingham, Charles, 124, 146.
 ——— Sir John, 119.
 Bishop's Court, 114.
 Bithlann. *See* Belan.
 Blackford, Queen's Co., Manor of, 55, 302.
 Blackhall (Clane), 38, 39, 497.
 ——— (Narraghmore), 497.
 ——— (Rathmore), 497.
 Blackrath (Narraghmore), 498.
 ——— (Great Connell), 498.
 Blessed Wells. *See* Wells.
 Bodenstown, 38.
 ——— Clergy of, 46, 169.
 Boice, or Boix, of Calcagh, Co. Meath.
 ——— James, 335, 340.
 Bonfire-night (St. John's Eve), 38.
 Books, Notices of, Armstrong's "Irish and Highland Harps," 322.
 ——— Ball's "History of the County Dublin," 162, 500.
 ——— "Carmel in Ireland," 161.
 ——— Joyce's "Social History of Ancient Ireland," 253.
 ——— Mathew's "History of the O'Dempseys of Clanma-liere," 500.
 Book-plate (*Ex Libris*), 61.
 Bourke, Family of, 467-471.
 ——— Lady Honora, 144-145.
 ——— Mary, 183.
 ——— Thomas, 183.
 ——— William, Earl of Clanricarde, 144.
 Bowen, Margaret, 289.
 ——— Robert, 289, 304.
 ——— Shaun-a-feeka, 289, 302, 409.
 Boyne, Battle of the, 134.
 Brallistown, Townland of, 131.
 Brannoxtown, 343.
 Breneshade Stream, 495.
 Brian Boru, 281.
 Brian oge, Constable of Morett, 435.
 Brittas (Co. Wicklow), 148.
 Bronze Ring and Spear-head, 498.
 Browne of Clongowes Wood, John, 103.
 ——— Mary, 103.
 Brownestown (near the Curragh), 449.
 Bruce, Edward, 333.
 Bull's Foot, The, 355.
 Burial Urn, 313.
 Burke, Family of, 467-471.
 Burne or Burnt Church, Co. Kildare, 495.
 Butler, Margaret, 423.
 ——— Pierce, Earl of Ossory, 53.
 ——— Thomas, 10th Earl of Ormonde, 422, 423.
 Byrne of Timogue, Ancestor of Baron De Tabley.
 ——— Catherine, 291.
 ——— Sir Daniel, 291.
 ——— Sir Gregory, 290, 291.

C.

CAHIR-NA-COPPAL (O'Dempsey), 192, 348, 349.
 Calliaghstown, or Ballynagalliagh, Co. Kildare, 419.
 Campa (Maryborough), 299, 327.
 Car, Jaunting, and Bianconi, 21.
 Carbrie (a Dublin house), The, 24.
 Carbury, Baron of, 297.
 ——— Captain of, 447.
 ——— Curate of, 375.
 ——— Hill of, 362.
 Carlow Castle, 329, 335.
 ——— Church, 223, 303, 309.
 ——— Constables of, 223, 224, 302, 306.
 ——— Manor, 302.
 ——— Vicar of, 304.
 ——— Viscount, 197, 221.
 Carrick Clumain, 461.
 Carrick (near Allen), 461.
 Carton, 1-34.
 ——— Old, 4, 6, 12, 30.
 Cashel (Queen's Co.), the Pass of, 198, 409, 421.
 Castell, Richard, 16.
 Castlebrack, 432.
 Castledermot, 129, 329, 437.
 Castledillon, 114.
 Castlemartin, 318.
 Castlenoe, 205, 306.
 Castle Quarter, 149.
 Castleroe, 346.
 Castleruddery, 148.
 Castle Talbot, 33.
 Castletown (of Kildroght), 68, 70, 91, 98, 129, 165, 366.
 Castle Warden, Manor of, 255.
 Celbridge (*see* Castletown), 68, 91, 98.
 ——— Vicar of, 89.
 Celtic slabs in Kildare Cathedral, 379.
 Chair, St. Brigid's, at Kilranelagh, 151.
 Chalice of Newcastle-Lyons Church, 68.
 ——— of Portarlinton, 220.
 Charter of Monasterevin Abbey, 232, 445.
 Cheevers, of Macetown, Christopher, 91; Margaret, 180; Sir Walter, 180.
 Cheney Family, The, 251.
 Chiericati Francesco (the Nuncio), 314.
 Christofre, Ralph, 88.
 "Chronicles of Ireland," Philip Flatesbury's, 89.
 Church plate at Newcastle-Lyons, 63.
 ——— Portarlinton, 220.
 Clane, 35-46, 68, 460.
 ——— Clergy of, 36, 44, 46, 169.

Clane, Parish Register of, 40, 41.
 Clanmaliere, 185, 187-189, 396-9, 413-428.
 ——— Viscount, 424. *See* O'Dempsey.
 Clashrooneen Stream, The, 30.
 Clergy of Clane Parish, 169.
 ——— Lea, 434.
 Clinton's Court, Manor of, 255.
 Clonard, 63.
 Clonaugh, 173.
 Cloncurry, 161, 181, 183.
 ——— Baron, 183.
 Clonenagh, 300.
 Clongowes Wood, 103.
 ——— Clergy of, 169.
 Clonlost, Manor of, 88.
 Clonshanbo, Clergy of, 45, 169.
 Clontarf, Battle of, 281.
 Clontycoe, 306.
 Clonygowan, 408, 426, 427, 449.
 Clonyhurk, 334.
 Coats-of-Arms :—
 Alen, 96.
 Barton, 111.
 Bermingham, 452.
 Byrne, 291.
 De Burgh, 466, 467.
 FitzGerald, 50, 58.
 Flatesbury, 92.
 Neale or O'Neal, 152.
 O'Byrne, 291, note.
 O'Dempsey, 452.
 O'Neill, 152.
 Rawson, 96.
 Sarsfield, 132, 168.
 Wogan, 92.
 Coghlanstown, 170.
 Coins :—
 Confederate, 343.
 Roman, find of, 358.
 St. Patrick's, 342, 343.
 Colemanstown, 98, 316.
 Colley, Henry, 447.
 Collinstown, 16, 68.
 Connell, Old, 460.
 ——— Great, 497.
 Coolbanagher, 185, 186, 294, 299-311, 439.
 Coolmac, Thomas, 16.
 Coolsickin, 420, 431.
 Cooltedery (Portarlinton), 187, 216, 409.
 Coonachah, 497.
 Cooper, Austin, the Antiquary, 291, 292, 308.
 Cooraun, A, 376.
 Corbally (Queen's Co.), 170.
 Corbally Hill (Co. Kildare), 370, 371.

Eustace, Family of—continued.

- Nicholas, Vicar of Clongowes Wood, 169.
- Richard fitz Maurice, 170.
- William, 435.
- of *Ballicutland* (now Coghlanstown), Maurice, 496; Robert, 170.
- of *Castlemartin*, Maurice, 255, 438.
- of *Cradockstown*, Nicholas, 167, 438; Richard, 255; Robert(?), 496; William, 496.
- of *Harristown*, Ellinor, 317, 318; John, 317, 318, 496; Sir Maurice, 318; Thomas, 496.
- of "*Kerdeston*" (? Kerdiffstown), Richard, 255.
- of *Milottestown*, Edmund, 255.
- of *Mullaghcash*, Rowland, 255, 438.
- of *Moone*, William, 255, 496.
- of *Newland*, John, 255, 438; Philip, 496; William, 496.

F.

- FARRAN-CLANDERMOT**, 397, 398.
- Farran-O'Kelly**, 187, 289.
- Farran-O'Murroghan**, 414.
- Farrenabine**, 307.
- Fassagh-nearler**, 426.
- "**Father Moore's Well**" at Barraderry, Co. Wicklow, 356.
- "**Felons**," cure for, 353.
- Finn Mac Coole**, 359, 455-457, 464, 497.
- his bed, 356.
- his finger-marks, 363.
- his leap, 464.
- Finnery River**, 418.
- Fircall, Territory of**, 402.
- FitzEustace**. See *Eustace*.
- FitzGerald**. See *Earls of Kildare*, and *Barons of Offaly*, and *Kild. Dioc. Wills*.
- Gerald "crone," 56.
- Sir James, 406.
- Walter (the Silken Thomas's uncle), 163, 406.
- of *Allen*, Gerald, 419; Philip, 182, 438, 496.
- of *Ballymulronev*, Thomas, 212.
- of *Ballyshannon*, James, 55, 255, 444, 496; Pierce, 57, 421.

FitzGerald—continued.

- of *Blackhall (Clane)*, Edward, 91, 316.
- of *Brownestown*, Edward, 449; Gerald, 449; John, 449.
- of *Clane*, Gerald, 91, 225; Hobert, 91.
- of *Drinnanstown*, James fitz Redmond, 289, 426, 444.
- of *Dublin*, Mary, 102; Thomas, 102.
- of *Emo*, Thomas, 186, 189, 190, 288.
- of *Gerrardstown* (? Allen), Maurice, 496.
- of *Kildare* (Brownestown), John, 425, 449.
- of *Lackagh*, Mary, 290, 412, 423; Sir Maurice, 290, 299, 339, 340, 379, 412, 419, 441; Thomas, 168, 339, 340, 420, 447.
- of *Morett*. See *Pedigree*, 289; Edward, 289; Gerald, 289, 436, 448; Gerald "oge" 289, 290; Henry, 288; Oliver, 288; Richard, 189, 195, 288; Stephen, 290, 291, 296, 448; Thomas, 195, 290, 291, 428, 448; William, 288, 289, 448.
- of *Osberstown*, James, 288, 335, 338, 438, 496; John fitz John, 88.
- of *Ticroghan*, Sir Luke, 130.
- of *Timahoe* (Co. Kildare), Redmond, 426, 438, 444; Thomas, 425.
- of *Walterstown*, Walter, 419, 425.
- Flatesbury**, of *Palmerstown* (Co. Kildare). See *Pedigree*, 88.
- Family of, 87, 94; Christopher, 88, 91, 93, 421, 444; James, 88, 90, 93, 94, 167; John, 93; Patrick, 88, 91; Philip, 88, 89, 90; Richard, 88; Robert, 87, 88, 89, 93, 170; Simon, 87, 88; Walter, 87.
- Flemming**, Ellinor, 181; George, 181.
- Fleury**, Rev. Antoine, 222.
- Folk-lore**, 370, 371, 492.
- Font at Emo**, Queen's Co., 191, 196, 197.
- Fontstown** (Co. Kildare), 66, 371.

Fornaghts Great. *See* Furness.
 Fort of Leix (Maryborough), 299.
 Foster, Margaret, 67; Walter, 67.
 Frankford, 412.
 Frughmore (Heath of Maryborough),
 184; map, 198.
 "Funeral Entry," Alen, 316.
 ————— Keating, 318.
 ————— O'Dempsey, 432, 452.
 ————— Talbot of Carton, 6.
 Furniss, 88, 91.

G.

GALLOWGLASS, Constables of, 208, 209.
 Gallows Hill, 356.
 Galway, Viscount. *See* Massue, 218,
 220.
 Garry-ridder, *alias* Knight's Garden,
 418.
 Gates of Heaven in Kilranelagh
 Churchyard, The, 150.
 Geashill, 327, 333, 402, 415, 416, 429,
 449.
 Giant's Grave at Acaun Bridge, Co.
 Carlow, 356.
 Giraldus Cambrensis, 89.
 Glashevarragh Stream, The, 185.
 Gortnaolea, 307, 422.
 Graham, Hector, 344; Sir Richard,
 344.
 Grallach, The, 131.
 Grangeclare, 70.
 Grangemellon, 12, 54, 56, 291.
 Grange-na-Mannagh, 302.
 Griffin Rath, 70.
 Griffin River, The, 120.
 Griffith, family of, 43; Richard, 40, 43.
 Grimes. *See* Graham.

H.

HANGMAN'S Bush, The, 357.
 Harps, Irish, 322.
 Harrington, Sir Henry, 302; Sir
 James, 302.
 Harris, John, 189, 195.
 Harristown (near Ballymore-Eustace),
 129, 317.
 Harristown (near Monasterevin), 397,
 426, 444.
 Hartpole. *See* Pedigree, 301.
 ————— Family of, 301-310.
 ————— George, 304, 305, 309.
 ————— Pierce, 304, 305.
 ————— Robert, 301, 302, 303, 310,
 408, 433.
 ————— William, 304, 305, 306.

"Head Stone," St. Brigid's, at Kil-
 ranelagh, 151.
 Heath of Maryborough, The, 198.
 Hewetson, family of, 373, 375.
 ————— Rev. Christopher, 319, 320,
 373, 374.
 ————— Rev. Michael, 320, 373,
 374, 497.
 ————— William, 373, 374.
 Hewson (or Huetson), Col. John, 57,
 129, 343.
 Hollow sword-blades Company, 221,
 343.
 Holy Wells. *See* Wells.
 Hovenden, of Ballyfoil, Queen's Co.,
 John, 304, 305; Piers, 299.
 Hydrophobia, cure for, 352.
 Hy Dunaghy (The MacGillaMochol-
 mog Territory), 64.

I.

IMOE. *See* Emo.
 Inch (or Inch-coventry), 54.
 Indenture of Fealty (O'Dempsey), 403,
 446.
 Inquisitions of the Queen's Co.
 (O'Dempsey possessions),
 187-189.
 ————— Kildare and King's Co.
 (O'Dempsey possessions),
 414-420.
 Inscriptions:—
Acragar Churchyard, 193.
Athy Castle and Bridge, 50, 58, 59,
 60.
Ballintemple (King's Co.), 453.
Carlow Churchyard (St. Mary's),
 219.
Carton, The Stone Table, 22, 24.
Dangan's Churchyard, 193.
Darlingstown Castle, 168.
Esker Churchyard, 126.
Johnstown (Inn) Churchyard, 257.
Killeigh Abbey, 431.
Knockarigg, O'Toole Cross-shaft,
 249-250.
Lea Churchyard, 346.
Lucan Churchyard and Roadside
Wall-slab, 124-125.
Moore Church, Mural Tablet in
Church Ruins, 169.
Mylerstown Churchyard, Barony of
Carbury, 319.
Naas Church Bell, 321.
New Abbey, Eustace Altar-tomb,
 65.
Newcastle-Lyons Church Plate, 63.

Inscriptions—*continued.*

- Palmerstown, Co. Dublin, Church Ruins*, 316, 317.
Portarlinton Church Plate, 220.
 ——— *Bell*, 220.
 ——— *French Church Burial-ground*, 222, 223.
 ——— *Hartpole Effigy Slab*, 225.
Sarsfield Engraving, 132, 147.
Tierhogar Churchyard, 191, 192.
Timogue, Mural Monument in the Church, 290.
Insi-Gall (the Western Islands of Scotland), 205.
I Regan, The O'Dunne Territory of, 185, 396, 402.
Irry (Co. Kildare), 297, 439.
Irry (Queen's Co.), Territory of, 185, 199, 288, 297-299, 334, 397, 437, 439.
Island of Allen, 463, 464.
Itchingham of Dunbrody, John, 428.
Ivy Chapel (Kilmongan). See Acragar, 190, 193, 210.

J.

- JANICO. See Dartois.*
Jar, old Dutch, 493.
Jennings, Frances, 8.
 ——— *Richard*, 8.
 ——— *Sarah*, 8.
Johnstown (Inn), 87, 89, 91, 93, 257.

K.

- KEATING of Narraghmore, Edmund*, 317, 318.
 ——— *of Palmerstown, Co. Dublin, John*, 317, 318.
Kells (near Allen), 465.
Kelwey, John, 53, 181.
Kerdiffe, John, 180.
 ——— *Nicholas*, 438.
Kilcavan, 432.
Kilclonbrennan, 450.
Kilcoormac, 412.
Kilcullen, Baron of, 335.
Kildare, Sheriffs of, 166, 170, 496.
 ——— *Bishops*, 167, 319.
 ——— *M.P. in 1560 and 1585*, 167, 168.
 ——— *Cathedral*, 65, 379.
 ——— *Carmelite Abbey*, 161.
 ——— *Diocesan Wills, Index of*, 473.
 ——— *Earls of, John, 1st Earl*, 332, 333.
 ——— *Maurice, 4th Earl*, 403, 445.

Kildare, Earls of—*continued.*

- *Gerald, 8th Earl*, 5, 90.
 ——— *Gerald, 9th Earl*, 89, 90, 405.
 ——— *Thomas, 10th Earl*, 4, 52, 90, 334, 335, 406.
 ——— *Gerald, 11th Earl*, 289, 338.
 ——— *Gerald, 14th Earl*, 423.
 ——— *Gerald, 15th Earl*, 423.
 ——— *George, 16th Earl*, 16, 90, 423, 443.
 ——— *Robert, 19th Earl*, 12, 15.

Kildrought. See Celbridge.

- Kilkea*, 12, 53.
Kilkea and Moone Cavalry, 65.
Kill, Manor of, 180.
Kill-balle-barruin, 465.
Killeghone, 405.
Killeigh Abbey, 427, 428, 431, 449.
Killibegs, 39, 46.
Killinard, 194.
Kilmacredock, 123.
Kilmagobbock, 302.
Kilmainham, Queen's Co., 190, 194.
Kilmaloge, 216, 222.
Kilmeague, 438, 463.
Kilmekede, 334.
Kilmongan, or Kilmolgan, 193, 210.
Kilmore Brannagh, 164.
Kilnacourt, 188, 407.
Kilranelagh, 150, 151, 177, 356.
Kilrush (Co. Kildare), 54, 310, 442.
Kiltaghan, 69.
Kilteel, 100, 102.
Kineleagh, Territory of, 412.
King, Matthew, 116, 123.
King's Co., origin of the name, 299.
Kneeling Stones, St. Brigid's, 131, 296.
Knicken Long Stone, 358.
Knight's Garden, alias Garry-ridder, 418.
Knockardagur, 429.
Knockarigg, 249.
Knockaulin, 359-365.
Knockmark, Co. Meath, 165.
Kylemahooke, 249.

L.

- LARAGHBRYAN*, 6.
 ——— *Vicar of*, 123.
Lawless (see Cloncurry), Sir Michael, 183.
 ——— *Sir Nicholas*, 179.
Lawrence's Bed (St.), 352.
Lea (see also Leighe), 325-351, 397, 439.
 ——— *Burgesses of*, 333.

Lea Castle, 326-345, 443.
 — **Church**, 333, 345.
 — **Constable**, 338, 442.
 — **Manor**, 287, 339, 423, 424, 441, 443.
 — **New Town of**, 332, 333.
 — **Parish**, 185, 201, 287.
 — **Pattern day**, 346.
 — **Portrief**, 332.
 — **Valuation of**, in 1540, 441.
 — **Vicars of**, 434.
Leap of Allen, 464.
Leigh. *See* **Lye**.
Leighe, Territory of (*see* **Lea**), 185, 325, 326, 397, 439.
Leinster House in Dublin, 12, 14.
Leixlip, 103, 104, 116, 406.
Leth Chuinn, 359.
Leth Mogh, 359.
Leverous, Bishop Thomas, 167.
Limerick, 381.
 — **Earl of**, 366.
 — **Seiges**, 138, 140, 182.
 — **Statue of Sarsfield**, 145.
 — **Treaty Stone**, 142.
Lissenhall, 409.
Little Rath, 438.
Locke, William, 98, 316.
Loftus, Family of, 236. *See* **Elye**.
 — **Sir Adam**, 233, 236, 307, 419, 444.
 — **Arthur**, 240.
 — **Edward**, 236, 240.
 — **Robert**, 236.
Loghyne, 407, 418, 451.
Long, Barbara, 318.
 — **Elizabeth**, 161.
 — **Richard**, 318.
Longphort-Rothluibh, 434.
Long Stone of Ballycore, 353.
 — **of Knickeen**, 358.
 — **of Great Connell**, 497.
Loughsewdy, Parson of, 164.
Lucan, 116, 120-128.
 — **Earl of (Sarsfield)**, 10, 131-147.
 — **Earl of (Bingham)**, 124.
 — **Parson of**, 123.
 — **Spa Well**, 126.
 — **St. Mary's Churchyard**, 125.
Lughil, 407, 418, 451.
Luttrell, Family of, 127.
 — **Catherine**, 310.
 — **Christopher**, 164.
 — **Henry**, 140.
 — **James**, 117.
 — **John**, 98.
 — **Mary**, 98.
 — **Simon**, 103, 127, 134.
 — **Thomas**, 117, 165, 310.
Luttrell's Mill, 123, 126, 127.
Luttrellstown, 127, 165.

Lye, John, 173-175.
Lyons, 64, 165, 179-183, 257.
Lyreen, The, 26.
Lyster, Henry Alen, 106, 107, 108.

M.

MacCARTAN, the Rev. James, c.c., 125, 126.
MacCostello, Donnell, 434.
 — **Murrough**, 442.
MacDonnell, of Leinster. *See* **Pedigree**.
 — **Family of**, 205-213.
 — **Alexander**, 205, 208.
 — **Angus**, 207.
 — **Calvagh**, 205, 207, 210, 307.
 — **Edmund**, 205, 344.
 — **Elena**, 432.
 — **Fergus**, 212.
 — **Hugh**, 210, 307, 432.
 — **James**, 212, 213.
 — **John**, 207.
 — **Maelmurry**, 205.
 — **Marcus**, 207, 208.
 — **Turlough**, 205, 207, 306.
MacFeorais. *See* **Bermingham**.
MacGillaMocholmog, Sept of, 64.
MacGillaPatrick, of Ossory.
 — **Brian**, 303.
 — **Shaun oge**, 307.
Magh Leighe. *See* **Leighe and Lea**.
Magh Rechet (Morett), 198, 285.
Magh Riada, 285.
Mackworth, Captain Humphrey, 421.
Mainham, 45.
 — **Clergy of**, 169.
Maistiu (Mullaghmast), 361.
Malahide, 5, 165.
Maps:—
 — **Carton Demesne**, 12, 19, 34.
 — **Clanmalierie**, 199, 420.
 — **County Kildare Landed Gentry in sixteenth century**, *Frontispiece*.
 — **Farran Clandermot**, 397.
 — **Irry**, 199.
 — **Knockaulin, Hill of**, 360.
 — **Morett and Coolbanagher**, 298.
 — **Offaly**, 397.
 — **Petty's Maps of the Parishes of Coolbanagher and Lea**, 201, 203.
 — **Portnahinch, Queen's Co., Barony of**, 184.
 — **Portnahinch and Upper Philipstown Baronies**, 420.
 — **Tully, Co. Kildare**, 130.
 — **Waterstown (Carton) Townland**, 17.
 — **West Wicklow, from the 1-inch Ordnance Survey**, 352.

Marshall, Le, family of, 328, 329, 398.
 Massue, General Henry De. *See* Viscount Galway, 218.
 Maynooth Castle, 12, 28, 335.
 ——— Cavalry, 66.
 ——— Church, 5.
 ——— Constable, 335.
 M'Geoghegan, Brian, 412.
 ——— Conley, 412.
 ——— Ross, 412.
 M'Roberts, Anne, 346.
 ——— James, 346.
 Mellifont, 240, 242.
 Millicent, 40.
 Molloy, Cosny, 319.
 ——— Neale, 319.
 Monasterevin. *See* Rosglass, 231-244, 256, 257, 407.
 ——— Charter of Foundation of the Abbey, 232, 257, 401, 445.
 ——— Church demolished, 234.
 Monavullagh Bog, The, 418.
 Monk's Grange, Manor of, 302, 308.
 Moore Abbey, 234.
 Moore, Family of, 240-244.
 ——— Creation of Titles, 240, 242.
 ——— Charles, 240, 242, 243.
 ——— Sir Edward, 236, 240, 241.
 ——— Garrett, 242.
 ——— Henry, 240, 243.
 ——— Sir John, 236, 240.
 ——— Mary, 183.
 ——— Owen, 240.
 ——— Richard, 183.
 ——— Thomas, 240.
 Mooretown, 117, 118.
 Morett, 189, 194, 285-296, 437.
 ——— Church, 295.
 ——— Constable of, 435.
 ——— St. Brigid's Well and Kneeling Stone, 296.
 ——— Valuation of the Manor in 1540, 435.
 Mortimer, De, Matilda, 332.
 ——— Lord Roger, 332.
 Mount Neill, 152, 153, 274.
 Moycashel, 412.
 Moygaddy, 16.
 Moyglare, 5.
 Moyleigh, District of, 414, 447.
 Mullaghmast, Massacre at, 408.
 Mylerstown (Barony of West Offaly), 397, 419, 426, 444.
 Mylerstown (Barony of Carbury), 319, 373.

N.

NAAS, 361.
 ——— Church Bell, 321.
 ——— Black Castle, 252.
 ——— Lord Kildare's Castle, 252.
 Nangle, Donnell, 434.
 Narraghmore, 317, 318.
 Neale, Benjamin, 153.
 ——— Constantine, 153.
 ——— Martha, 153.
 Nelson of Waterstown, family of, 18.
 Netterfeld, Thomas, 496.
 Netterville, Mary, 130.
 ——— Nicholas, 130.
 New Abbey (of Kilcullen), 65, 123.
 Newbridge (St. Wolstan's), 165.
 ——— town of, 372.
 New Castle (Queen's Co.), 205, 306.
 Newcastle-Lyons, 63, 64, 123, 179.
 New's Inn, 352.
 Newtown O'More (near Tipper), 88, 91.
 New York, City of, 366-368.
 Norsemen, or Vikings, 281.
 Nugent, Elizabeth (Countess of Kildare), 340, 423.
 Nuncio, The Pope's, 314.
 Nurney, Co. Kildare, 495.

O.

O'BEAGHAN (or O'Becan), Edmund, 417.
 ——— Owen, 188.
 ——— Patrick, 186, 300, 301.
 ——— Rory, 417.
 ——— Teige, 189.
 O'Brien, Manus, 136.
 ——— Lady Mary, 14.
 ——— Slany, 69.
 O'Bugy, David, 161.
 O'Byrne of Ballinacor, Co. Wicklow.
 ——— Feagh mac Hugh, 307.
 ——— Grania, 303.
 ——— Hugh mac Shane, 303.
 O'Cahan. *See* O'Kane.
 O'Connor of Offaly, 400, 402, 404, 407.
 ——— Brian, 54, 205, 407, 438.
 ——— Cahir, 297.
 ——— Connor "more," 336.
 ——— Cormac, 303.
 ——— Maurice "mael," 334.
 ——— Murrough, 205, 288.
 ——— Owny, or Owen, 288, 297, 299, 307, 433, 437, 438.
 ——— Rory, 54.
 ——— Ross, 205.
 O'Dalley, Shaun, 188.

- O'Dempsey of Clanmaliere (*see* Pedigrees), 396-410. *See* Kild. Dio. Wills.
 ——— Anne, 290.
 ——— Cahir-na-Coppal, 192, 348, 349.
 ——— Christopher, 426.
 ——— Cubrohda, 400, 401.
 ——— Dermot, 186, 188, 232, 233, 401, 408, 412, 445.
 ——— Donnell, 348.
 ——— Donough, 181, 188.
 ——— Egidia, or Gyles, 412.
 ——— Edmund, 188.
 ——— Ellinor, 118.
 ——— Garrett, 216.
 ——— Henry, 342.
 ——— Hugh, 186, 400, 403, 407, 408, 411.
 ——— James, 187, 216, 403.
 ——— John, 403, 446.
 ——— Lewis, or Lisagh, 409, 412, 422, 426, 428-431, 432.
 ——— Maelmorra, 411.
 ——— Margaret, 432.
 ——— Maximilian, 431.
 ——— Murtagh, 188.
 ——— Nicholas, 289.
 ——— Owny or Owen, 186, 216, 408, 411, 413, 426.
 ——— Redmond, 188.
 ——— Terence, 186, 187, 188, 189, 289, 399, 409, 412-428, 432, 448.
 ——— Tomultagh, 403, 446.
 O'Donegan, Septs of, 67.
 O'Donnagan, Connor, 415.
 ——— Gillaneeve mao Edmund, 415.
 ——— Rory, 187.
 O'Doyne, Queen's Co. *See* O'Dunne.
 O'Dunne of I Regan, Queen's Co., 402.
 ——— Beinn, 403.
 ——— Donnell, 403.
 ——— John, 432.
 ——— Teige "oge," 289.
 Offaly, Territory of, 185, 396.
 ——— Barons of. *See* Pedigree, 327.
 ——— Gerald FitzGerald, 1st Baron, 327.
 ——— Maurice FitzGerald, 2nd Baron, 327, 328.
 ——— Maurice FitzGerald, 3rd Baron, 329.
 ——— Gerald FitzGerald, 4th Baron, 36, 332.
 ——— John, 5th Baron. *See* John, 1st Earl of Kildare.
 Ogham Stone at Donaghmore, Co. Kildare, 155.
 O'Hagan, Shaun, 56.
 O'Hanlon, Obituary of the Rev. John Canon, 502.
 O'Healan, Shaun, 188.
 O'Heerin, Gillaneeve, 326, 398.
 O'Hogan, The Galloping, 136.
 O'Kane, Agnes, 432.
 ——— Cooley, 207, 432.
 O'Kelly of Leighe, or Lea, 325, 326.
 ——— Fergananim (or Ferdinand), 170, 297.
 ——— Fergus, 289.
 Oldtown (Naas), 467, 472.
 O'Melaghlin, Cormac, 401.
 O'Molloy, 402, 404.
 O'More of Leix, 437.
 ——— Anne, 119.
 ——— Connell "oge," 205.
 ——— Donnell, 205.
 ——— Giles, 288.
 ——— Gilla Patrick, 54.
 ——— Lisagh, or Lewis, 205, 411.
 ——— Mary, 212.
 ——— Melaghlin, 306.
 ——— Neill, 287.
 ——— Owny, 198, 306, 409, 422, 436, 439.
 ——— Rory, 55, 119, 198, 423.
 ——— Rory "oge," 303.
 ——— Shane, 303.
 O'Mulrehan, Richard, 188.
 O'Neal. *See* Neale.
 O'Neill, Con, 289.
 ——— Owen "roe," 55.
 ——— Phelim, 56, 57.
 Osberstown, 88.
 Ossory, Territory of Upper (Queen's Co.), 185.
 O'Toole, Art, 181.
 ——— Cahal, 135.
 ——— Dermot, 404.
 ——— Donnell of Knockarigg, 249.
 ——— Edmund of Knockarigg, 249.
 ——— Rose, 307.
 ——— Tirlagh, 181.
 Oughill, 407.
 Oughterard (Co. Kildare), Manor of, 255.
 Owenass River, The, 185.
- P.**
- PAINSTOWN (Co. Kildare), 183.
 Palmer, Roger, 189.
 Palmerstown (Co. Dublin), 165, 166, 315.
 ——— (Co. Kildare), 88, 91, 93, 98.
 Pampoota, A (Aran Islanders' Shoe), 376.

- Papal Nuncio, a, 314.
 "Pass of the Plumes," Fight called the, 198, 409, 421.
 Pattern Day at Lea, 346.
 Pecohye of Lucan, family of, 122.
 Pedigree of Agnes de Valence, 329.
 ——— The Alens, 95, 97.
 ——— The Bartons, 112.
 ——— The FitzGerald, Barons of Offaly, 327.
 ——— The FitzGerald of Morett, 289.
 ——— The Flatesburys of Palmerstown (Co. Kildare), 88.
 ——— The Hartpoles of Coolbanagher and Shrule (Queen's Co.), 301.
 ——— The MacDonnells of Tinakill, Rahin-Derry, and Castlenoe, 208.
 ——— The O'Dempseys of Clanmalier, 410, 430, 450-452.
 ——— The Sarsfields of Lucan and Tully, 116.
 ——— The Talbots of Carton (a branch of those of Malahide), 5.
 Pellys, Martin, 53, 54.
 Percy's Castle, 151, 355.
 Petitions of the Gentry of the Pale, 37, 49.
 Petty, Sir William, 200, 432.
 Philipstown, 299.
 Pillar-stone, 3.
 Pilsworth, Bishop of Kildare, 319.
 Pin, Ancient Bronze, 314.
 Plumes, The Pass of the, 409, 421.
 Plunket, Sir Christopher, 4.
 ——— Edward, 104.
 ——— Sir John, 117.
 ——— Robert, 117, 168.
 "Pobble-Fontagh" (Fontstown), 66.
 Pollardstown (Pollacton, Co. Carlow), 109.
 Pollardstown (Co. Kildare), 313.
 Ponsonby, Lady Sarah, 240.
 Portarlinton, 216, 229.
 ——— The French Church at, 218, 219.
 ——— Church Plate, 220.
 ——— Members of Parliament, 227, 228.
 ——— Parish Priests of, 226.
 Port Leix (Maryborough), 327.
 Portlester (Co. Meath), 242, 335.
 ——— Baron of, 65.
 Portnahinch, Barony of, its History and Antiquities, 184-229, 285-311, 325-351, 396.
 Portnahinch, Townland of, 185, 194.
 Posseckstown, 68.
 Prerogative Grants (FitzGerald and O'Dempsey), 448.
 Preston, Anne, 221.
 ——— Jenico, 103, 114.
 ——— Mary, 103.
 ——— Samuel, 221.
 ——— Thomas, 55, 56.
 Puncher's Grange, 463.
 Punchestown, 88.
 Purdue, William (the Bell-founder), 321.
- Q.**
- QUEEN'S COUNTY, Composition of, 185.
 ——— Origin of the name, 299.
- R.**
- Races at Baltinglass in 1791, 278, 279.
 Raheenakeeran, 414, 452, 453.
 Rahin-Derry, 205, 344.
 Rairiu (Mullachreelan), 361.
 Randolph, Francis, 301.
 Rapparee, a, 186, 351.
 Rathangan, 327, 335, 442.
 Rath Bhacain, 294.
 Rathbride, 129, 436, 437, 463.
 Rathcoffey, 321.
 Rathcoole, 359.
 Rathmaddock, 302.
 Rathmore, 498.
 Rathshane, 198.
 Rawson, Sir John, 100.
 ——— Mary, 110.
 "Red Book," The Earl of Kildare's, 90.
 Rheban, 285, 287.
 Rickardstown (Barony of West Offaly), 397, 409, 426, 444, 451.
 Ring, Ancient Bronze, 498.
 Riverstown (Co. Kildare), 372, 418.
 Roman Coins, find of, in Ireland, 358.
 Rorke, Conn, 191.
 ——— John, 192.
 Rosberry, 118, 139.
 Rossa Faly, 410.
 Rossglass (Monasterevin), 231, 232, 287, 332, 402, 445.
 Rush, Sir Francis, 421.
 "Rye-grass" (Ned Kelly), 177.
 Rye-water River, The, 25.

S.

SAINTS:—

- St. Ailbe, 35.
 St. Anthony, 353.
 St. Bernard, 149, 178.
 St. Brigid, 65, 131, 151, 178, 190, 296, 372.
 St. Catherine, 122.
 St. Colman, 461.
 St. David, 321.
 St. Evin, 231, 233, 235, 401, 406.
 St. Finnian, 63, 126, 173.
 St. Fintan, 302.
 St. John, 195, 363.
 St. Laurence O'Toole, 352.
 St. Lughaidh mac Lucht, 299.
 St. Maelruain, 300, 461.
 St. Maighnen, 36, 194.
 St. Michael, 218.
 St. Moling, 362.
 St. Molua, 231.
 St. Nicholas, 149.
 St. Oengus the Culdee, 300.
 St. Patrick, 357.
 St. Paul, 218.
 St. Sechnall, 28.
 St. Senchel, 35, 400.
 St. Silvester, 151.
 St. Sinchi, 300.
 Sallins, 91.
 Sarsfield, Pedigree of, 116.
 ——— Family of, 114-147.
 ——— Alson, 116.
 ——— Charles, 119.
 ——— Charlotte, 119, 124.
 ——— James Francis Edward, 144, 255.
 ——— Jane, 103.
 ——— Jennet, 117, 168, 169.
 ——— John, 103, 114, 116.
 ——— Patrick, 10, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 129, 130.
 ——— ——— Earl of Lucan, 131-147, 255.
 ——— Peter, 118, 130.
 ——— Roger, 114.
 ——— William, 116, 119, 120, 129.
 Schomberg, Frederick, Duke of, 134.
 ——— Meinhardt, Duke of Leinster, 135.
 Sciath Neachtain, 362.
 Scullogestown, 87, 88.
 Sculptured Stones (unlettered) at Kildare, 379.
 ——— at Mullaghmast, 245-248.
 ——— at Tinnakill, 215.
 Shaen, Manor of, 190.
 "Shamus-a-Cocca" (James II), 135.
 Shanganagh, 288.
 Shaughlin's Castle and Well, 28.
 "Shaun-a-feeka" (Bowen), 289.
 "Sheelah-na-Gig," a, at Tinnakill, 215.
 Sheriffs of the Co. Kildare, 166, 170, 496.
 Sherlock, Christopher, 161.
 ——— James, 168.
 ——— John, 161, 168.
 ——— Robert, 438.
 Sherlockstown, 39, 68.
 ——— Clergy of, 46.
 Shoe, Ancient Irish, 376.
 Shrute (Queen's Co.), Manor of, 302.
 Sidh Nechtain (Hill of Carbury), 362, 365.
 Sion, Townland of, 28.
 Skerries (near Athy), Battle of, 333.
 Slieve Maragy, 205.
 Spear, Ancient Bronze, 498.
 Speed's Map of Leinster, 200.
 Spoon, Old Brass, 433.
 St. Anthony's Fire (a malady), cure for, 353.
 St. Catherine's, Townland of, 122, 302.
 St. Michael, Baron of Rheban.
 ——— Sir Matthew, 52.
 ——— Sir Richard, 47.
 St. Patrick's Penny, 342.
 St. Wolstan's, 95, 98, 100, 164, 165.
 Standard-Bearers to the 9th and 10th Earls of Kildare, 163.
 Staunton, Adam De, 88.
 ——— Nesta, 87.
 "Stone House," The (A Giant's Grave at Acaun Bridge, Co. Carlow), 356, 357.
 Stone, Table of, The Earl of Kildare's, 22-24.
 ——— Treaty, of Limerick, 142.
 Straffan, 113.
 Stratford, John O'Neill, 274.
 Stratford-on-Slaney, 355.
 Sutton, David, 117, 128, 435.
 ——— Garrett, 182.
 ——— John, 444.
 ——— Lawrence, 129, 170, 496.
 ——— Robert, 129.
 ——— William, 168.

T.

- TAAFFE, Ismay, 428.
 ——— Sir William, 428.
 Table, The Earl of Kildare's Stone, 22-24.

Talbot of Carton. *See* Pedigree, 5.
 ——— Family of, 5-11.
 ——— Sir John (Baron Furnival), 47.
 ——— Margaret, 91.
 ——— Mary, 366.
 ——— Peter, 5.
 ——— Reginald of Belgard, 165.
 ——— Richard, Archbishop of Dublin, 4.
 ——— Richard, Duke of Tyrconnell, 8-11, 366.
 ——— Robert, 5, 165, 366.
 ——— Sir Thomas, 5, 165.
 ——— William, 5, 91, 165, 366.
 Talbotstown, Barony of, 34, 208.
 ——— Townland of, 149.
 Tallaght, 165, 300, 461.
 Tankardstown (Queen's Co.), 299.
 Tara, 182.
 Thomond, Earl of, 307.
 Three Castles, Co. Wicklow, 181.
 Ticroghan, Co. Meath, 129, 163, 406.
 Tierhogar Churchyard, 187, 191, 192.
 Timogue, 287, 289, 290, 291.
 Timolin, 166.
 Tinnakill, 205-213, 432, 433, 438.
 "Tippersaghlene" (Shaughlin's Well), 28.
 Tober Christamon, 149, 356.
 Tobersool, 355.
 Tombs :—
 ——— Earl of Kildare's, in Christ Church, 15.
 ——— Flatesbury, 93.
 ——— O'Dempsey, 452, 453.
 Tombstone Inscriptions :—
 ——— Alen, 316.
 ——— Bergin, 191.
 ——— Daillon, 219.
 ——— D'Anipe, 223.
 ——— Dunn, 193.
 ——— FitzGerald, 290.
 ——— Fleury, 222.
 ——— Foster, 272.
 ——— Fox, 192.
 ——— Hartpole, 224.
 ——— Hewetson, 319.
 ——— Keating, 317.
 ——— MacCartan, 126.
 ——— M'Roberts, 346.
 ——— Nelson, 18.
 ——— O'Dempsey, 431, 453.
 ——— Purdue, 321.
 ——— Rorke, 192, 193.
 ——— Sarsfield, 169.

Tombstone Inscriptions—*continued*.
 ——— Stewart, 193.
 ——— Vesey, 124.
 Tone, Family of, 38.
 ——— Theobald Wolfe, 38.
 Tournant, 149.
 Towers, Military Wooden, 251, 252.
 Trant, Family of, 217,
 ——— Sir Patrick, 120, 217, 218, 343, 430.
 Treaty Stone of Limerick, 142.
 Tullaghgorey, 55.
 Tullaghtipper (Whitechurch), Manor of, 114.
 Tully, 116, 117, 118, 128-131.
 "Turk's Head," The, 170.
 "Turn of the Corpse," The, 352.
 Turnings, 116.
 Tyrconnell, Duchess of, 6, 8, 10.
 ——— Richard Talbot, Duke of, 8-11, 134.
 Tyrrell, Andrew, 116.
 ——— Helen, 180.
 ——— John, 180.
 ——— Margaret, 116.
 ——— Matilda, 123.
 ——— Captain Richard, 309.
 ——— Stephen, 122.

U.

URN, Sepulchral Clay, 313.

V.

VALENCE, DE. *See* Pedigree, 329.
 ——— Agnes, 328, 329.
 ——— Sir William, 327, 328, 329.
 Vanessa, 496, 497.
 Van Homrigh, Family of, 497.
 ——— Esther's, burial-place, 497.
 Verdon, De, Joan, 47.
 ——— Theobald, 332.
 Vesey of Lucan, Agmondisham, 119, 124.
 ——— The Rev. John, 119, 124.
 ——— Sir Thomas, 119.
 Vicarstown, 434.
 Vigors, Obituary Notice of Col. P. D., 258.
 Vikings and their Ships, 281-284.

W.

WALL, of Pollardstown, Co. Carlow.

— Mary, 109.

— Ulick, 109.

Walsh of Ticroghan, Co. Meath.

— Maurice, 164.

— Prior Richard, 163, 164.

— Robert, 163, 164.

— William, 163.

Walterstown, 425, 426, 444.

Waterford, 281.

Waterstown (Carton), 16, 32.

Weldon, Robert, 344.

Wellesley of Dangan, Co. Meath, and
Pollardstown, Co. Kildare.

— Christopher, 170.

— Richard, 170, 179, 496.

— Waleran, 179.

— William, 170.

Wells :—

At Barraderry, Father Moore's, 356.

At Brallistown (Tully), St. Brigid's,
131.

At Carrick (near Allen), St. Col-
man's, 461.

At Corbally (Castledermot), St.
James's (?), 371.

At Haroldstown, St. Patrick's, 357.

At Kilranelagh, a "Wishing Well,"
and St. Brigid's, 151, 177, 178.

At Knockanreagh (Tinoran), "Tober-
sool," 355.

At Knockaulin, St. John's, 363.

Leap of Allen, 465.

At Lucan, the Spa Well, 126.

At Morett, St. Brigid's, 190, 296.

At Newcastle-Lyons, St. Finnian's,
63.

At Rampere, St. Bernard's, 149.

At Riverstown, St. Brigid's, 372.

At Talbotstown, "Tober Crista-
mon," 149, 356.

At Tournant, St. Nicholas', 149.

At Tully, St. John's, 131.

At Shaughlin's Well on the Town-
land of Sion, near Carton, 28.

Wesley (*see* Wellesley), James, 169.

— Richard, 438.

White Castle of Athy, The, 47-62.

Whitechurch, Manor of, 114.

Whitney of Shaen, Queen's Co.

— Henry, 190.

— John, 190.

— Robert, 190.

Whitty, Margaret, 428.

Whyte of Leixlip, Ellen, 93.

— Charles, 104.

— Francis, 104.

— Sir Nicholas, 309.

Wicklow Folk-lore, Co., 148-154, 176-
178, 352-358.

"Wild Geese, The," 143.

Wills, Index of Kildare Diocesan, 473.

Wills :—

Alen, 164-166.

Dongan, 67, 70.

Flatesbury, 91.

O'Dempsey, 427.

Sarsfield, 120.

Windgap, 255.

Windgates, 255.

Wishing Well, A, 177.

Wogan of Ladystown, David, 438.

— of Rathcoffey, Elenor, 88, 94.

— Elizabeth, 89, 94.

— Joan, 102.

— John, 182, 333.

— Mary, 426.

— Nicholas, 496.

— Richard, 255.

— Thomas, 402.

— Sir William, 89, 426.

Wolfe of Bert, Thomas, 421.

— of Blackhall (Clane), Theobald,
39.

Y.

YEW-TREE Churchyard, The (near
Monasterevin), 235.

Youngstown, 54.

END OF VOLUME IV.

